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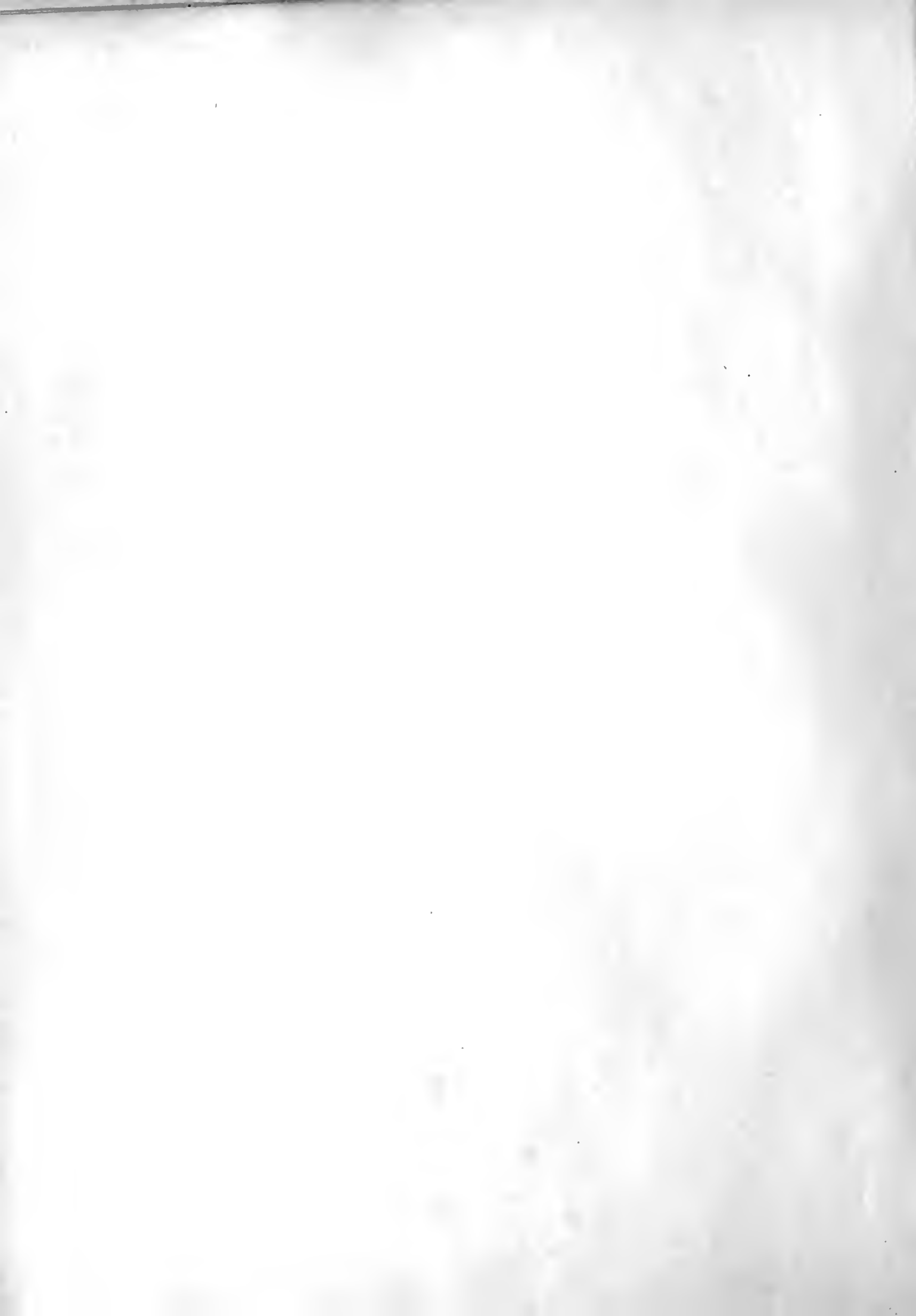
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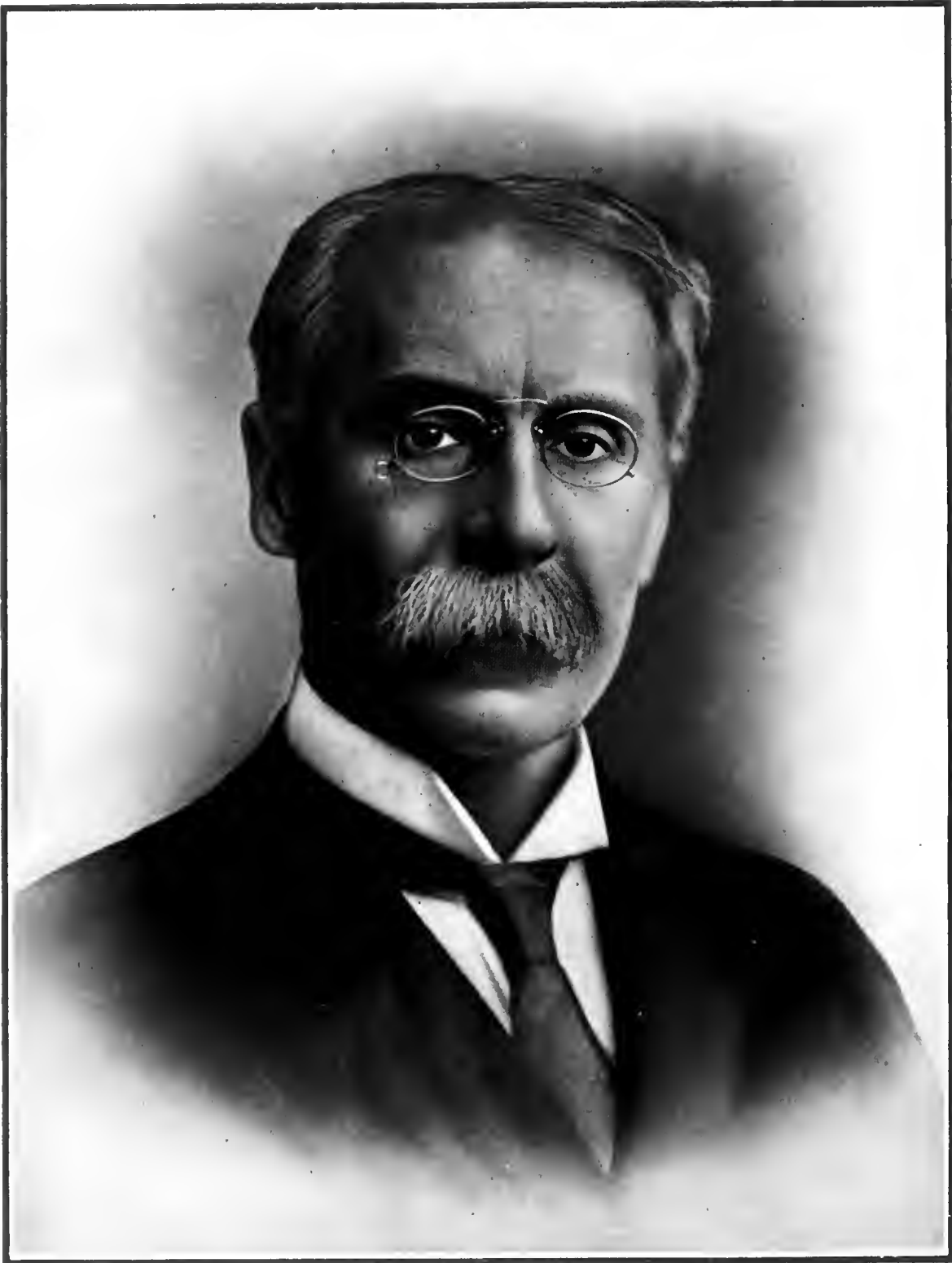
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THE STORY OF
THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL



HON. GEORGE W. GUTHRIE
First Mayor of Greater Pittsburgh, Chairman General Committee of the Sesqui-Centennial

THE STORY OF THE
SESQUI-CENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION OF PITTSBURGH

JULY 4, SEPTEMBER 27 TO OCTOBER 3, AND NOVEMBER 25, 1908

ILLUSTRATED

WITH PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT MEN AND WOMEN AND VIEWS
TAKEN DURING THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL, OF MARINE PARADE,
GREATER PITTSBURGH DAY, UNIVERSITY OF PITTS-
BURGH AND MEMORIAL HALL DAY, ETC.

EDITED BY

W. H. STEVENSON AND BURD S. PATTERSON
PITTSBURGH'S SESQUI-CENTENNIAL.

DR. SAMUEL B. McCORMICK
FOR SUNDAY AND UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH DAY

COL. SAMUEL HARDEN CHURCH
FOR MONDAY, BLOCK HOUSE DAY

H. D. W. ENGLISH
FOR GREATER PITTSBURGH DAY

A. J. KELLY, JR.
FOR ANNIVERSARY DAY

COL. WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, MAJ. H. H. BENGOUGH,
COL. S. W. HILL AND JUDGE CHARLES F. McKENNA
FOR SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL HALL DAY

SIDNEY A. KING
MANAGING EDITOR AND COMPILER

R. W. JOHNSTON
ART ADVISER

PUBLISHED BY
THE R. W. JOHNSTON STUDIOS, Inc.

1910

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1910

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CHICAGO

TO THE
PUBLIC SPIRITED MEN AND WOMEN OF PITTSBURGH
WHOSE PORTRAITS APPEAR HEREIN.
WHO, BY GIVING THEIR TIME AND MONEY, MADE
IT POSSIBLE FOR
PITTSBURGH'S
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY
TO BE THE MOST GLORIOUS DAY
IN THE HISTORY OF
THIS CITY,
WE RESPECTFULLY DEDICATE
THE STORY OF THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

ANNOUNCEMENT

IN presenting this work, "The Story of the Sesqui-Centennial," to our friends, the publishers beg to say that it is not a "cut and dried history," but a readable story of what took place during "Pittsburgh's Greatest Birthday," and we desire to thank all who have so kindly helped us.

Much credit is due Mr. W. H. Stevenson, Chairman, and Mr. Burd S. Patterson, Secretary of the Executive Committee; Mr. H. D. W. English, Chairman Greater Pittsburgh Day Committee; Mr. A. J. Kelly, Jr., Chairman of Anniversary Day Committee; Dr. S. B. McCormick, Chairman of Pittsburgh University and Clergymen's Committee; Colonel Samuel Harden Church, Orator at the Block House; Mrs. Edith Darlington Ammon, President of Daughters of American Revolution; Captain James A. Henderson and George M. Lehman of Marine Committee; Judge Charles F. McKenna, Colonel William T. Patterson, Colonel S. W. Hill, Colonel Charles Otto Smith, and Major H. H. Bengough, of the Soldiers' Memorial Hall Committee, who made the work possible.

To the daily papers, who gave us the choice of all the views taken with articles from their pages, we thank the "Dispatch," "Post," "Sun," "Press," "Gazette-Times," "Chronicle-Telegraph," "Leader," and Walter C. Jarrett, Photographer.

We have spared neither time nor expense in making this the most valuable artistic book ever published about Pittsburgh; plates, paper and binding are of the finest quality. We also desire to thank our friends for their liberal patronage.

THE R. W. JOHNSTON STUDIO, INC., PUBLISHERS.

PITTSBURGH, JULY 1, 1910.

PITTSBURGH'S SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

Edited by W. H. STEVENSON and BURD S. PATTERSON

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION

On June 21, 1908, Hon. George W. Guthrie, acting as mayor of Pittsburgh and chairman of the city's Sesqui-Centennial Committee, issued a proclamation and appeal which was published in the daily papers of the next day. The document read as follows:

"To the Citizens of Pittsburgh:

"On November 25, 1758, the British and Colonial troops, under the command of General John Forbes, took possession of the smoking ruins of Fort Duquesne, which had been abandoned the day before by the French and Indians. As the sun was setting, the British flag was raised by the brave Pennsylvanian, Colonel John Armstrong, in the presence of Washington, Forbes, Bouquet, Mercer and other noted American and British soldiers, and the name of the great Pitt, whose genius had conceived the expedition, thus signally crowned with success, was conferred most appropriately upon the site between the Forks of the Ohio, which was long thereafter known as the 'Gateway of the West.'

"This marked the beginning of the first permanent white settlement of the spot upon which our great city is located, as well as the conferring of its name, for the attempt of the Ohio company to establish a fort and a trading post at the Forks in February, 1754, had been rudely terminated by the advent of an overwhelming force of French and Indians two months thereafter, while the troops of Forbes, a little more than four and a half years later, compelled the French garrison to destroy its defenses and habitations, and abandon forever the attempt to make the place a French settlement.

"On November 25th of the present year will occur the 150th anniversary of the permanent founding and naming of Pittsburgh, and it is

most fitting that the event be celebrated in a manner appropriate to the city's important history and its great growth and achievements in many lines. To that end Councils appointed a committee to co-operate with the general committee of citizens in arranging for a suitable program of ceremonies. These committees, having united their efforts, have now advanced the work to a point where the personal and financial co-operation of all citizens is needed.

"In view of the fact that the city's birthday anniversary occurs at a season when the weather is likely to be too inclement for an outdoor celebration, it was thought best to have the chief program during the week, September 27th to October 3d. As the first important act of General Forbes and his army, after taking possession of and naming the site of Pittsburgh, was to hold a thanksgiving service, so it is very appropriately contemplated to begin the week of celebration with suitable religious services in all the churches. It is proposed to utilize only the evenings of the next three days for the appropriate ceremonies and functions. The last three days of the week will be occupied with outdoor demonstrations, parades and displays. One day will be particularly known as 'Greater Pittsburgh Day.'

"The industrial, commercial, artistic, educational, musical and literary growth and progress of the city will be properly illustrated during the week, and great historic events of the community will be fittingly commemorated and reproduced. There will be military, marine and civic pageants. A special effort will be made to induce all former Pittsburghers, now living elsewhere, to visit their old home at this time. The President of the United States, and other distinguished Americans, will be asked to be the city's guests, and representatives of the Pitt.



WILLIAM H. STEVENSON
Chairman of Executive and Councils Sesqui-Centennial Committees.



A. J. KELLY, JR.
Chairman of Anniversary Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee

Forbes, and Schenley families will be invited from abroad. There will be an exhibit at the Carnegie Art Galleries of paintings of distinguished Pittsburghers and of old Pittsburgh scenes, while a special effort will be made to have the Western Pennsylvania Exposition this year more thoroughly representative of Pittsburgh industries than ever before.

"As it was deemed proper that the usual Independence Day celebration should be held this year, and it was not thought desirable, in view of the existing financial situation, to make two appeals for funds, the Sesqui-Centennial Committee decided to appoint a subcommittee to take charge of the Fourth of July exercises, the head of which subcommittee being the Director of Public Works, who has in past years had the supervision of the day's program.

"On November 25th, the city's birthday will be appropriately observed, an efficient subcommittee having been appointed to have special charge of the program for the day.

"In order to make the whole celebration a fitting one, it will be necessary for citizens generally to contribute financial aid. It may be remarked that it is the idea of the committee, in view of the existing financial stringency, to indulge in no unnecessary or trivial extravagances, but at the same time to endeavor to make the celebration such as will redound to the credit of the city, and one that will be not only beneficial to our people generally, but also interesting and instructive. Knowing this, I have no hesitation, as Mayor and Chairman of the General Sesqui-Centennial Committee, in now appealing to all good citizens of Pittsburgh to contribute according to their means to the fund required for the celebration and also to lend their personal aid to the work of the committee generally.

"Contributions may be sent to John B. Jackson, Treasurer of the Sesqui-Centennial Committee, No. 343 Fourth Avenue.

"I earnestly trust that the response to this appeal will be such as to insure a celebration

commensurate with the dignity, greatness and history of the city and one which every true and loyal Pittsburgher may hereafter ever recall with proper pride. GEORGE W. GUTHRIE."

HISTORY OF THE CELEBRATION

The above proclamation not only very clearly set forth the reasons for having the Sesqui-Centennial celebration of Pittsburgh, but it also quite accurately outlined the form which it eventually took. Before it was issued, considerable preliminary work had been done.

The idea of holding the Sesqui-Centennial celebration was first publicly advocated in an editorial written by Burd S. Patterson on November 25, 1906, and printed in the "Pittsburgh Post" of the next morning. The article was during the next thirteen months followed by about fifty others by the same author in the same paper, all urging the holding of the celebration. During the summer and fall of 1907 Mr. Patterson, in personal interviews and in writing, submitted to the officers and directors of the Chamber of Commerce detailed plans for the celebration. In March, 1908, he submitted these plans to Mayor George W. Guthrie, who approved them, and a few days later had the matter brought to the attention of City Councils.

In December, 1906, the Pittsburgh Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the instance of the Regent, Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, and Miss Julia Morgan Harding, passed resolutions approving of the proposed celebration. Early in January, 1908, the Chapter requested Mayor Guthrie to take an interest in the celebration and a few days later he replied, asking for some suggestions, which were furnished to him about the first of April.

On Monday evening, March 30th, at the instance of Mayor Guthrie, Joseph C. Wasson introduced in Common Council a resolution, which was unanimously passed, providing for the appointment of a committee of councils to act with a committee of citizens to arrange for the celebration.



H. D. W. ENGLISH
Chairman Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



JOHN B. JACKSON
Treasurer of General Sesqui-Centennial Committee

The same evening, on the motion of William H. Stevenson, the resolution was approved by Select Council.

About three weeks later President William Brand of Common Council appointed the following members of that body to represent it on the committee: Joseph C. Wasson, Hugh Ferguson, Samuel McElroy, Charles Gulland, R. K. Cochran, George J. Kambach, Jacob Soffel, Jr.

During the next week, Dr. E. R. Walters, President of Select Council, appointed the following members of that body on the committee: William H. Stevenson, T. J. Hawkins, Richard Armstrong, P. A. Manion, Charles C. Kohne.

On April 29th the committee of Councils met and organized by electing William H. Stevenson, Chairman, and Edward J. Martin, Secretary.

On April 30th Mayor Guthrie, after consultation with Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Patterson, named a General Committee of Citizens to co-operate with the Committee of Councils. Subsequently, an agreement was reached by which both committees were consolidated into one General Committee with the understanding that the Chairman of the Councils Committee should be the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the General Committee, and that the Councils Committee should be a subcommittee of the General Committee and, in concert with the Mayor, should have full jurisdiction over all matters requiring the action of the city's lawmakers.

The General Committee met in the Common Council Chamber on May 7, 1908. Mayor Guthrie called the meeting to order and stated the object of the committee to be to secure a suitable celebration of the city's one hundred and fiftieth birthday anniversary. The Mayor was elected chairman of the meeting and suggested that Burd S. Patterson act as temporary secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ORGANIZED

The Mayor, being called away by pressure of official business, relinquished the chair to W. K. Shiras. A permanent organization was effected

by the election of the following officers: Chairman, H. D. W. English; First Vice-Chairman, Hon. James W. Brown; Second Vice-Chairman, H. J. Heinz; Third Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon; Treasurer, John B. Jackson; Chairman of the Executive Committee, W. H. Stevenson; Secretary, Burd S. Patterson.

The officers, Chairman of the Executive Committee and Mayor were authorized to decide upon the plan and scope of celebration and to select necessary subcommittees. Meetings of the officers were held on May 7th and May 11th in the Mayor's office. Mr. English having found it necessary to decline the chairmanship of the General Committee, Mayor Guthrie was elected to the position with the understanding that William H. Stevenson, Chairman of the Executive Committee, should be the active executive officer and that the Mayor's duties as General Chairman should be chiefly of an advisory character. This understanding was carried into effect and the result was highly satisfactory. Mr. Stevenson proved to be a most capable executive officer of the committee. He worked untiringly and efficiently. He was full of helpful suggestions and ever ready to listen to such from others. He was careful in approving expenditures and insisted upon the provision of the necessary means in advance of any appropriation being made. Mayor Guthrie was also very helpful not only as an adviser but in securing the co-operation of the City Councils and other officials and in performing the many duties and functions which developed upon him as the Chief Executive of the city and Chairman of the General Committee.

On May 19th a meeting of the officers and chairman of the subcommittees was held in Select Council Chamber for the purpose of organizing the Executive Committee. W. H. Stevenson was made Chairman of the Executive Committee and Burd S. Patterson, Secretary. Subsequently, A. J. Kelly, Jr., was chosen Vice-Chairman. In this capacity, and also as Chairman of the Anniversary Day Committee, Mr.



EDWARD M. BIGELOW
Vice-Chairman Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



COLONEL J. M. GUFFEY
Chairman of Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee

Kelly did notable work. Mr. H. D. W. English accepted the chairmanship of the Subcommittee on Greater Pittsburgh Day with the understanding that one day of the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration should be so denominated. He stated that a fund of between \$6,000 and \$7,000, which had been raised for the celebration of the creation of a Greater Pittsburgh by the "Pittsburgh Dispatch" and the Chamber of Commerce, would be used for the expenses of the Sesqui-Centennial Greater Pittsburgh Day Celebration. Thereafter the Executive Committee met frequently.

PLAN OF CELEBRATION

It was decided that the celebration should be in three parts. The first celebration was to be on Independence Day and Director of Public Works Alexander B. Shepherd was made Chairman of the subcommittee having the celebration in charge. The Sesqui-Centennial Committee agreed to undertake this particular celebration, as it was not deemed advisable to have the Mayor issue two different appeals for funds at a time when business conditions were so unfavorable.

The second part of the celebration, it was decided, should be held during the week September 27th-October 3d when, it was believed, the weather would be favorable for outdoor demonstrations. The third part of the celebration was to be held on November 25th, the 150th anniversary of the taking of Fort Duquesne and the naming of the site Fort Pitt or Pittsburgh by General John Forbes.

These plans were successfully carried out. They involved the raising of \$50,000 by the Executive Committee. Councils also appropriated \$10,000 for decorating the city's main thoroughfares and public buildings, and \$3,500 for the city departments' floats in the Greater Pittsburgh Day parade. The Greater Pittsburgh Day special fund of \$6,704.00 was also expended.

FINANCE COMMITTEE ORGANIZED

On May 30th, James I. Buchanan, as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Finance, selected about seventy members of this subcommittee, the selections being confirmed by Mayor Guthrie as Chairman of the General Committee. Subsequently the membership of the Finance Committee was increased to one hundred. On June 16th Mr. Buchanan having resigned as Chairman of the Finance Committee, Colonel James M. Guffey, who had been appointed Chairman of the committee, accepted the position and named Edward M. Bigelow as Vice-Chairman. It is but just to say that to Messrs. Guffey and Bigelow is due the credit for raising most of the money needed for the celebration.

The Independence Day Committee having asked for an appropriation of \$10,000, and there being as yet no money collected by the Finance Committee, and Chairman Guffey and Vice-Chairman Bigelow having agreed to guarantee that the amount asked for would be forthcoming when needed, even if they had to personally supply it, the Finance Committee thereupon voted the appropriation as asked. Subsequently at the meeting of the Finance Committee, held July 3d, Mr. Bigelow, as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Corporations, reported that himself, Col. Guffey, and Mr. Buchanan had called upon Mr. A. C. Dinkey of the United States Steel Corporation and secured a promise of a subscription of \$10,000 from that organization, and also that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had subscribed \$4,000, and the Pittsburgh Railways Company \$1,000. Mr. Bigelow also reported having seen the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, which later contributed \$2,500; the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company, which later contributed \$1,000; and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, which later gave \$1,000. H. C. Frick also contributed \$1,000.

During the months of May and June the various subcommittees of the Executive Committee were appointed and effected an organization.



HON. JAMES W. BROWN
First Vice Chairman of General Sesqui-Centennial Committee



H. J. HEINZ
Second Vice Chairman of General Sesqui-Centennial Committee

P I T T S B U R G H ' S S E S Q U I - C E N T E N N I A L

The chairmen of these subcommittees were appointed by Mayor Guthrie as Chairman of the General Committee. These subcommittee chairmen then proposed the names of the members of their respective subcommittees and they were approved by General Chairman Guthrie. The names of the various chairmen and other members of the subcommittees are given elsewhere. That the selections were wise is proven by the fact that every one of the subcommittees accomplished the work assigned in a most satisfactory manner.

Headquarters for the committee were opened during the last week in June in the old rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, third floor of the Oliver Building, corner of Wood Street and Oliver Avenue. The use of the rooms was given rent free by the Chamber of Commerce which, although removed to other quarters in the Keenan Building, still held the unexpired lease on its former one. On August 13th, the headquarters of the committee were removed to the magnificent new Keenan Building, corner of Liberty Avenue and Seventh Street. Here the committee was domiciled in the great new room which occupies the whole fourth floor.

The use of this room for over five months was generously given to the committee without cost by the proprietor of the building, Col. T. J. Keenan, who thus in fact became one of the largest individual contributors to the committee. Col. Keenan also, as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor Interests on the Greater Pittsburgh Day Committee, rendered valuable services, in the performance of which he was greatly assisted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, John E. Haines. The Chamber of Commerce also generously permitted the use of its rooms, free of charge, for the meetings of the executive and subcommittees.

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

The Independence Day subcommittee, although it had but a brief period for preparation, did its work so well that the people of Pittsburgh were

given a most notable celebration of the Nation's birthday on July 4, 1908.

The general program was as follows:

MORNING

SCHENLEY PARK:

Band concerts.

Music Pavilion, Second Brigade Band, 10 A. M. to 12 A. M.

Panther Hollow, Boys' Brigade Band, 10 A. M. to 12 A. M.
Snyder's Grove, Pittsburgh Military Band 10 A. M. to 12 A. M.

WASHINGTON PARK:

Rocereto's Band, 10 A. M. to 12 M. Patriotic Exercises, sports and games, 10 A. M.

McKINLEY PARK:

38th Ward, Hill Top, Patriotic exercises, 10 A. M.

ARSENAL PARK:

Orthite's Military Band, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

Patriotic exercises 10 A. M., including the reading of the Declaration of Independence; addresses by Mayor George W. Guthrie and others; raising of flag donated by The Lawrenceville Board of Trade, and presentation of cannon.

HOLLIDAY PARK:

Duquesne Heights. Patriotic Exercises, 9 to 12 M.
Band concert, Nirella's Band, 9 to 12 A. M.

AFTERNOON

SCHENLEY PARK:

Band concerts.

Music Pavilion, Second Brigade Band, 2 to 5 P. M.
Schenley Oval, Boys' Brigade Band, 2 to 5 P. M. Snyder's Grove, Pittsburgh Military Band 2 to 5 P. M. Spectacular Slide for Life, Panther Hollow Bridge. Balloon Ascension, Parachute Jump, Vaudeville. Race Track: 2 P. M., Horse races under the auspices of the Schenley Matinée Club, George W. Baum, president.

SNYDER'S GROVE.

2 P. M. Fancy Drill by thirty-four girls from the Sixth Ward Public School (North Side) under the direction of Prof. W. W. Shooks.

2:30 P. M. Flag Drill; Barn Dance; Exhibition by Kindergarten Children of Soldier Boy and Circle game; Baby Polka; Wand Drill and March; Gypsy Dance; Singing Game (Little Playmates); Virginia Reel; Boys' Kite Flying Contest, by Children from Lawrence Park Playground and Gymnasium.

Program arranged by the Pittsburgh Playground Association in conjunction with the General Committee.

EAST PARK (North Side, Elk's Fountain):



BURD S. PATTERSON
Secretary of the General and Executive Sesqui-Centennial
Committee



S. C. LONG
Chairman of Railroad and Transportation Sesqui-Centennial
Committee



MAJOR W. H. DAVIS
Chairman of Military and Parade Sesqui-Centennial Committee



T. J. HAWKINS
Chairman of Decoration Sesqui-Centennial Committee

P I T T S B U R G H ' S S E S Q U I - C E N T E N N I A L

American Military Band, 2 to 5 P. M. Daylight fireworks and vaudeville, 2 P. M.

WEST PARK (North Side, Band Stand):

Grand Army Band, 2 to 5 P. M. Vaudeville, Punch and Judy, balloon ascensions, 2 P. M.

BIGHAM'S FIELD (Duquesne Heights):

Nirella's Band, 1 to 5 P. M. Sports and games, 1 to 5 P. M.

ORMSBY PARK (South Side):

Rocereto's Band, 2 to 5 P. M. Exercises and games.

ARSENAL PARK:

Orthite's Military Band, 2 to 5 P. M.

McKINLEY PARK:

Pennsylvania State Military Band, 2 to 5 P. M.

EVENING

SCHENLEY PARK:

Band Concert, Bunker Hill, Second Brigade Band, 7 to 10 P. M. Grand display of fireworks, Bunker Hill. Among the many devices was one representing Greater Pittsburgh and another representing the review of our battleship fleet in the Pacific.

WEST PARK (North Side):

Band Concert, Band Stand, American Military Band, 7 to 10 P. M.

The Mound, Grand Army Band, 7 to 10 P. M.

Grand display of fireworks, Seminary Hill.

McKINLEY PARK:

Band Concert, Pennsylvania State Military Band, 7 to 10 P. M. Grand display of fireworks.

ARSENAL PARK:

Band Concert, Orthite's Military Band, 7 to 10 P. M. Grand display of fireworks.

The above program was most successfully carried out under the general direction of Alexander B. Shepherd, Director of the Department of Public Works, whose services in this work were simply invaluable. Mr. Shepherd subsequently performed very important work in planning and preparing the exhibits of the various city departments in the Greater Pittsburgh Day parade.

The entire cost to the Sesqui-Centennial Committee of the Independence Day Celebration was \$9,035.25, all of which was paid within a fortnight after the celebration had taken place.

An interesting event of the day was the dedication in the morning, of the fountain designed by St. Gaudens and erected by the contributions

of many citizens of Pittsburgh in memory of Christopher Lyman Magee in Schenley Park, at the entrance of the Carnegie Library.

RAISING THE FUND

While the summer vacation and the depressed condition of business militated very greatly against the work of preparing for the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration, nevertheless, during the months of July and August much was accomplished. At the beginning of September, all the committees having duties connected with the several parts of the celebration were fully organized and hard at work.

The Finance Committee had a most arduous task and one which many thought impossible of accomplishment — this was to raise \$50,000.

So well was the work of the committee performed, however, that the money needed was all subscribed and nearly all paid in before September 27th, the day set for the begining of the second part of the celebration. Up to September 20th, about \$27,000 had been secured by the Finance Committee. September 23d was set aside as Sesqui-Centennial Contribution Day. Appeals for funds were made by Mayor Guthrie, Chairman of the General Committee, Colonel James M. Guffey, Chairman, and E. M. Bigelow, Vice-Chairman of the Finance Committee, and William H. Stevenson, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The city was divided into districts and business men appointed to canvass them for funds, all the work being done voluntarily and without charge. As a result the balance needed was raised from subscriptions and the sale of tickets to the grand stand, the proceeds of which were over \$3,000. R. B. Ward, Chairman of the Merchants Subcommittee of the Finance Committee, D. McK. Lloyd, Chairman, and R. J. Stoney, Jr., Secretary of the Bankers Subcommittee and F. R. Babcock, Chairman of the Lumbermen's Subcommittee, did valuable work in raising funds, as did C. A. Blanchard, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Hotels and Restaurants, and Charles O. Smith of the Grand



H. W. NEELEY
Chairman Merchants' Auxiliary Sesqui-Centennial Committee



COLONEL H. P. BOPE
Chairman of Boys' Brigade Sesqui-Centennial Committee



E. E. BONNEVILLE
Chairman of Hotel Sesqui-Centennial Committee



F. J. FITZPATRICK
Chairman Exposition Sesqui-Centennial Committee

Stand Seat Selling Committee, H. W. Neeley, Marcus Rauh, George B. Edwards, and others. There were more than 700 subscribers to the general fund, the aggregate contributions being about \$40,000.

The Invitation Committee, headed by W. K. Shiras, and of which H. C. Tinker was secretary, was charged with the duty of not only specially inviting distinguished guests from outside of Pittsburgh to attend the celebration, but also of extending a general invitation to all former Pittsburghers resident elsewhere to revisit their old home city during the festival week. This duty was thoroughly and satisfactorily performed. Invitations were sent to a large number of former Pittsburghers, many of whom visited the city during the celebration. Special invitations also were sent to representatives of the families of William Pitt, the first Earl of Chatham; of General John Forbes; of General George Washington; of William Penn and of Mrs. Mary Schenley. Other invitations were sent to Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States; Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, Vice-President; Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, Governor of Pennsylvania; Hon. Robt. S. Murphy, Lieutenant-Governor; Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, former Governor; Hon. William H. Taft; Hon. William J. Bryan; Lieutenant-General S. B. M. Young; Earl Grey, the Governor-General of Canada; Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada; Hon. James Bryce, the English Ambassador; M. Jussraud, the French Ambassador; General Horace Porter, the Governors of New York, Ohio, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia, Virginia, and North Carolina; the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; United States Senators and Representatives in Congress; Adjutant-General Thomas J. Stewart of Pennsylvania and members of the Governor's Staff; officers and members of the Pennsylvania Legislature which enacted the Greater Pittsburgh Law, and others.

The Decoration Committee, headed by Thomas J. Hawkins, who worked with indefatigable energy and enthusiasm, had a difficult task. The sum provided for decorations by Councils was only \$10,000, and this was not made available until about three weeks previous to the celebration. Nevertheless, the members of the committee worked so efficiently that they produced a Court of Honor which elicited the highest admiration of all who beheld it. This was formed by a magnificent arch at Grant Street and Fifth Avenue, and a large number of ornamental pillars extending to Liberty Avenue, on which was another fine arch. The arches and pillars were decorated with historic pictures and figures and festooned with many thousands of electric lights. The Court of Honor was thronged every night during the celebration and it was illuminated also for three nights during the subsequent week. The Decoration Committee also had the chief public buildings handsomely decorated. The business establishments generally and many private residences were also beautifully decorated.

A committee, with William Leverett Jones as chairman, did good work in marking by signs and placards places of historic interest in the city during the week September 27th-October 3d. Numerous merchants, in their window displays, recalled the early history of the sites on which their establishments now stand. In this matter, and that of interesting the merchants generally in the celebration, the Merchants' Auxiliary Committee, of which H. W. Neeley was the highly efficient chairman, did excellent work.

The Chamber of Commerce had a trade excursion of its members into West Virginia in September. The party had a special train and wherever it went it distributed literature advertising the Sesqui-Centennial celebration and inviting the people to visit Pittsburgh during the week September 27th-October 3d. In that week, the Chamber of Commerce also had an inbound merchants' excursion and many outside business men took advantage of the special fa-



MRS. GEORGE W. GUTHRIE
Chairman of Women's Reception Sesqui-Centennial Committee



MRS. JAMES W. BROWN
Women's Reception Sesqui-Centennial Committee



MISS MARY L. JACKSON
Women's Reception Sesqui-Centennial Committee



MRS. JAMES I. KAY
Women's Reception Sesqui-Centennial Committee

cilities offered and visited Pittsburgh to make their purchases.

GUESTS OF THE CITY

During the week September 27th-October 3d the Sesqui-Centennial Committee had as its guests, Miss Hester Louise Pitt Taylor and her niece, Miss Madeline Hester Pitt Taylor, direct descendants of William Pitt, the Earl of Chatham, through his daughter Hester, who was the wife of Charles Viscount Mahon, Earl Stanhope. The presence of these ladies was secured through Mr. C. E. Childers of the Invitation Committee, who arranged the matter while in England on a visit in June, 1908. Captain Walter William Pitt Taylor, of the rifle brigade, a brother of Miss Madeline, also expected to attend the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration on November 25th, but was prevented from being present by being ordered to Egypt early in October. His father, Charles Pitt Taylor, who had also been invited, was unable to come, as were two others who had been asked, to wit: Earl Stanhope, a descendant of Lucy Pitt, aunt of Lord Chatham; and Mr. A. Pitt Rivers, head of the elder branch of the Pitt family, Lord Chatham having sprung from a junior branch.

Accompanying the Misses Pitt Taylor was the Hon. Eric C. F. Collier, whose grandfather, the first Baron Monkswell, while a member of the British Cabinet had evinced great friendliness towards the United States in the matter of the settlement of the Alabama Claims.

The Sesqui-Centennial Committee also had as its guests during the week September 27th-October 3d Arther Forbes and his wife, of Edinburgh, Scotland. Mr. Forbes is the descendant of Arthur Forbes, elder brother of General John Forbes. The latter left no descendants. His brother Arthur was the owner of Pittencreeff House, Dumfermline, Scotland, now owned by the Carnegie Trust of this place. The presence

of Mr. Forbes and his wife at the celebration was secured through the efforts of Dr. John Ross, head of the Carnegie Trust at Dumfermline.

On their way to Pittsburgh Mr. and Mrs. Forbes stopped at Philadelphia and deposited a wreath of Scotch heather from Dumfermline, the birth-place of General John Forbes, on the latter's grave in the yard of Christ Church.

Another guest of the Sesqui-Centennial Committee during the week September 27th-October 3d was Miss Martha Washington of Philadelphia, a descendant of George Washington's oldest full brother, Samuel Washington. Another was Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young, a former Pittsburgher. Charles W. Fairbanks, Vice-President of the United States, and Mrs. Fairbanks were guests of the committee on October 1, and 2, as were Governor Edwin S. Stuart of Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-Governor Robert S. Murphy and wife, and General Horace Porter. Other guests were: Ex-Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, Adjutant-General Thomas J. Stewart, Judges S. L. Mestrezat and W. P. Potter, of the State Supreme Court, A. B. Miller, Secretary to Governor Stuart, and several members of the Governor's staff.

During their stay here the guests of the committee were domiciled at the Hotel Schenley.

All the guests, without any exceptions, expressed the greatest pleasure because of their treatment by the Reception Committee and the people of Pittsburgh generally.

Regrets were received from Colonel Dugald Stuart and the Earl of Ranfurly, descendants of William Penn, and from Lady Ellenborough, daughter of Mrs. Mary Schenley, and Lord Ellenborough. Also from President Roosevelt, the Governor-General and Premier of Canada, the English and French Ambassadors, Governor Charles E. Hughes, of New York, Hon. William H. Taft, Hon. William J. Bryan, and others.



MRS. WILLIAM H. STEVENSON,
Women's Reception Sesqui-Centennial Committee



MRS. H. D. W. ENGLISH,
Women's Reception Sesqui Centennial Committee



MRS. WM. J. HOLLAND,
Women's Reception Sesqui-Centennial Committee



MRS. JOHN G. HOLMES,
Women's Reception Sesqui-Centennial Committee



MISS JULIA HARDING
Chairman of Women's Auxiliary Sesqui-Centennial Committee



MRS. A. J. KELLY, JR.
Women's Auxiliary Sesqui-Centennial Committee



MISS ALICE M. THURSTON
Women's Auxiliary Sesqui-Centennial Committee



MISS MARY A. GLEIM
Women's Auxiliary Sesqui-Centennial Committee



MRS. JAMES FRANCIS BURKE
Woman's Auxiliary Sesqui-Centennial Committee



MRS. F. R. BABCOCK
Woman's Auxiliary Sesqui-Centennial Committee



MRS. SAMUEL HARDEN CHURCH
Woman's Auxiliary Sesqui-Centennial Committee



MRS. OLIVER S. HERSHMAN
Woman's Auxiliary Sesqui-Centennial Committee



MRS. J. R. MELLON
Ladies' Auxiliary Sesqui-Centennial Committee



MRS. JAMES A. HENDERSON
Chairman Ladies' Marine Reception Sesqui-Centennial Committee



MRS. J. M. SCHOONMAKER
Ladies' Auxiliary Sesqui Centennial Committee



MRS. GEORGE M. LEHMAN
Ladies' Marine Reception Sesqui-Centennial Committee



REV. MAITLAND ALEXANDER, D. D.
Clergymen's Sesqui-Centennial Committee



REV. S. B. LINHART
Clergymen's Sesqui-Centennial Committee



RIGHT REV. REGIS CANEVIN
Bishop Diocese of Pittsburgh. Clergy-
men's Sesqui-Centennial Committee



REV. S. EDWARD YOUNG
Clergymen's Sesqui-Centennial Committee



REV. D. F. MCGILL
Clergymen's Sesqui-Centennial Committee

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1908

Edited by DR. S. B. McCORMICK

OPENING OF CELEBRATION

Early on Sunday morning, September 27th, there was a special ringing and chiming of church bells throughout the city, to note the beginning of the week's celebration. Later in the morning there were special services in many churches and Sunday Schools. The Misses Pitt Taylor and Mr. Collier attended the services at Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, where Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead preached a Sesqui-Centennial sermon. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes attended the Sixth United Presbyterian Church. In the afternoon there was a general union service at the Nixon Theatre, in which ministers of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish churches participated. Dr. S. B. McCormick, Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh, presided. The guests of the city, the Misses Pitt Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes and Hon. Eric Collier were also present.



REV. A. J. TURKLE, D. D.,

Secretary Committee of Clergymen's Sesqui-Centennial Committee

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE OF CELEBRATION

The following order of service was used in the houses of worship in Pittsburgh, and in the Nixon Theatre, on Sunday, September 27, 1908, and was arranged by the Committee of Clergy appointed by his Honor the Mayor of Pittsburgh. Dr. S. B. McCormick was chairman.

ORDER OF SERVICE

1. Organ Voluntary.
2. Anthem, or Psalm C.

All people that on earth do dwell,
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice;
Him gladly serve, His praise forth tell,
Come ye before Him and rejoice.

Oh enter then His gates with praise,
Approach with joy His courts unto;
Praise, laud and bless His name always
For it is seemly so to do.

Know ye, the Lord is God indeed;
Without our aid He did us make;
We are His flock, He doth us feed;
And for His sheep He doth us take.

Because the Lord our God is good,
His mercy is forever sure;
His truth at all times firmly stood,
And shall from age to age endure.

3. Invocation.
4. Responsive reading, Rev. Carl August Vose, D. D.
The call to America: Gen. xii, 1, 2.
Now the Lord said unto Abram, Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, unto a land that I will show thee.
And I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great: and thou shalt be a blessing.
5. Addresses by Rev. A. A. Lambing, D. D., Rev. Daniel Dorchester, D. D., and Rev. Joseph Leonard Levy, D. D.



REV. CARL AUGUST VOSE, D. D.

6. Anthem or Hymn, Psalm cxlviii.

Praise the Lord from Heaven;
 High His glory raise —
 Bless Him, all His angels,
 All His armies praise.
 Worship and adore Him,
 All His hosts of light;
 Gleaming sun and pale moon,
 Radiant stars of night.

CHORUS

Let them praise Jehovah,
 For His name is high,
 And His frame is glorious
 Over earth and sky.

O ye heav'ns of heavens,
 Praise Jehovah's name;
 Clouds of waters drifting
 Through the starry frame.
 Praise the Lord Almighty,
 Whose divine decree
 Fixed you in your places
 To eternity.

CHORUS

From the earth O praise Him.
 Floods and dragons all;
 Fire and hail and vapors,
 Winds that hear His call.
 Fruitful trees and cedars,
 Hills and mountains high,
 Creeping things and cattle,
 Birds above that fly.

CHORUS

7. Prayer and Benediction. Rev. William Alonzo Stanton, D. D.

CATHOLICISM

Address delivered in the Nixon Theatre Sunday afternoon, Sept. 27, 1908, by Rev. A. A. Lambing, LL. D.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The natural advantages of the location of our city, its civil history and material progress are so apt to engage the attention of the student of our past history and force themselves on the notice of the observer of our present prosperity as to make him imagine that we think of little else besides coal, smoke, steel and glass. These indeed receive sufficient attention, perhaps too much, comparatively speaking, but inasmuch as they will be treated of by other speakers during the course of this celebration I shall not refer to them. Leaving their discussion to those who are more familiar with them than I am, let me venture a few remarks on the religious history of the Greater Pittsburgh.

The heralds of the Gospel floated down the Allegheny in the canoe of the earliest French explorers or followed the bridle path of the first adventurers across the "Allegheny Hills" with as ardent a longing and a more earnest zeal to win souls for their Divine Master than the Indian



REV. A. A. LAMBING, LL. D.

trader had to accumulate wealth. Religion came hand in hand with exploration, settlement and civilization; and while it could not always stay the arm of violence it offered its peaceful and consoling ministrations to both friend and foe. The Jesuit Father Joseph Peter Bonnecamps accompanied Captain Louis Celoron's expedition down the rivers in the summer of 1749, celebrated mass just below the mouth of Red Bank Creek, again near Springdale, and at Logstown, eighteen miles below the forks of the Ohio. The Recollect Rev. Denys Baron came down the Allegheny with Contrecoeur's flotilla in April, 1754, and remained as chaplain of Fort Duquesne, officiating in the chapel of Our Lady of the Assumption at the Beautiful River, till the French withdrew in November, 1758. And when the English army under General John Forbes took possession of the smouldering ruins of the French stronghold, November 25, 1758, they were accompanied by the Rev. Charles Beatty, who officiated the next day, and preached a sermon in which he called upon his hearers to return thanks to the God of armies for their bloodless victory. And from that day to this, on which we celebrate the sesqui-centennial of that important event, religion has been in the forefront with its purifying, elevating and ennobling influences, as our many spacious, elegant and costly churches, and our well equipped educational and charitable institutions bear ample witness. How many zealous, learned and untiring ministers of the various religious denominations labored in our midst until the time came for them to lay down the burden of life, or until they were called to other and more fruitful fields.

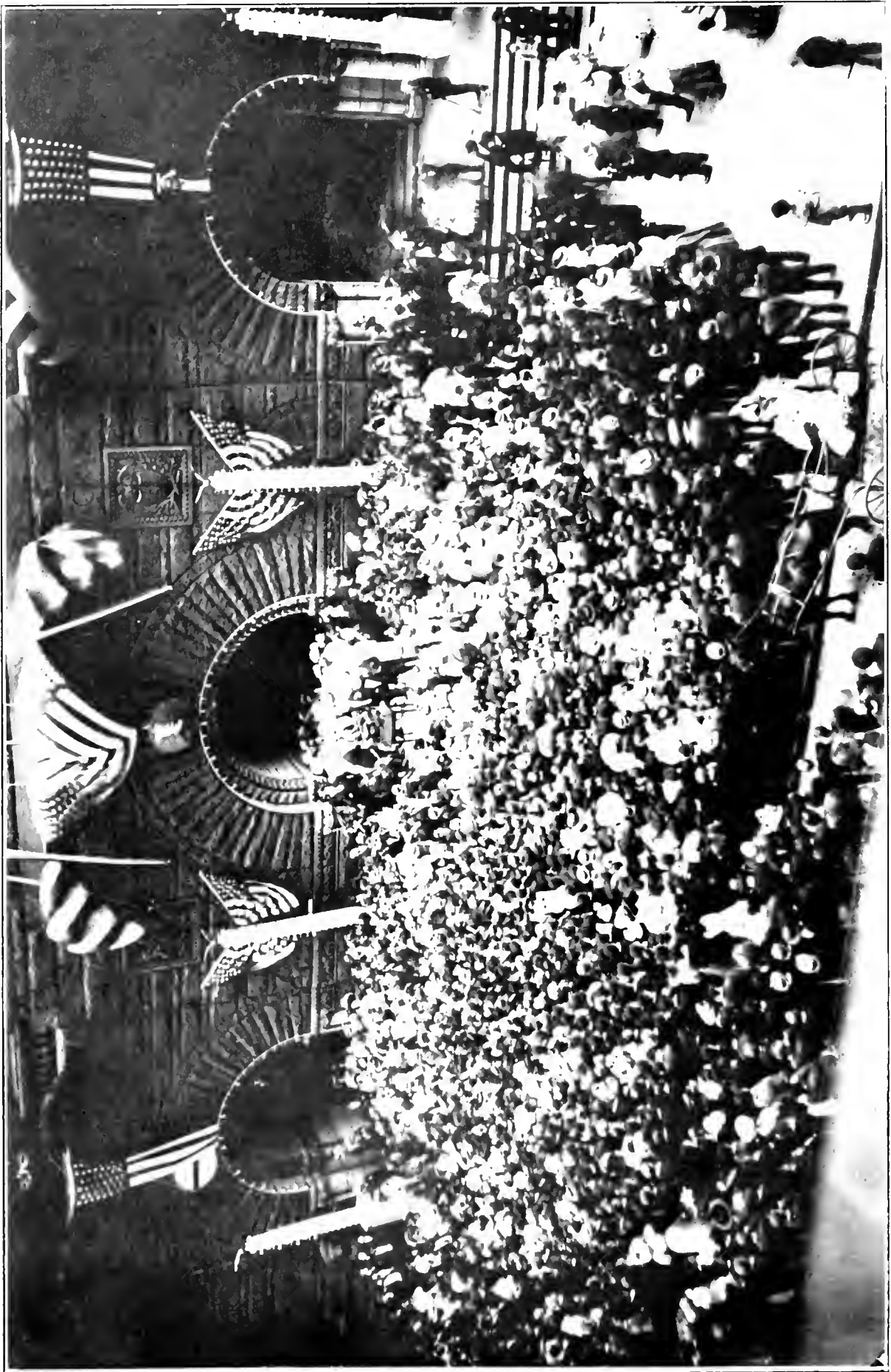
Inasmuch as the church of which I have the privilege of being a priest was the first on the ground and has now attained proportions that may surprise many among you, it may not be out of place for me to speak of it as affording at least one instance and one evidence of the growth of religion in the Greater Pittsburgh. I have given very close attention to our civil and religious his-

tory for more than thirty-five years, and I flatter myself that I am familiar with it. Permit me, then, to present the following statistics of the Catholic religion in the Greater Pittsburgh. Other speakers, I have no doubt, will be able to present figures that will show a steady and substantial increase both in the material prosperity and the numerical growth of their respective denominations. Let me remark, however, that we count all persons of whatever age who are baptized as members of the church; for we believe that children of the tenderest age have souls to be saved as well as those who have attained maturer years. There are now laboring in our city one Bishop and 211 priests. There are one Cathedral, 67 churches, many of which are spacious and elegant, and 19 large chapels, in religious, educational and charitable institutions. And in our parochial schools are educated 23,022 children, for which we do not receive one cent from the city or State; at the same time, while we pay our quota of taxes for the maintenance of the public schools. The Catholic population of the greater city, as nearly as it can be estimated, for a part of it is necessarily fluctuating, especially at this time, is about 154,000, worshipping in churches of nine different languages. I might give many more details of our Church history from the days of Bonnecamps and Baron to the present time, as well as of our numerous and well equipped and conducted religious, charitable and reformatory institutions, but I am unwilling to trespass further on your patience or encroach on the time of those who are to come after me. I will, therefore, conclude by thanking you for your kind attention to my brief remarks.

THE SOUL OF THE CITY

Address by Rev. Daniel Dorchester, pastor of Christ Methodist Church.

A few years ago there was a book published in this city with the title "The Inside History of Carnegie Steel Company." It is an interesting account of merging different interests, the devel-



County of Gazette Photo

REV. S. EDWARD YOUNG DELIVERING HIS ADDRESS FROM COURT HOUSE STEPS, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 27

The space between the Court House and Frick Building was packed by people



REV. DANIEL DORCHESTER

opment, industrial processes and combinations, until one company took to water and emerged as the United States Steel Corporation, with a capital of a billion dollars.

But this Sesqui Centennial celebrates a far more wonderful "Inside History." For every great city, like an individual, has a soul as well as a body. Running through all her material activities, her arts and sciences, her schools and churches, is the spirit that animates her citizens and determines her development and destiny. This spirit persists through all the vicissitudes of time and fortune, links the past to the present and makes the future.

The soul of a city has the same qualities, motives and purposes that an individual has; it has the same struggle between intelligence and ignorance, industry and idleness, virtue and vice. The city has a will and the affirmation of that will becomes law for the community; it has a vocation, the maintenance of moral order despite the malign forces that ever seek to corrupt and disintegrate humanity.

Every city ought to have its own personality; it ought to stand for something distinct, individual, characteristic,—for some spiritual achievements as well as for industrial triumphs. Every city

ought to be, as John Milton said, "One huge Christian personage, one mighty growth or stature of an honest man, as big and compact in virtue as in body; for look, what the ground and causes are of single happiness to one man, the same ye shall find them to a whole state."

We all love Pittsburgh, not because we were born here, for most of us were not, not because it is a good place to make money and gain a livelihood, but because of what she has achieved, what she is, and what she may become. Man and nature have been happily married here, brawn and science have toiled together and accomplished wonders. We admire her sturdy independence, her thrift and magnificent enterprise. Her story is like that of many heroes whom the world glorifies, "a russet-coated epic." No beginning could have been more humble, more discouraging than Pittsburgh's. In 1784 Arthur Lee wrote: "Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church, nor chapel so that they are likely to be damned without the benefit of clergy. The place, I believe, will never be very considerable."

To-day Pittsburgh is the foremost industrial city of the world, and is rapidly attaining real civic grandeur. She is hospitable to all sorts and conditions of men. What Bayard Taylor said of America in his centennial ode at Philadelphia is true of Pittsburgh:

"Her Germany dwells her by a gentler Rhine,
Her Ireland sees the old sunburst shine,
Her France pursues some dream divine,
Her Italy waits by the western brine."

And broad based under all is old Mother England's oaken hearted mood, the country of William Pitt, whom we gratefully honor to-day.

Pittsburgh has a goodly measure of freedom, enjoyed by each citizen, and no less readily accorded to his neighbor, she has a certain degree of fellowship in work and play, as well as of helpfulness in times of need. She has a mighty, ever-

expanding spirit of vigorous democratic manhood and womanhood. Despite all that carping critics may say the heart of her people is sound and pure. A rich soil grows some rank and poisonous weeds, but these do not impugn its fertility and should not hide from view its blessed products. Pittsburgh surpasses most cities in benevolence as truly as in her tonnage. Almost every great educational and philanthropic cause, even in the remotest corners of the earth, has been generously helped by her surplus wealth. Hundreds of prosperous churches proclaim the blessed fact that religion, which glorifies the Jew, the Catholic and the Protestant, as nothing else does, has built her temples here and is exercising her regenerating power.

Our greatest weakness here in Pittsburgh is that of all cities: we have not soul enough; we have not an adequate sense of our organic unity, a sufficiently lively consciousness of our corporate personality and responsibility. We are only beginning to realize the mighty power of a masterful public opinion to utilize our resources and opportunities for the greatest civic welfare. The higher life of the city is the expression of all her activities, commercial, educational, artistic, social and religious, co-ordinated into one organic whole. The larger life of every citizen is bound up for weal or woe with the life of the city, just as the hand or foot is with the human body. There are many men who are very successful in the scramble for individual gain who have no civic life. They are residents, not citizens; they deserve the reprobation expressed by Shakespeare in his play when Caius Marcius turns to the crowd in Rome and denounces them as the detached and disorganized rabble in whom there is nothing of the organic unity of the people, using these scornful words, "Go, get you home, you fragments!" A rabble always acts apart from the organization of the whole. It may be a poor or a wealthy rabble, moved by desperation or by greed, but wherever there are men seeking their own interests rather than the welfare of the city,

there are the very fragments of humanity for which the Roman patrician felt such disdain.

The foes of a city are the foes of the individual. Mr. William Watson, the poet, visited Liverpool the other day and voiced his reflections in a poem. The poem begins with a recognition of the city's greatness and cosmopolitan character.

"City of merchants, lords of trade and gold
Traffickers great as they that bought and sold
When ships of Tarshish came to Tyre of old."

But the poet's eye rested not on its material splendor, but on its manifest misery.

"City of festering streets by Misery trod
Where half-fed, half-clad children swarm unshod,
While thou dost rear thy splendid fame to God."

O, rich in fruits and grains and oils and ores
And all things that the feastful earth outpours,
Yet lacking leechcraft for thy leprous sores!

Heal thee betimes, and cleanse thee, lest in ire
He whom thou mock'st with pomp of arch and spire
Come on thee sleeping, with a scythe of fire.

This picture is as true of Pittsburgh as it is of Liverpool. Our city is one of abounding wealth, elegant homes, magnificent churches and also a

"City of festering streets by Misery trod
Where half-fed, half-clad children swarm unshod."

And these, the wealth, the religion and the misery, are parts of one organic whole.

We are all members one of another. When one member suffers, all the members suffer with it. It matters not how high the head of the social organism towers, or how prosperous her industries and sumptuous her social life, she cannot be strong and healthy; she cannot advance so long as her feet are sinking deeper and deeper into the mire. It is a most humiliating contrast that society presents to-day; the so-called upper classes organized for efficiency, given every advantage to win the prizes of life while below them in the social scale are what has been termed "the three ragged regiments, the badly employed, the unemployed and the unemployable," who are without any organization or training, left to grope their

dim and perilous way under the convoy of alien and merciless forces.

Every city utterly fails of her mission that does not provide that prime essential of a democracy, — equality of opportunity for all the people to live self-respecting lives and fit themselves to meet the exacting demands of advancing civilization. This is a stupendous work; it will tax the wisdom, the sympathy and the resources of the community to the utmost. It means among the many things that I cannot even name, better housing in the slums — such transformations as have been made in New York and so many of the European cities; it means the mothering of the weak and the unfortunate, making them hopeful and aspiring; it means the multiplication of manual training and trade schools, the largest possible equipment and extension of our public school system, and crowning all, a university such as Cincinnati and New York have, maintained by public funds.

It is incumbent upon the city to save the lowest from sinking into ignorance, pauperism and crime, and also to furnish the means whereby her most gifted sons and daughters may climb to the highest efficiency and attain that culture which enriches humanity as nothing else does, save religion.

Prof. Lawton, speaking in Brooklyn of the value of higher education to the city, calls attention to the fact that "most of the best recruits for the learned professions, a small but priceless percentage of men of exceptional talent must be drawn for each generation from the vigorous class of moderate means and limited home culture. We sift the broken sands of Arctic rivers for grains of yellow metal. Shall we let run to waste the infinitely more precious radium of genius, or even the gold of rare talents and special aptitudes?"

"They can go elsewhere," you say, to complete their education. Some cannot. Others can and will, and in that case often will remain away. Is the incoming flood of immigrants so enlightened, so lofty in its purpose, that we can afford as a permanent civic policy to drain away the most

ambitious and prominent youths each and every year, — to confess that Pittsburgh has no higher culture to give them?

About 1820 to 1830 in the village streets of Cambridge played children called Ollie Holmes, Jimmie Lowell, Tom Higginson, Charlie Norton. Who can estimate what Harvard University did to give form and pressure to those young aspiring lives and the significant contributions that those youths, when grown to manhood, made to American life and letters.

There is abundant evidence that a university is of great commercial value to the community. I will content myself with a single example. Among the distinguished professors in Harvard University during the last century was Louis Agassiz who, when offered \$500 a night to lecture, refused, saying that he was too busy to make money. But he was not too busy to spread the knowledge of natural science in this country perhaps more widely than any other man. Among his pupils was his only son, Alexander, who several years later was called to examine the Calumet and Hecla copper mine when it was about to be abandoned. Agassiz, by his superior knowledge of geology and chemistry, discerned its enormous wealth. By following his advice that mine became marvellously productive. It has paid one hundred million dollars in dividends and is likely to pay as much more.

Knowledge is wealth as truly as power. In every development of commercial and professional activity there is a crying demand not so much for narrow technical efficiency as for men of broad knowledge, who have been trained to discern the deep underlying principles that govern human affairs. Our economics is provincial and petty. A dangerously large proportion of our commercial and national affairs has been badly managed. Nature has provided an abundance sufficient to give every man, woman and child food, clothing and shelter. But we have been so short-sighted, selfish and wasteful that millions are perilously near destitution, and every day thousands of little

fingers are compelled to let go the slippery edge of existence.

A rising German statesman said the other day to an American in Berlin:

"Your country has a situation in the world to which our German location is insignificant: you have resources to which our German resources are just nothing at all. Yet we compete with you in the markets of the world. We are able to do this because every bit of energy is carefully organized, none goes to waste. Every ounce of muscle, every volt of nerve and brain power is devoted to specific ends along lines of least resistance.

"On the contrary, much as you boast of your organization, you do not organize at all. What success you have is due to the incomparable richness of your country and to the sheer strength of your people. You waste, waste — everywhere you waste. Take a familiar illustration. We make land otherwise absolutely worthless pay enormously by scientific forestry; you cut your forests down like vandals in order that a few men may get rich in a few years. Thus a great deal of what should be perpetual wealth is lost to you; your streams are dried up and your country loses incalculable millions by an almost barbarous lack of sensible management. Your activity is not the development of resources: it is the destruction of resources. With us it is the contrary. Our resources are small, but they are conserved, nourished, made the most of; and, though they yield hundreds of percent more in proportion than yours do, instead of diminishing them we increase them."

Let us take to heart this severe criticism of that German statesman and be mindful of the fact that though Germany is comparatively poor she pours out money like water upon her universities and schools and is thus able not only to train her own people to the highest efficiency, but draw students from all over the world. She is revolutionizing economics because she has had the superior sense to put man in the centre of her commercial system and enthrone human life above property.

In conclusion, let me refer to an old Scottish custom. In the old border wars of Scotland, the tidings of uprisings and the summons to arms were carried by the fiery cross. One runner took it and went at full speed to a certain point, telling the news as he went and then gave it to another who ran on in like manner. It was not for the messenger to whom that summons came to sit down and prepare for the defense of his own house and the protection of his flocks and herds. He must take the cross and run to the next stage.

The cross that this generation has to bear down to the next is equality of opportunity for every member of the community and the best possible training for life and service. That which is most precious in our civilization has come from the self-sacrifice of past generations for some higher good. Our sacrifices must be not merely for business, party or church, but to bring all the God-given powers of humanity under gracious discipline and banish everything that desecrates and wastes man's precious substance of character. Thus the soul of Pittsburgh will divinely grow and become meet for the progressive indwelling of God.

ADDRESS

By Rabbi J. Leonard Levy, D.D., in the Nixon Theatre, September 27, 1908

It is good to invoke the spirit of the past when it is associated with distinguished names and deeds of merit. It is a source of benediction to recall the services of the brave pioneers who blazed the way to civilization and to place upon their tombs the wreath of gratitude woven by those who enjoy the privileges for which the elders strove so faithfully and with so much courage. The living profit by every deed inspired by considerations of moral value, and the services to-day are a tribute to the ennobling spirit of the present as well as to the unforgettable services of the past.

The name of our city is in itself a glowing memorial of an inspiring figure of a former age: its varied and various accomplishments are a



RABBI J. LEONARD LEVY, D.D.
Vice-Chairman Cherry Committee

monument to his high sense of justice and to his unquenchable love of liberty. We do well to recall his name and to hold it before the youth of our day as a source of high idealism and lofty patriotism. But Pittsburgh represents the accomplishment not of one man, nor of one set of men. It is a tribute to the industry, the sobriety, the ability, the forethought, the faith of the hundreds of thousands who have given of their brain and brawn and spirit here.

But the past, inspiring as it may be, is not the whole of the story of Pittsburgh. It is but the prelude of a great future, of the better and nobler things yet to be accomplished. Advancing age may point to ingenuous youth the figure of the century and a half old city; but it will also direct its finger toward the days that are to be, wherein our descendants may find a full fruition of the efforts of to-day. In justice to the succeeding generations of men who shall inhabit this great hive of industry, we must add our quota to the work already done, so that Pittsburgh may go from strength unto strength.

Pittsburgh has grown materially rich. Its industries supply a world's needs. To the ends of the earth transportation companies bear the

fruit of the community's toil. The little British outpost of the middle of the eighteenth century has become the world's industrial center in the beginning of the twentieth century. The per capita wealth of our citizens is said to be among the greatest in the world. Our pride is stirred as we realize the strength, and might, and power, of Pitt's Fort of 1728, now the great city of Pittsburgh of 1908.

But we must not measure the true wealth of a city in terms financial and industrial. I know that the tonnage of this district is the greatest in the world, and that our banks have surpluses surprisingly large. But I am weary of the idle boast that speaks everlastingly of our material growth. We hear nothing but Tonnage! Tonnage! Tonnage! as if men lived by tonnage alone. Sill indeed must be the lot of a city that can find little but its tonnage to boast of. It is essential that we must hear more of justice and righteousness in Pittsburgh. Economic advantages are great, but they become only of lasting worth as they become converted from the raw material into the finished product of social right and humane promptings. We must never forget that it is not tonnage and bank surpluses that will establish Pittsburgh's claim to public esteem; it is rather the qualities of soul and heart and mind manifested in the daily life of her citizens.

Our progressive material development has brought this city into the glare of a publicity which is not always complimentary. Many are they who look upon us with eyes not so pure that they do us justice. Up and down the land the name that Pittsburgh is said to have gained is "A City of Scandals." Wherein does this city differ from her sister municipalities that they have assumed the right to cast the first stone? But a "tu quoque" argument is no defense. Let it be granted for argument's sake that one-tenth of the population of our city is not marked by those graces of character which are the distinguishing signs of the truly civilized; the remaining ninety per cent must not be blamed for the disagreeable

publicity gained by an insignificant minority. Pittsburgh, in point of fact, is a city of the Lord, where the people are led by a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night. In due time we shall reach a Land of Promise. In the days that lie before us we shall prove that we are worthy of the name of the man in whose honor Pittsburgh was named. In due time we shall take our place among the progressive communities of the land which are adding to the well-being and advancement of the race.

One step in that direction is taken here to day. This meeting is significant of the really great Pittsburgh that is to grow on the ground where the British fought the battle of civilizing pioneers in the days that are past and gone. Here are assembled men and women of all creeds, colors, countries and conditions to lift their voices to the same God, induced to lay wreaths of gratitude on His altar for the benefits He has showered on all. Where, in all the world, is such a scene possible, except here in this land of liberty? (Turning to the boxes in which were assembled the guests from England, the Rabbi said): Go back after many days to my mother country and tell your friends what you have seen here! Tell them that you have witnessed an event of more than passing value! Tell them that you saw Protestant, Catholic and Jew participate in the same religious service, offering thanks and praise to the same God, the Father of all of them! Tell them you witnessed what the Old World has not yet been able to achieve, and tell them that this is significant of the new life in the New World, where men are judged by their qualities as citizens, where men are brethren in the same universal Father, where patriotism binds men into a great family reunion.

In the joy of the occasion, let us not forget that we are a part of a great nation. This is one of the many cities and communities, all of which go to make the land we love. If Pittsburgh is to deserve the future blessings we invoke for it, she must be true to the ideals of the Republic of which

we are a part. We have expressed our happiness by unfolding to the wind, at the request of the local constituted authorities, the national and civic colors. What will these signify but an idle and sterile demonstration if we limit our satisfaction that we have been spared so long to a mere piece of yellow and black, or red, white and blue bunting? Shall it be said by the visitor that our civic colors of black and yellow signify the color of our reputation, and bear testimony to the streak of "yellow" said to be characteristic of our public and private morals? Or shall it be said by the stranger that these colors bear reference to the black mineral which abounds in this region and from which so much yellow gold is added to the local wealth? Or shall it not rather be said that our civic colors bear reference to the black bigotry, the black ignorance, the black bitterness of the past, and to the golden dawn of the new era which Pittsburgh is about to do her share to advance?

That golden age is certain of speedy approximation if we give due heed to the message that comes to us from the flags with which we have decorated our city, the national colors which meet our eyes on every side. Our Republic was not called into existence that great fortunes might be built rapidly, or that vast industries might be developed speedily, or that political parties might exercise unspeakable corruptions. The Republic of the United States was not created that her citizens might have more food and wear better clothes than the citizens or subjects of other lands. America was not formed that men might erect more beautiful homes, adorned with more beautiful draperies than elsewhere. America was called into existence that she might become a beacon light upon a high hill, that every nation looking hitherward might gain hope from the experiences of this Republic; that through it the cause of liberty would be fostered and every child of man be lifted up.

This, I take it, is the idea expressed by the beautiful emblem with which we have decorated our city for this occasion. The national emblem

symbolizes the most uplifting ideal ever consecrated by a nation's political belief and ethical hopes: for the red, the white, the blue and the stars on our flag indicate the mission of the American people. The "Red" emblemizes the ideal of progress taught by Rome, who, in her attempt to introduce to the world a "Government by law," wallowed in red streams of human blood; who left us a lofty political doctrine, but who warned us to avoid her cruel and heartless methods. The "White" speaks of the white or peaceful arts of Greece, the land of culture, which taught the world music and poetry, and painting, sculpture, and architecture, which gave to the world the high philosophical concepts which still rule the world of learning; which has helped man so richly by its cultural influence; which has made dark places bright, and converted the blackness of barbarism and ignorance into the white light of æsthetic beauty and wholesome refinement. The "Stars" on the flag, representing the individual States comprising the nation, is the most important feature of our national emblem. Remove what you will from the flag, the stars must remain; for without the States the United States cannot be. This picture of the component parts of the national government typifies the Star of Israel, the people of antiquity whose emblem was a star, symbol of the hope preached on the hills of Palestine and amid the vineyards of Judea; it is exponential of the star of Religion which has come to the western world through the influence of the sacred Scriptures borne from Palestine. Rome's idea of government by law; the arts of Greece; the religion of the Scriptures, these the American people are to take to the world. For the "Blue" indicates the sky that domes the earth, and postulates America's destiny to bear these ideals as far as heaven's blue covers this footstool of God.

Nay more, this flag denotes the ultimate purpose of America's existence, the introduction of the universal day of liberty. For the day will yet dawn on earth when all men will be blessed by the power of America's example. The day

will come when even the prisoner sighing in the dark dungeon of Russia will lift up his voice in gratitude that America has been. The day will yet be when the nations at the remotest ends of the earth will understand that governments gain the right to govern from the consent of the governed; that all men are endowed with inalienable rights which governments defy at their peril; that the children of God were created to be free; that officers of the government are servants of the people, not their masters; that the will of the people is the ultimate source of governmental authority. The day of eternal liberty, thus understood, will yet dawn over all the earth, and America is to speed its coming. Its advent is foretold by the starry banner of this nation. The "White" stripes represent the light of morning, while the "Blue" indicates the sky at noonday, without a cloud; the "Red" portrays the light of the setting sun, and the "Stars" symbolize the scintillating glories of the heavens that gleam and glisten and glitter like a necklace of gems on the dusky bosom of night. Morning, noon, eventide, night,—the day of universal freedom is suggested by the flag, the whole day, even the day of universal freedom, is suggested by the flag, the emblem of the free American nation.

In celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth birthday anniversary of our city we must not fail to remember that in the welfare of the nation, our city will fare well; that in our power to convert our opportunities for moral growth into civic righteousness lies the greatest service we can render our fellow-citizens. It is righteousness that exalteth a nation, not ships, and soldiers, and commerce, and industries. Great as these may be, they are only a "jewel in the snout of a hog" if they lead not to the life righteous. No better resolution can be framed as a birthday determination than that we shall, in Pittsburgh, strive to do our duty to make the ideals for which America stands the principles that animate us in daily living; no more glorious tribute can be paid to the spirit of the founders than that we shall

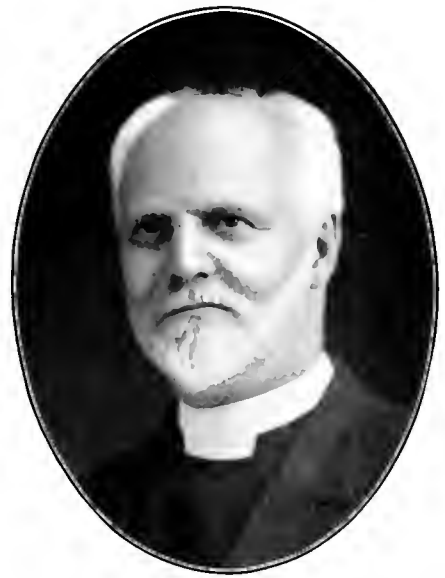
strive for what they strove, struggle for the liberty in behalf of which they gave their lives, and live by the light of the great ideals and ideas they bequeathed to us.

It has been said that the battle of Waterloo was not won in 1815, but in the schools of Rugby and Eton long before, when the youth of England were trained and disciplined by able instructors. The work of to-day must have been anticipated by the preparation of many yesterdays. Listening to a performance by an orchestra of some fifty pieces, we hear the effect of at least ten years' work of each performer. In other words, the orchestra selection represents five hundred years of toil. The American child is the incarnation of twice ten thousand years of human effort. All that occupies the best thought of to-day is devoted to the welfare of the succeeding generation. Our celebration is designed, in its last analysis, to impress the child. If we train our young to properly fill a rightful place in the economy of international life; if we guide them by the inspiring themes which such a day as this suggests; if we indicate to them that there have been other Republics before ours which crumbled because justice and equity were not performed, but that we must avoid the mistakes of those who thus invited destruction in the past, we may feel measurably certain that, in course of time, the ideal type of manhood and womanhood will appear on this continent, and the child of even the remotest generation of our people will have reason to say, "Thank God, I, too, am an American."

THE BEGINNINGS OF PITTSBURGH

A Sermon by the Rt. Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, S. T. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, in Calvary Church,
September 27, 1908.

Let us now praise famous men, and our fathers that begat us. The Lord hath wrought great glory by them through His great power at the beginning . . . All these were honored in their generations, and were the glory of their time.



RT. REV. CORTLANDT WHITEHEAD, S. T. D.

There be of them that have left a name behind them that their praises might be reported. . . Their bodies are buried in peace, but their name liveth forevermore. The people will tell of their wisdom, and the congregation will show forth their praise.— *Ecclesiastes xlv, 1, 2, 7, 8, 14, 15.*

Among such men — famous — honored in their generations and the glory of their times — were William Pitt, General John Forbes, Colonel Bouquet, and others whose names we shall hear very frequently as we proceed this week in the festive observance of our city's sesqui-centennial. They have "left a name behind them that their praises might be reported. The people will tell of their wisdom and the congregation will show forth their praise."

Our interest in them at this time is necessarily limited by their connection with the events of one hundred and fifty years ago.

The year 1757 was the beginning of a new era, as we all know, in the history of England; for that year saw the reins of power fall into the hands of "The Great Commoner," whose biography, it is usual to say, is the history of England, so thoroughly was he identified with the grand events which made this period one of the most glorious in the annals of his country. "It is scarcely too

much to say that in the general opinion of his contemporaries, the whole glory of these years was due to his signal genius; his alone was the mind that planned and his the spirit that animated the brilliant achievements of the British arms in all the four quarters of the globe."*

Posterity, however, has not failed to recognize the independent genius and sterling worth of those who were his subordinates or allies in carrying out his purposes. His discernment selected *Wolfe*, but *Wolfe* would have been a hero anywhere when called to make sacrifices for his country. Pitt by his generous praise in Parliament stimulated *Clive* to his success in India, nevertheless the genius of *Clive* would have made itself manifest wherever duty gave opportunity. Pitt's subsidy to *Frederick* certainly brought the Seven Years' War to a speedier conclusion, but doubtless *Frederick* even without this aid would still have been *Frederick the Great*.

Nevertheless William Pitt is not unjustly described as the "Creator of Modern England." He had a genius for organization, and when he rose to power he told the Duke of Devonshire, "I am sure that I can save this country, and that nobody else can." "England hailed with one acclaim the undaunted leader who asked for no reward but the honor of serving her. The hour had found the man. For the next four years this imposing figure towered supreme in British History."

He had, indeed, we are told, glaring faults. He was vain, theatrical, domineering and haughty. Nevertheless he had undoubted talent for action and great vigor of mind; he was fired with a burning enthusiasm, possessed of an overwhelming force of passion and intensity of will, hurling in debate fiery shafts of eloquence; and was, moreover, too great for faction and partisanship, and pre-eminently and incorruptibly patriotic. The people trusted him and he loved the people. He waked England from her lethargy, and made the power and glory of England one with his own.

He started out, not to *curb* France in America, but to *annihilate* her; to crush her navy, cripple her foreign trade, ruin her in India, in Africa, and wherever else, east or west, she had found a foothold, to gain for England the mastery of the seas, to open to her the highways of the globe, and to make her supreme in commerce and colonization.

Said *Frederick of Prussia*, "England has long been in labor, and at last she has brought forth a man." "Nobody ever entered his closet," said *Colonel Barre*, "who did not come out of it a braver man." That inspiration was felt wherever the British flag waved. England sprung to new life under the kindly influence of this one great man, universally considered as on the whole the most powerful minister that ever guided the foreign policy of England.

The contentions between England and France had been as follows: 1. King William's War, between 1689 and 1697. 2. Queen Anne's War, between 1700 and 1713. 3. King George's War, 1744 to 1748. In these the colonists in New England and New York had been engaged. But with 1755 began what is called the "Seven Years' War," in which *southern* colonists also were to be engaged, and which was to put at rest forever the question of who should own the North American continent.† Disaster had attended the British arms, and in 1757 the campaign had closed, leaving the affairs of Great Britain in a more gloomy condition than at any former period of the unfortunate and disgraceful war. The Marquis de Montcalm had captured Fort William Henry on Lake George, and thus the French had complete control of that lake and Lake Champlain and the main passage to Canada. By the destruction of Oswego, they had obtained control of the Great Lakes, and by the possession of Fort Duquesne they maintained their ascendancy over the western Indians, and held control of all the country west of the Allegheny mountains. Lord Chesterfield is quoted as saying: "Whoever is in or whoever is out, I am sure we are undone, both at home

*Parkman, *Montcalm and Wolfe*, vol. 2, p. 24.

†Fisher's "Pennsylvania, Colony and Commonwealth," p. 146

and abroad: at home by our increasing debt and expense, and abroad by our ill-luck and incapacity. . . . The French are masters in America to do what they please. We are no longer a nation, and I never yet saw so dreadful a prospect."

At this juncture William Pitt put his firm hand on the helm, and set himself to that task of settling, as we have said, the question of sovereignty in North America. In his dealings with the colonists, he reversed the former policy, and instead of making demands and exactions, he announced that he would send troops from the Mother Country to act with the Provincials.

Immediately three expeditions were planned against the enemy.* The first against Louisbourg, in Cape Breton Island, where the French were debating boundaries with the English. This expedition was commanded by General Amherst, and was eminently successful.

The second expedition was directed against Ticonderago and Crown Point, commanded by General Abercrombie himself, who was, however, routed after a bloody conflict, the disgrace of which was somewhat relieved by the destruction of Fort Frontignac shortly after.

The third expedition is that in which we are particularly interested to-day, that which had for its purpose the capture of Fort Duquesne. The conduct of this expedition was entrusted to General Forbes. He left Philadelphia about the middle of September, 1758, to join Colonel Bouquet, who was in command of the regulars awaiting his coming since July, at Raystown, now Bedford.

There were many delays in the preparations necessary to be made, principally in obtaining wagons and horses, as Colonel Bouquet's letters show. In August or September, Colonel George Washington, who had been engaged in collecting troops from Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland, proceeded to the rendezvous, followed shortly

by General Forbes. Being all assembled, heated dispute arose amongst these leaders with regard to the route to be followed in the campaign against Fort Duquesne. Colonel Washington, who had traversed the country twice before (1753 and 1754), favored the road which had been used in the ill-starred expedition of General Braddock three years earlier; a road at least familiar, and ready for their wagons, but leading through Maryland and Virginia at times, and rather circuitous, as it seemed. Washington's reasons for his opinion are given at length in a letter written at Fort Cumberland, August 2, 1758. General Bouquet, on the contrary, favored a new route, laid entirely in Pennsylvania, and had already on August 23d sent Colonel James Burd forward with some troops and wagons to cut a road through the forest to Loyal Hanna. After much discussion, General Forbes adopted this latter route, although it required the opening of more than one hundred miles of new road through the wilderness between Bedford and Fort Duquesne. The army was composed of twelve hundred Highlanders, three hundred and fifty regulars, twenty-seven hundred Pennsylvanians, sixteen hundred Virginians, and others from Maryland and North Carolina, and a body of Cherokee Indians: making an army of about six thousand men. Slow and tedious was the journey, described, although without much detail, in letters of the time. On October 14th the main army advanced from Raystown towards Loyal Hanna, arriving about November 1st. On November 18th further advance was made, covering fifty miles from Loyal Hanna in five days, stopping at New Camp, twenty-two miles west of Loyal Hanna, on November 18th, and arriving on November 24th, much discouraged and fatigued, at a point on Turtle Creek, about twelve miles from Fort Duquesne, with the intention, as it seems, of entering into winter quarters, and awaiting supplies from the north or from the east. At least, warned by Braddock's fate, Forbes would not recklessly advance.

But news came from Indian scouts that the

*Olden Time, vol. 1, p. 98.
Graham's History N. America; Braddock, by J. R. Musick, pp. 382, 384.

French were evidently making preparations to depart, and heavy smoke in the direction of the fort, and a dull explosion, told of extensive conflagration and destruction. So, on the morning of November 25, 1758, General Forbes declaring that he would sleep in the fort that night, the army hastily advanced from their encampment, the Provincials in front followed by the Highlanders, and marched with all speed to the point where the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny had furnished for so long a time an unquestionable vantage in the control of the Ohio.*

As the army approached the fort at about six in the evening, they came to a number of stakes on either side of the Indian pathway, on each of which hung the head and kilt of a Highlander, killed or taken prisoner at Major Grant's defeat on September 14th, a few weeks before. We cannot be surprised that this aroused to fury the "petticoat warriors," as they were sneeringly dubbed by their antagonists; and with loud and bitter cries, and with swords drawn, they rushed like mad boars engaged in battle, past the Provincials, who led the column, eager to wreak their vengeance upon the French. Imagine their disappointment when, coming within full view of Fort Duquesne, they found it desolate, ruined and abandoned — everything burned or blown up, fortifications, ovens, houses, magazines, goods of every sort. The French troops had escaped on rafts and boats down the Ohio River. There was no blow struck; there were no lives lost in mortal combat; and yet the capture of Fort Duquesne was a most notable event in the history of our country, worthy of commemoration through all the future years.

To return to our story, the 26th was observed as day of public thanksgiving for success, and Mr. Beatty, the Chaplain, was appointed to preach a thanksgiving sermon. The connection between the seaside and the land beyond the mountains was established forever. A vast territory was se-

cured. The civilization of liberty, commerce and religion was henceforth to maintain undisputed possession of the Ohio.

Thus was ended forever the attempt of the French to press downward from Canada into the Mississippi Valley; and the possession of the great west by the Anglo-Saxon race was forever assured.

In the founding of our city here at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela, where the great tributary flowing to the west and south has its beginning, we see much more than an ordinary providence. We behold with awe and gratitude the evident design of God to make this a center whence mighty forces of every sort shall emanate, and great things be done for the commercial, political, educational, social and religious welfare of this whole nation. *So we believe.* May our opportunities and privileges make clear and emphasize our duties!

The day following the capture of Fort Duquesne, General Forbes, in acquainting Lieutenant-Governor Denny with his success, dated his letter from "Fort Duquesne, or now Pitt's-Borough."

"It is evident from this fact," says the historian, "that there were enough settlers to warrant the use of the term 'borough.' As we look back over the one hundred and fifty years since that memorable day in 1758, we have every reason to be proud that we belong to William Pitt's *Borough* — and each one of us may justly adopt St. Paul's words when he commended himself to those who would have looked askance at him — 'I am a citizen of no mean city.'"

At this Sesqui-Centennial we stand at the point where a magnificent future lies *evident* before us, as it could not before those of whom we have been speaking. For them to preserve and defend the fort was a matter of present duty and somewhat blind hope beyond. There was menace in their surroundings; every possible hindrance and difficulty were to be contended with.

We have reached the borderland; and those of us who have attained three score years may well

*Pennsylvania Magazine, vol. 111, No. 2, p. 135.

Olden Time, vol. 1, pp. 177-185. "Captain Jack the Scout," by Charles Mc Knight, pp. 463-465.

envy our juniors, for we who see it with our eyes shall not be permitted to pass over into that promised land which our descendants shall certainly possess.

In material prosperity, in accumulated wealth, in scientific attainment, in educational advantages, in artistic achievement, in musical cultivation, in architectural display, in churches and beneficent institutions of every sort, this city has already won high standing. But all this is as nothing to what remains for her in the bright and glorious future. Her faults are many, it is true. She is far as yet from being the City of God. But we who have known her for a quarter of a century and more, note the progress and improvement, both material and intellectual, marvelous beyond description — promise of that which is to be. It remains for us to emulate the fidelity, the courage, the indomitable steadfastness of those whom we commemorate. Now come to the front problems to be solved of large-minded and vigorous statesmanship, of thoughtfulness for the generations yet to come, matters of sanitation, enlightened measures for the public good, civic righteousness, official honesty, unselfish service of the community, non-partisan labors for the exaltation of all our people. The assurance of a great past means in these days little except as pointing to an even greater future.

The whole divine revelation is in that one thought. The Bible starts out, the history of the race *begins*, in the wildness and weary tillage of a *Garden*; but it *ends* in the *City of God*, beautiful and transcendent, let down from heaven, perfected by toil, resplendent with achievement, irradiated by the immanent Deity, dwelling among men, *Emmanuel*, God with us. Therefore, we know that His will and man's will shall not be ever at strife, that men will cease to be selfish, over reaching, tempting and seducing one another; that the grog shop and gambling den and the social evil cannot endure throughout all time; that God cannot be content anywhere with such meager realization of a redeemed humanity.

As we commemorate the heroes and statesmen of the past, we declare that this Vision shall become, and we shall strive to make it, a grand and glorious Reality, not account it the impracticable, the improbable, the impossible, but the *inevitable*. Because God is in His heaven — all's well and must be well, in His world.

"With faint, far buglings in the noble east

I hear the herald of the struggling day,

Calling each man to victor's earnestness,

To bring, in *truth*, the *Dream* of yesterday."

INVOCATION OF THE RT. REV. BISHOP CORTLANDT WHITEHEAD, S. T. D., AT THE OPENING OF THE SESQUI CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, AT NIXON THEATRE, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1908.

O God, whose name is excellent in all the earth, and whose glory is above the heavens, and who didst in olden times inspire and direct the hearts of our forefathers in laying the strong foundations of peace, liberty, and safety for our city and nation, we bless and adore thy glorious majesty for this thy lovingkindness towards us. And we humbly pray that the devout sense of thy signal mercies may renew and increase in us a spirit of love and thankfulness to thee, the author of all good, and a spirit of true devotion to the welfare of our city and country. May we so improve thine inestimable blessings, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations.

Almighty God, the fountain of all goodness, we humbly beseech thee to bless thy servants; the President of the United States, Edward, King of Great Britain, the governor of this state, the mayor of this city, their counselors, and all in authority. Endue them with thy Holy Spirit; enrich them with thy heavenly grace; prosper them with all happiness; and bring them to thine everlasting kingdom.

And as thou didst in former time lead our fathers forth into a wealthy place, give thy grace, we humbly beseech thee, to us their children, that we may always approve ourselves a people mind-

ful of thy favor and glad to do thy will. Bless our land with honorable industry, sound learning, and pure manners. Defend our liberties, preserve our unity. Save us from violence, discord, and confusion, from pride and arrogancy, and from every evil way. Fashion into one happy people the multitudes brought hither out of many kindreds and tongues. Endue with the spirit of wisdom those whom we entrust in thy name with the authority of governance, to the end that there be peace at home, and that we keep a place among the nations of the earth. In the time of prosperity, fill our hearts with thankfulness; and in the day of trouble, suffer not our trust in thee to fail. All which we ask for Jesus Christ's sake. *Amen.*

THE CITY AND ITS CITIZENS

In opening the Sesqui-Centennial Anniversary the congregations throughout the city were asked to hold union services on Sunday evening, September 27, 1908. That of the Bellfield and Oakland churches was held in the Bellfield Presbyterian Church, with the Rev. S. B. McCormack, D. D., Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh, presiding. The Rev. Dr. John Gassler Prugh, pastor of Grace Reformed Church, Dithridge and Bayard Streets, preached the sermon. His text was, "The city and they that dwell therein." Habakkuk ii, 8. He said:

It is a splendid privilege to be a citizen of a great city. Great cities have been and are great blessings to mankind, and we are worthily proud of citizenship in a city which, from the time of its founding, has played such an important part in the history of our nation and in the advancing civilization throughout the whole world.

Everywhere in America the currents flow strongly city-ward. When to the group of log-cabins, clustered around the picturesque Block-house at the Point, there was given the name Pittsburgh, the population of Philadelphia was not many more than 15,000 and New York and Boston were no larger. A hundred and fifty years ago in all our land there were only six cities with more than five thousand inhabitants. Now we have over nine hundred such cities, many of them having over 500,000, and several



REV. DR. JOHN GASSLER PRUGH

over a million of a population. We have no one city which, to the whole country, is what Paris is to France; and yet our cities have acquired tremendous power. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh largely control the political situation in Pennsylvania; and in the different States so largely have our cities grown that in the first quarter of this Twentieth century our twenty largest cities could, if they would, absolutely dominate in national affairs.

While national affairs continue properly to claim a very large share of the thought of the people, civic affairs just as strongly now rivet men's attention. We know of no city that claims to have solved the great problem of municipal government. But that problem everywhere is being solved, because everywhere the better classes are awakening to a sense of their duty in establishing the best possible government for our cities. And there never was a time when public integrity and popular intelligence were so highly valued and so far reaching in their effects as now. Never before did so many earnest, capable men take up the study of the difficult problems of the city, determined that the city's affairs shall be administered with skill and honesty;

determined, too, that the city shall be represented to the world with dignity.

Pittsburgh is not a mere aggregation of individuals. No city is just that. Cities have a characteristic, a personality, of their own. And the rank of a city depends, largely, upon the distinctness with which it impresses upon the minds of men certain things for which it stands. Jerusalem, Athens, Florence, appeal to the imagination and to the sentiment of men, because they have been conspicuous in the life of humanity; because they stood for something individual and characteristic, some work of mind or spirit, and not only for some splendid work of artisans' hands.

A great city is one of the greatest of human achievements. Men were created to live together. Cities represent living together in its highest estate. Man was not made to live in isolation, a lonely, undeveloped individual. He was made to live in contact with other men. And it is only by contact with other men that he gets his freest, broadest development. It is only developed man who perfectly fulfills the purposes of God.

The higher life of the city is the expression of all its activities, commercial, educational, artistic, social and religious. And a man's quality and rank as a citizen depend on the fullness with which he enters into the manifold life of the city. There are men in Pittsburgh who lead individual lives of a high character who have no civic life. And that is true of all our great centers of population. But a citizen is one who shares the burdens of the city, cherishes the city's interests and contributes to the richness of the city's life. No man is really a citizen of Pittsburgh who does not recognize his responsibility and obligation to Pittsburgh.

As soon as a man begins to live closely with his fellows he owes them the inspiration of a good character. No bad man ever was or ever can be a good citizen. And no bad man can make a good city officer. The man who lives a good life in the city contributes greatly to the

city's strength. And that is why we hold in such high esteem the Mayor of Pittsburgh (the Hon. George B. Guthrie). He is a man of uprightness, of strict integrity, a sincere, Christian gentleman, and his administration has contributed to the beauty, the health, the morality and the righteousness of our city. And we esteem him, too, for the good men he has called to his assistance, whom he has placed at the head of the various departments of our city government. And no one of these men deserves more our gratitude than the Superintendent of the Bureau of Health. What Dr. Edwards has done for the health of our city, what he has done for the elimination of the sources of disease, and for the prevention of disease in our city, deserves the hearty commendation of all good citizens. Cleanliness and Godliness are closely allied.

Being a good man, however, does not of itself make a good citizen. But it is the beginning of citizenship. Every man among us ought to conceive of the business of the city as part of his own business. A prime trouble with Pittsburgh and with our other American cities has been that they have in them so many men who are only residents, and not citizens, men who take everything from the city and who do not think of giving anything in return. No man really makes a home, however beautiful it may be, unless he gives himself to it. And no man is a citizen unless he gives himself to the city. The citizen should identify his interests with the city's interests. A citizen should study the city's problems and he should always vote at the city's elections. In the election for Mayor and Councilmen every man of us has a great responsibility, and we are cowards and not worthy of our citizenship if we are indifferent to our responsibility and shirk it.

The chief concern of Pittsburgh, and of every city, ought to be to develop what may be called the higher civic life. The higher life, everywhere, is the life of ideas and ideals. Ideas and ideals are the source of man's highest efficiency and

enduring influence. Every city has ideals, whether it defines them or not, and there are two things to be sharply defined and resolutely followed of the city is to build up its citizens, not only commercially, but also to enrich them educationally and spiritually.

First, there must be the ideal of efficient government. A city efficiently, rightly governed represents the very highest kind of organization. But to have an efficient government we must have an honest government. No corrupt government was ever yet efficient. It is impossible for a corrupt government to be efficient, because honesty is the basis of all efficiency.

The government must also be intelligent. No government which lacks intelligence can be efficient. Honesty and intelligence are the roots of high class administration of civic affairs.

Second, every city ought to think of itself as a fundamental, educational influence. It ought not only care for the physical well-being of its citizens, by giving them pleasure grounds, clean streets, pure air, good drainage, wholesome water and the best food supplies. The city must train its citizens to love the best things in the best forms. The higher civic life means the expression of the entire life of a community. It involves civic order and also civic beauty. It means well kept streets and it means, also, noble school-houses and other educational institutions. It means capable government, and it means also, museums, libraries, art-galleries, good architecture and beautiful, restful parks. Thucydides said of the Parthenon and the group of fine buildings on the Acropolis, at Athens, that the sight of them was a daily delight and an education. And our hope is that our great Technical School, when finished, together with the magnificent Carnegie Institute and our new University, now rising on yonder hill-side, that these will help to make Pittsburgh what Athens was — a great educational influence. In educating its children

our city ought to teach integrity, intelligence and efficiency by the quality and character of its government. The city ought to teach neatness and cleanliness by the condition of its streets; it ought to educate the eye by the beauty of its parks and by its public buildings. The city ought to give us noble educational buildings so that we shall identify education with the highest processes of the soul. It ought to so accustom us to good architecture that we shall know integrity and beauty of structure by the eye, just as those who have been well taught know good music by the ear. It ought to be able, some day, to be said of our city as a great Italian sculptor once said of Florence to a question how the best criticism of a statue could be secured — “*Leave it to the judgment of the public square.*”

During a very large part of the history of Pittsburgh our city has been known for its commercialism. But a really great city can not be built on a purely commercial foundation. It needs wealth, because wealth means command of resources, the ability to do things on a large scale. But wealth alone never yet made a great city. And we have the inspiration of hope that our city will become great by virtue of its character, the breadth of its policy, the dignity of its life, the variety of its interests, and by the splendor of its appearance. But if the higher civic life is to be fully realized and maintained in Pittsburgh, it must be fed by innumerable streams of private virtue, sustained by innumerable acts of private devotion, and made beautiful by numberless private sacrifices and beneficences.

While we thank God for our citizenship, and while we believe there are few privileges greater than to be a citizen of a great city, let us remember that for our city to develop the highest civic life, we must give the city our individual, hearty and constant support. God grant that we all may become Christian patriots, and patriot Christians.



REV. W. A. STANTON, D. D., PH. D.

THE WHITE SIDE OF PITTSBURGH

Delivered in the Shady Avenue Baptist Church by the Rev. W. A. Stanton, D. D., Ph. D., State Historian of the Sons of the American Revolution. The Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution attended this service in body.

Except Jehovah keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain.—Psalm cxxvii.

To understand Pittsburgh a few things should be said about Pennsylvania. Divide it into three parallel parts running north and south. In the eastern part settled the Quakers and Swedes, in the central the Germans, in the western the Scotch-Irish. Variegate this with a migration from Connecticut into its northeastern corner. Let the population from New York State filtrate the two northern tiers of Pennsylvania counties and make them much like the Empire State. Then know that the southern row of counties was permeated by migration from Virginia and Maryland.

The result was a heterogeneous population, combining phases of all the above classes. Their characteristics prevail unto this day. It is true that they have been toned down, and blended somewhat until the distinctions are not so sharp as they were a century ago, but they still survive.

Pittsburgh is the metropolis of the Scotch-Irish district. From the mountains to Ohio, from West

Virginia northward for a hundred miles, conditions are what the Scotch-Irish have made them. The next strongest element to be taken into account is the influence of the Germans, who were our nearest neighbors eastward. If one knows the "Pennsylvania Dutch" one knows what that signifies. Coming down to the last score of years there has been a marked incoming of Americans from New England and New York State, and of foreigners from southern and eastern Europe. These two distinct classes of people to a degree neutralize each the other's influence and also present a new foreground behind which is still seen the old Scotch-Irish-Teutonic background.

It is important to take the above facts into account in any study of Pittsburgh. Its original population laid the foundations for its great industrialism. Its giants in industry, finance and commerce are still men who were born, or whose parents were born, in Scotland, Ireland, Wales or Germany. Note the family names: Carnegie, Thompson, Jones, Laughlin, Schwab, Corey, Brashear, Frick, Thaw, Guffey, Peacock, Vandergrift, Kuhn, Horne, and Macs without number. To any student of names this list tells an important story. Two or three generations hence it may give way to one with terminals such as "ski" and "vich." It has already done so on the signboards of the smaller shops and in increasing numbers. The Italian names are also becoming more and more numerous in some important commercial circles. Such is the trend.

All these things have an important bearing on our understanding of the social and religious conditions in Pittsburgh. A bare relation of such facts renders unnecessary the statement of a great many details that every student of municipal life will immediately perceive.

One other thing must be explained. Hereafter what is said by way of contrast will include a period of about twenty years. My personal knowledge covers that time and in an old city (160 years is old in our town) the changes in five

or ten years are not clearly marked. But twenty years ago we were two cities, Pittsburgh and Allegheny, with populations of 238,617 and 105,287; a total of 343,904. Now we are one city with a population of 520,322 in 1906, and at a conservative estimate with at least 600,000 to-day. Pittsburgh is easily the fifth city in the United States at present. For the sake of comparisons and contrasts I shall include both cities in all figures and statements of things a score of years ago, as well as to-day, when they actually are one municipality.

To some degree this may be inferred from what has been said already. The Scotch-Irish are religious, and their religion is of the Presbyterian type in theology and ecclesiasticism. They are conservative, cautious, shrewd, economical but generous, affectionate but reserved, reverent and devout. The religious foundations of Pittsburgh were laid along such lines. In spite of a century and a half, and of our present industrialism, it has not departed from its early traditions. The trend is away from them, but the traditions still hold.

Probably in no city of its size in the United States is the Lord's Day better observed, but the observance is obviously deteriorating. We are free, however, on that day from professional baseball, open places of amusement, manifest commercialism and the open saloon. Comparatively speaking, there is little saloon business done on Sunday even on the quiet. Our great iron and steel mills and our morning newspapers are our worst Sunday offenders. Apart from them, and in contrast with such cities as Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, we are almost puritanic on Sunday. In contrast with New Orleans and San Francisco we are positively angelic.

When once aroused, public sentiment stands for righteousness to a surprising degree. We are not to be judged as a whole by a few degenerate scions and "heelers" of wealth, nor by an occasional scandal in divorce courts. Such affairs are "news" and advertise the city around the world until false ideas prevail as to our whole

population. Unfortunately goodness is not news in yellow journalism. Prostitution is here, but it does not flaunt itself before the public and is fairly well restricted to certain down-town localities. Gambling has a hard time with the present administration and "graft" does not begin to flourish in municipal affairs as it did ten years ago. Some trials and convictions have made a deep impression upon the professional politician with the "open hand." In the matter of lodging and tenement houses, baths, laborers' houses, public playgrounds, parks, cleaner streets, street solicitation by prostitutes, and the scientific organization of public and private charities the trend is all decidedly upward. These may not be things strictly in the sphere of religious life, but they have so much to do with it and it is so rooted in them that they must be taken into account.

But there is a struggle going on. As a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian city Pittsburgh's traditions are Calvinistic, and it has been said that Calvinism makes for individualism. As America's greatest manufacturing city, Pittsburgh to-day is dominated by the spirit of industrialism, and that makes for collectivism. We are in the midst of the strife between these two, the individualism of our past Calvinism and the collectivism of our present industrialism.

Twenty years ago Grant Hill rose above the business district of our city. On and above Grant Hill rose Richardson's magnificent court house, and far above its roof rose its splendid campanile, as high as the monument on Bunker Hill, and as fine in its lines, silhouetted against the sky, as the campanile of Venice. Across the street were the two lofty and delicate Gothic towers of the Roman Catholic cathedral; across another street was the spire of Saint Peter's Parish Episcopal Church; around two corners in opposite directions were two other churches. All these made a noble group that stood for justice and religion. Now the churches are all gone, one bought by the county, three bought by one millionaire, and where Saint Peter's stood the

purchaser has built a pile some twenty-two stories high. Its highest floor overtops the campanile. It stands between the commerce and industrialism of the city and its law and religion. It is a microcosm of its collectivism. The churches are not destroyed, they have moved farther out, but in a two-fold sense they are not so close to business as once they were. Law and justice are still there but the sky-scraper is higher than their home. The picture is a parable. He who runs may read and know the trend.

Twenty years ago we had 272 church organizations, only eight of which were without meeting houses. Now there are 436 organizations, and a remarkably large number of beautiful and expensive edifices have been built by both old and new churches. I recall that in 1904 there were thirty-four dedications of buildings that collectively cost more than \$1,000,000. I can count at least ten large downtown churches that have sold their properties for great sums of money and have rebuilt in the residence parts of the city. The Roman Catholic churches have increased from thirty-eight to sixty, the Protestant churches from 185 to 376.

I have had considerable to say about the Presbyterians because this is the strongest Presbyterian city in our country. The United States census of 1890 proves that. They now have 133 churches, in 1888 they had sixty-one. These figures include Regular, United and Reformed Presbyterians. The first have fifty-one, the second thirty-two, and the third five churches. Only the Reformed Presbyterians are losing ground. During the twenty years one of their organizations merged with a regular Presbyterian church, taking the name of the latter. But their young people are quite apt to forsake the faith and practices of the Covenanters and become "U. P.'s" or just plain "P." Each of these Presbyterian denominations has a theological seminary here and unitedly they control the Pennsylvania College for Women. As a matter of fact (though not officially) they also control the Western Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania, which has just purchased a new campus of about forty acres in the finest residence section of the city and is preparing to spend millions in a magnificent array of buildings. Next to Presbyterians the Methodists are most numerous; including four shades of denominationalism, they have grown from forty-one to seventy churches and some of these are very strong. The Lutherans have done well; they had an early start and now number forty-two churches, an increase of twenty-four.

Episcopalians do not have so many churches as some of the other denominations (increase from fourteen to twenty) but five or six of them have large memberships, impressive edifices and parish buildings, with more or less endowment, and considerable wealth. One such church (Calvary) has just entered its splendid new plant, built and furnished at a cost of about \$550,000: it does a large institutional work in some eighteen or twenty departments and is a blessing in the east end of the city.

Baptists are among the large gainers, having gone from fifteen to thirty-eight churches, from church property worth \$236,600 to present property valued at about \$1,250,000. Their total income in all their churches in 1888 was \$47,580.26; last year it was about \$75,000, at a conservative estimate.

Here as elsewhere, most of the negroes are either Baptists or Methodists. I had included them in my statistics and at least fifteen of the Baptist churches belong to the negroes. They have an immense population in Pittsburgh and in some of their churches there are from 800 to 1,200 members. They also have some excellent meeting-houses valued as high as \$40,000.

The Disciples have increased their churches from four to eleven; the Reformed Church from four to seven, and the Unitarians now have two churches, where in 1888 they had none. This last named fact emphasizes an earlier statement as to the incoming of New Englanders as a recent thing. This is also observed in the existence of

only five Congregational churches and but two of these are homes of New England Congregationalism. The others are Welsh and this people is a force to be reckoned with here. They have many churches of their own and are to be found in all our English-speaking churches. Christian Science is represented by two organizations, one of which has a good building.

In addition to these well-known bodies we have a number of miscellaneous religious organizations representing various convictions, fads and fancies that prevent their merging with some of the regular denominations. I can find trace of only about fifteen such organizations, not a large number for such a population.

Here is a point of importance. In addition to all this growth within the city limits there is a large and constant growth of both old and new suburban towns. The enlargement of churches already in them, or the organization of new churches is constantly observable. From our city churches there is a constant drain to such suburbs and their churches. As the city church is said to feed upon the country church, so does the suburban church feed upon the city church. There is an undertow that now and then brings back some of these people on the annual moving day, but as a rule when they move out they do not move back into the city proper, but go to some other suburb.

Churches, however, are not the only sources of religious life, influence and activity in this twentieth century. Other organizations must be reckoned with. I am not counting our public institutions and charities, but I take into account private ones, especially those that are founded and controlled by the churches. We have six Christian associations for young men and four for young women. The W. C. T. U. has seven organizations; there is an energetic anti-Saloon League; there are a tract and two Bible societies; there are sixty-two free kindergartens, with an enrolment of about 4,000 little folks; there is a splendid system of summer playgrounds under

the superintendency of a Baptist woman who once lived in Chicago; there is a milk and ice association that saves the babies and invalids among the poor, both winter and summer; there is a society for the improvement of the poor, and a hospital association, both of which depend largely upon the churches for their support. Ignoring the municipal and state hospitals and institutions, I find 110 hospitals, homes, asylums, nurseries and dispensaries, identified with our churches. Places where the churches show their faith by their works.

Add to all these the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America, with their several barracks, the various rescue missions and the splendid Kingsley Settlement House, the summer evangelistic work done in tents on city lots and around the music pavilions of our city parks; add the street preaching, of which there is not a little; finally, the many minor agencies that I have overlooked, but that God knows about.

It makes a glorious total and all makes for righteousness. Of course many of these things were here twenty years ago, but one would be surprised to know how many were not; some of them not at all, others in much smaller numbers and activities. That number, 110, a few lines above, would have been cut down to less than half; there were no free kindergartens until 1893; no summer playgrounds ten years ago; no Kingsley House, no milk and ice association, no anti-Saloon League, no rescue missions, no preaching in the parks nor in tents, no mission work among the Chinese, Italians, Slavonic peoples, Jews, Greeks nor Persians, until the last fifteen or eighteen years. Undoubtedly all this is true of some other cities. I know it is true of Pittsburgh.

The Federation of Churches was once officially represented by an organization in Pittsburgh. It never did much and eventually died of inanition. Possibly the fact that the secretary lived in Philadelphia, and came to us only once a month and but for a few days, explains some things. There

was no opposition to the federation, neither was there enthusiasm. Practically we have federated churches, however, and they get together whenever it is necessary. The ministers of the larger denominations have their regular Monday conferences; quarterly they all come together in a union conference that is large.

The County Christian Endeavor Union is a live working body; the County Sabbath-school Association has the reputation of being (and statistics proving it) the best organized and most efficient of any county association in the world. The women of all the evangelical denominations have a union missionary society and the superintendents of the Sunday-schools have a large, prosperous and helpful superintendents' union. No American city could have given a warmer welcome and more practical demonstration of sympathetic cooperation irrespective of denominationalism than was given here to the great March Convention of the young people's International Missionary Movement. Our experience has taught us that the most direct road to co-operation and unity among the churches is in co-operative Bible-school and missionary efforts and in the Christian development of the young people.

We have the "foreign problem" and we are not shutting our eyes to it. It is probable that only New York and Chicago contain a larger number of foreigners than Pittsburgh. This is not the place to discuss them and there is only space to say that they are to be found in all parts of our city, in almost all vocations, and that more and more they are changing former conditions. They have great churches, societies, clubs, political and secret organizations, newspapers in their languages, and in some instances they have so monopolized sections of the city as to quite de-Americanize them. The Presbyterians, Baptists, Reformed Church and Methodist Episcopal Church are leaders in work among them, especially among the recent comers from southern and eastern Europe. As a sample:

Baptists alone are working among the following nationalities — Hungarians, Croatians, Roumanians, Italians, Swedes, Slovaks, and Germans. We have had the privilege of organizing the first Hungarian and the first Slovak Baptist churches in America and of giving to both excellent meeting-houses. Several other denominations are strenuously striving to Americanize and Christianize these multitudes who constitute the "new invasion."

There is co-operation in part of this work, in its educational and patriotic phases, by several civic and social clubs and by the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. The Italians and Slavs add a great problem to those interested in our housing conditions; we had our slums, tenement houses and sweatshops before they bore down upon us in such multitudes, but not as we have them now. Pittsburgh's typical tenement house is not tall, as it is in New York, but it is packed; it opens on to a vile court or dirty alley; it is unventilated and unsanitary from top to bottom and under the bottom. It is an awful place; its tenants usually protest against its being cleaned, and its owners protest against its being repaired until just before it falls.

What can Christianity do for a man who is one of twenty-four who sleeps in a room twelve by fourteen feet, having its six beds occupied by twelve during the day and twelve others during the night, its only ventilation being the door and a little window opening into a dirty court. There is a problem.

What can Christianity do for the man who lives in his mansion on the avenue, who owns the tenement house and who neither knows nor cares how his tenants live, so that his agents receive the rent. That is another problem. Pittsburgh has them both.

Are we working any great social regeneration? Taking the city as a whole, I confess that indifference prevails and religious and social work is done with strain and stress by a minority. There are delightful exceptions, but not many.

P I T T S B U R G H ' S S E S Q U I - C E N T E N N I A L

Absorbing commercialism, industrialism, and pleasure-seeking diminish the workers and make work harder. The ethical and social implications of the Gospel of Jesus are not recognized by all who preach and hear it. There never were so many good people in Pittsburgh as now,

social and spiritual betterment, but we have become a city in which things do not easily and naturally tend that way. It is an old saying that "God made the country and man made the town"; but it is said again, "God showed man how to make the city."



PLATE PRESENTED TO THE CITY BY MISS HESTER LOUISE PITT-TAYLOR.

Miss Taylor was an honored guest of the city during the Sesqui-Centennial.

neither were there ever so many bad people. There never were so many agencies that make for righteousness, neither were there so many that make for evil.

In spots much success attends efforts for moral,

Possibly! But man has not always followed his teacher's instructions, has not always built after the pattern showed him in the mount. "Except Jehovah keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."



HENRY CLAY FRICK
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



ANDREW W. MELLON
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



H. C. McELDOWNNEY
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



B. F. JONES, Jr.
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



WILSON A. SHAW
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



JAMES J. DONNELL
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



JAMES I. BUCHANNAN
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



EDWARD H. JENNINGS
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



JAMES S. KUHN
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



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CHARLES B. MCLEAN
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ROBERT WARDROP
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JOHN DIMLING
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JOHN H. JONES
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



A. W. POLLOCK
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



MAJOR A. M. BROWN
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



JOHN G. JENNINGS
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



GEORGE C. BURGWIN
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



W. L. CLAUSE
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



J. B. FINLEY
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



ROBERT GARLAND
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



W. S. KUHN
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



J. F. EРНY
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



HARRISON NESBIT
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



ALEXANDER DUNBAR
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



E. R. BALDINGER
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



HON. WILLIAM FLINN
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



W. J. BRENNEN
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



C. A. FAGAN
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



D. A. WILBERT
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



MARCUS RAUI
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



I. W. FRANK
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



C. E. WILLOCK
Finance Sesqui Centennial Committee



F. H. RICHARDS
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



JOHN A. WOOD, JR.
Emory Quartette at Block House, September 28, 1908



W. B. LAWTON
Emory Quartette at Block House, September 28, 1908



JOHN F. STEEL
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



ROBERT C. HALL
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



*The Right Hon.^{ble}
One of His MAJESTY'S
and One of His Majesty's*



*William Pitt Esq.
Principal Secretary of State
most Hon.^{ble} Privy Council*

Engraved by J. Boydell in 1766

Photo R. W. Johnston Studios

THIS Engraving of the renowned Englishman from whom our City derives its name, was executed by John Boydell, whose rank, in his profession, as well also as a patron of Art, is recognized as being upon the same exalted plane as that which William Pitt occupies among statesmen.

A circumstance which adds interest to this relic is that it bears date 1760, the year in which FORT PITT was completed.

PRESENTED TO

THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

By R. B. CARNAHAN, Esq., on behalf of the donor, WM. G. JOHNSTON,

NOVEMBER 15, 1889.

(67)

The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

of
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania



1758

1908

MRS. EDITH DARLINGTON AMMON
President of the Daughters of the American Revolution of
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

Program

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1908

Music	Columbia
Emory Male Quartette	W. B. Lawton, John A. Wood, Jr., A. A. Ross, Walter Bulger, W. K. Ross, Accompanist
Introduction of Speakers	by Mrs. Edith Darlington Ammon, President
Address	Col. Samuel Harden Church
Music	America
Dedication of Tablet	The Honorable George W. Guthrie, Mayor of Pittsburgh
Raising of the British Flag	by Mr. Arthur Forbes
Raising of the Flag of the United States	by Miss Mary Brunot Roberts
Music	Star Spangled Banner

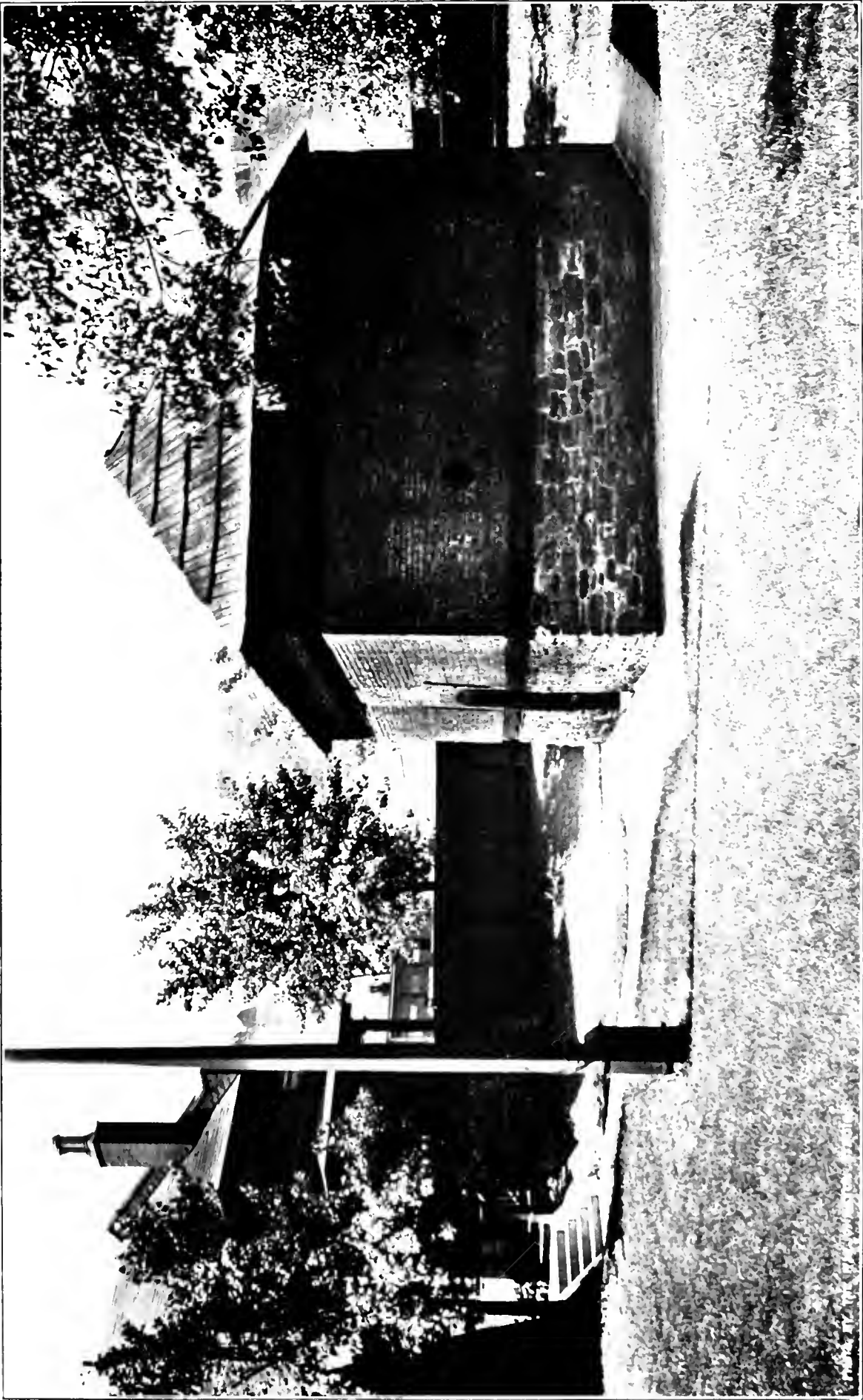


Photo R. W. Johnston Studio

THE BLACK HOUSE.

A rebuild of Fort Pitt, built in 1761 by Colonel Henry Bouquet. Owned and maintained by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

On Monday morning, September 28th, at 9 o'clock, there was a salute fired by Battery B, Pennsylvania National Guard, whistles generally were sounded throughout the city, and bells rung. Mounted heralds in Medieval costume proclaimed with trumpets throughout the city the opening of the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration. This latter feature was suggested by and successfully carried into effect under the supervision of Thomas M. Walker.

ceremonies, the dedication was carried out in all its features. All the notable guests of the city were present, and after the dedication of the tablet inspected the Block House. Neither did the rain keep away the spectators other than those invited within the enclosure, for there were good audiences both on the railroad tracks above the Block House enclosure and on the level ground, on the other side of the railing.

On the tablet, which is of brass and is set in a



Courtesy Dispatch

HERALDS ANNOUNCING OPENING OF THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1908. CHIEF HERALD GEORGE W. DAWSON

D. A. R. TABLET DEDICATED

As one of the principal patriotic exercises in connection with the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration, the Daughters of the American Revolution yesterday dedicated a memorial tablet at the Block House at the Point marking the site of Fort Pitt.

In spite of the heavy rainstorm which came up in the afternoon and continued throughout the

block of the cement walk near the entrance to the Block House grounds, is the inscription:

"The Site of Fort Pitt. Built, 1759-1761. Visited by George Washington, 1753-1758-1770. This Tablet Placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, 1908."

The exercises, which were in charge of Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, President of the Society of



MRS. S. JARVIS ADAMS
Chairman of D. A. R. Sesqui-Centennial Committee



BRASS TABLET
Placed in concrete walk on Block House grounds, September 28, 1908

the D. A. R. of Allegheny County, included addresses by Mayor Guthrie and Samuel Harden Church, and the singing of patriotic songs. The flags representing the three governments which at different times ruled this territory, the French, English and American, were raised, in the order of their control, on the flagstaff in the corner near the entrance to the grounds.

Among the distinguished guests present were

Forbes, who, with Mrs. Forbes, is one of the city's guests from abroad for the week. "The Star Spangled Banner" was then rendered, with the audience joining in, and the tablet was unveiled while the Stars and Stripes were raised to the top of the flag staff by Miss Mary Brunot Roberts, daughter of Colonel T. P. Roberts.

At the conclusion of the exercises Mayor Guthrie, C. E. E. Childers, Mr. and Mrs. Ammon



Courtesy Dispatch

MRS. EDITH DARLINGTON AMMON

President of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, at Block House, September 28, 1908

Miss Pitt-Taylor, Miss Madeline Pitt-Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Forbes, Miss Martha Washington, the Hon. Eric Collier and General S. B. M. Young, who was chief marshal of the Greater Pittsburgh parade on Thursday.

The fleur-de-lis was raised by Mrs. Ammon after the address of Colonel Church. Following this was the singing of "America," after which the British flag was raised by Arthur Forbes, the descendant of the brother of General John

and others took charge of the distinguished guests of the city and showed them through the Block House, explaining the historical associations connected with this remnant of the early days. Miss Pitt-Taylor expressed herself as greatly interested in all that she had seen and that had been told her. Neither she nor any of the other guests seemed to mind the inclement weather.

Immediately after the exercises at the Block House the Misses Pitt-Taylor, Miss Washington



Courtesy of Dispatch

COLONEL SAMUEL HARDEN CHURCH AND THE EMORY MALE QUARTETTE AT THE BLOCK HOUSE

W. B. Lawton, John A. Wood, Jr., A. A. Ross, and Walter Bulger. In rear of Colonel Church are W. L. Scaife and Mrs. S. Jarvis Adams, Chairman D. A. R. Committee



Courtesy of Dispatch

MISS MARY BRUNOT ROBERTS RAISING FLAG OF UNITED STATES OVER FORT PITTL AT BLOCK HOUSE, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1878, PITTSBURGH SESQUICENTENNIAL

and Mrs. Forbes were driven to the Twentieth Century Club House, where they were the guests of honor at a tea given by the club. The receiving party consisted of Mrs. Edward H. Utley, President of the Twentieth Century Club, and the distinguished guests of the city, while assisting were Miss Julia Morgan Harding and the other officers of the club, together with members of the social committee. Mrs. James Hay Reed poured tea in the dining-room across the hall from the assembly room, where the receiving party stood, her aides being some of the younger members of the club.

The club house, which had just emerged from its annual autumn house cleaning, was handsomely decorated. The Pittsburgh colors and national flags formed the exterior decorations. In the assembly room were tall palms, effectively grouped about the room and upon the platform, while across the hall in the library and the dining-room the city's colors in ribbons and banners wreathed the chandeliers, dahlias and chrysanthemums further carrying out the color scheme.

The invited guests included only the members of the Twentieth Century Club, the officers of the Pittsburg Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, and the board of managers of the Block House, together with the members of the Women's Sesqui-Centennial Committee.

Previous to the grand promenade Mayor Guthrie in a brief speech expressed the appreciation of Councils and himself that so large an assembly of citizens had responded to the invitation to welcome the city's guests. The Mayor said:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is my very great pleasure to-night on behalf of the city and especially on behalf of Select and Common Councils, whose guests you are, to extend to you a hearty welcome and an earnest wish for a pleasant evening.

"The splendid response which the people of Pittsburgh have given to the celebration in their sesqui-centennial is a magnificent display of their loyalty to the city. It is a great city and we have

a right to be proud of the men who made it and of the men and women it is making every day to take their places in directing the affairs of this great nation.

"The life of this city is as intense as the fire of its furnaces. Into this life there are being poured every day representatives from every race on the face of the earth and from this is to be moulded the citizenship of the future. The people are conscious of their responsibility and are addressing themselves bravely and hopefully to meet it.

"Greater forces are now at work in this city than ever before to aid in the upbuilding and uplifting of humanity. Educational, artistic and moral influences are at work and they are doing great and noble things in making this city all that makes a city truly great — an upright, healthy, brave, honest and clean-living people.

"These forces have started and will not be stopped. It will not be long in the life of this city before we see this devastating cloud of smoke, useless and expensive, swept away; the city freed from all forms of preventable disease, and every power at work in great schools and universities and churches to develop our people intellectually, morally and physically.

"For this we hope, so that every child born within the limits of our city shall have a chance to grow to upright, honest, wholesome, pure manhood or womanhood, as God in His loving providence intended for all.

SAMUEL HARDEN CHURCH'S ADDRESS

Speech on the Dedication of a brass tablet at Fort Pitt, Monday, September 28, 1908.

It is a felicitous circumstance of national ancestry that George Washington, the Father of his Country, is equally the father of Pittsburgh, and every citizen cherishes this pride of birth as an inspiration in his heart of hearts. Claimed by Virginia in colonial days as a part of her territory, the spot on which we now stand was the hunting ground of the Indians, until, in November, 1753,



Courtesy of Dispatch

COLONEL SAMUEL HARDEN CHURCH DELIVERING THE SPEECH AT THE BLOCK HOUSE, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1908, IN DEDICATION OF THE TABLET COMMEMORATING THE VISITS OF GENERAL WASHINGTON TO PITTSBURGH

The address was made in a downpour of rain. Those present, shown in the picture besides the orator, are Mr. W. L. Seale at the right of Colonel Church, at the left is Mrs. S. Jarvis Adams, Chairman of the D. A. R. Committee, and Mrs. Samuel Harden Church.

Washington, the greatest man America has produced, established the location of the now imperial city by choosing it as the best place for a fort. He was then 21 years old, and with an eye alert for the savage men and hungry beasts that preyed upon his trail, he pushed his cautious way to this point. In front he saw the tranquil rivers, while behind him lay the wilderness whence the startled deer sprang into a deeper solitude.

At that time France and England were disputing for the new continent, and Washington's determination to erect a fort here made Pittsburgh from that instant the strategic key of the great Middle West. France, by right of her discovery of the Mississippi, claimed all lands drained by that river and its tributaries, a contention which would naturally plant her banner upon the crest of the Alleghany Mountains; while England, through prior occupation, claimed everything from ocean shore to ocean shore. Loyal to England's sovereignty, Washington brought with him on this first visit a letter to the French commander on Lake Erie, protesting against the spread of French forts throughout the country. On the return journey, Christopher Gist being with him, the two pioneers encountered almost unsupportable hardships. Their horses died for lack of food, and they were forced to carry their canoe for long stretches across the frozen ground. A treacherous Indian guide fired his gun point-blank at Washington, his bad aim only preventing the stoppage of an illustrious career. While crossing the Allegheny River on a rude raft Washington fell into the icy waters, and was saved by Gist, with difficulty, from drowning. They built a fire that night, but Washington's hands were frost-bitten, while Gist's feet were frozen. The next day they found the cabin of a friendly white man on Turtle Creek, and were given clothes to replace their own, which were now in rags.

As soon as Washington's advice as to the location of the fort was received, the Governor of Virginia dispatched a small force of soldiers and workmen under Captain Trent, who erected a

stockade at this point. Trent arrived on February 17, 1754, a date important because it marks the first permanent white settlement here. The French came in April, and the young subaltern who commanded in Trent's absence surrendered the unfinished works. The French completed the fort and named it Duquesne, in honor of the Governor of Canada, and they held possession of it for four years.

Immediately on the loss of this fort Virginia, aiming to retake it, sent a force under Washington, who surprised a French detachment near Great Meadows and killed their commander, Jumonville. When a larger expedition came against him, he put up a stockade near the site of Uniontown, naming it Fort Necessity, which he was soon compelled to surrender.

In the next year (1755) General Edward Braddock came over with two regiments of British soldiers, and after augmenting his force with colonial troops and a few Indians, began his fatal march upon Fort Duquesne. Braddock's testy disposition, his consuming egotism, his contempt for the colonial soldiers, and his stubborn adherence to European military maxims, alienated the respect and confidence of the American contingent, robbed him of an easy victory, and cost him his life. Beaujeau, the French captain, had come out from Fort Duquesne with a force but half the size of Braddock's. How insignificant were the armed forces with which the two empires were now challenging each other for the splendid prize of the New World! Beaujeau, gaily clad in a fringed hunting dress, pressed on intrepidly, until he felt the hot breath of his foe, when he waved his hat, and his vigilant followers disappeared behind rocks and trees as if the very earth had swallowed them. In the meantime, the English had crossed the river and started into the thickly wooded hills toward Fort Duquesne, when a heavy discharge of musketry and arrows was poured upon them, which wrought in them a consternation all the greater because they could see no foe anywhere. Braddock, refusing to fight

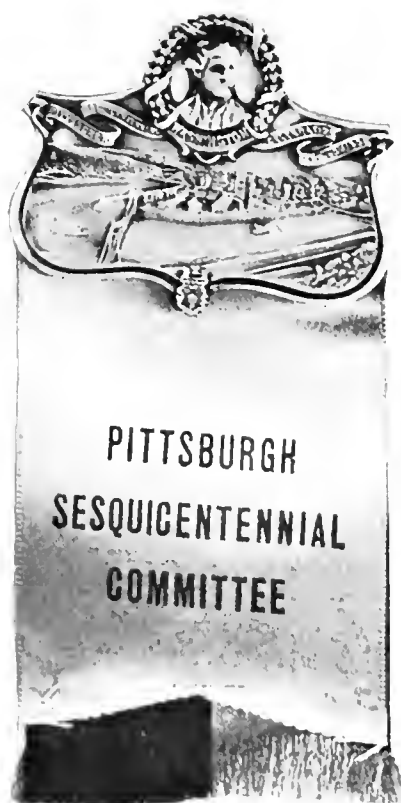
behind cover, witnessed the annihilation of one-half his force before he himself was fatally injured. Washington, who had behaved with great bravery, having two horses killed and receiving four bullets through his coat, drew up the troops that were still on the field, directed their retreat, maintaining himself at the rear with great coolness, and brought away his wounded general, who died four days later, exclaiming to the last, "Who would have thought it!"

Despondency seized the English settlers after Braddock's defeat. But two years later William Pitt became Prime Minister, and he thrilled the nation with his appeal to protect the colonies against France and the savages.

William Pitt, the great Earl of Chatham, the man for whom our city is named, was one of the most indomitable characters in the statesmanship of modern times. Wayward and affected in little things, he attacked the great problems of government with the bold confidence of a master spirit, in every emergency of peace or war impressing the clear genius of his leadership upon the yearning heart of England. Too great to be consistent, he never hesitated to change his tactics or his opinion when the occasion developed the utility of another course. During the thirty years in which Pitt exercised the magic spell of his eloquence and power over the English parliament, the stakes for which he contended against the world were no less than the dominion of North America and India. In the pursuit of these policies he fought Spain and subdued her armies. He subsidized the King of Prussia to his interests. He destroyed the navy of France and wrested from her the larger part of her possessions beyond sea. The King trusted him, the Commons obeyed him, the people adored him, and called him the Great Commoner. He was wise, brave, sincere, tolerant, and humane: and no man could more deserve the honor of having named for him a city which was destined to become rich and famous, keeping his memory in more enduring renown than bronze or marble.

Pitt's letters inspired the Americans with hope, and he promised to send them British troops and to supply their own militia with provisions and equipment at the King's charge. He despatched 12,000 soldiers from England, which were joined to a colonial force aggregating 50,000 men, the most formidable army yet seen in the New World. Pitt's plan of campaign embraced three expeditions: the first against Louisburg, in the island of Cape Breton, which was successful; the second against Ticonderoga, which succeeded after a defeat; and the third against Fort Duquesne. General Forbes, born in Dunfermline, commanded the Duquesne expedition, comprising about 7,000 men. The militia forces were led by Washington, who opened a road for the advance of the main army. As soon as the French commander learned of the approach of a superior force, he set fire to his stronghold and retreated. Then, on Saturday, November, 25, 1758, amidst a fierce snowstorm, the English took possession of this place, and Colonel Armstrong, in the presence of Forbes and Washington, hauled up the puissant banner of Great Britain, while cannons boomed and the exulting victors cheered. General Forbes immediately changed the name from Fort Duquesne to Pittsburgh, and wrote to Pitt saying: "I have used the freedom of giving your name to Fort Duquesne, as I hope it was in some measure the being actuated by your spirit that now makes us masters of the place." At that moment Pittsburgh became the chief bulwark of the British Empire in America.

Fort Duquesne being in ruins, the English proceeded to build as a place of urgent shelter, a new fort about two hundred yards from the old site, which is traditionally known as the first Fort Pitt, and was probably so called by the garrison, although the letters written from there during the first few months refer to it as "the camp at Pittsburgh." This stronghold cut off French transportation to the Mississippi by way of the Ohio River, and the only remaining route, through the Great Lakes, was soon afterward closed by



BADGES WORN BY DIFFERENT COMMITTEES
OF THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL



the capture of Fort Niagara. The fall of Quebec, with the death of the two opposing generals, Montcalm and Wolfe, and the capture of Montreal, ended the claims of France to sovereignty in the New World.

The new fort being found too small, General Stanwix built a second Fort Pitt, much larger and stronger, designed for a garrison of 1,000 men. As the Indians looked with angry brows upon the newcomers, Colonel Bouquet, in 1764, built the block house, which you behold now in a very good state of preservation, being cared for by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The presence of the garrison naturally attracted a few traders, merchants and pioneers to Pittsburgh, and a permanent population began to grow. After Bouquet had crushed Pontiac's rebellion, the Indians ceded their lands about Pittsburgh to the colonies, and in 1774 a land office was opened here, and the lands were sold for a dollar an acre.

Washington made his last visit to Pittsburgh in October, 1770, when, on his way to the Kanawha River, he stopped here for several days, and lodged with Samuel Semple, the first innkeeper, whose hostelry stood until four years ago at the corner of Water and Ferry Streets, two blocks from where we now stand.

Fort Pitt continued to be a stronghold for the next twenty years, useful to the fringe of civilization which hung upon it for protection, when it fell into disuse and decay, and Fort Fayette, a stronger and larger seat, was built at Penn Avenue and Tenth Street.

With the French out of the country, and William Pitt out of office and incapacitated by age, the colonies began to feel the oppression of a British policy which British historians and British statesman to-day most bitterly condemn; and the Revolution followed.

But time has healed all the bitterness of that

family quarrel. A great city has grown up in the heart of the wilderness which Washington conquered for civilization — a city which has been so many times sobered by vicissitude, and so many times uplifted by triumph. England and American are now held together by the indissoluble ties of blood, and are drawing ever closer through a common heritage of language, literature, law and tradition. In the world at large we behold a change in national tendencies so vastly different from those of one hundred and fifty years ago that they compel our joyful wonder. For here are all the enlightened nations of Christendom joining hands to crush the spirit of war that has devastated the earth for a thousand years, and nourishing in its stead this splendid modern passion for an inviolate and universal peace which is commencing to absorb the very soul of humanity. [Great applause.]

EXPOSITION DAY

Tuesday, September 29th, was known as Exposition Day. There were special musical programmes at the Western Pennsylvania Exposition, in which prominence was given to the works of Pittsburgh composers. The city's guests, who during the day had been taken on a sightseeing tour, attended the evening concert, as did Mayor Guthrie and the officers of the Sesqui-Centennial Committee. The attendance at the Exposition was very large both in the afternoon and evening. The auditorium was appropriately decorated with Pittsburgh colors and flags. The visitors were particularly interested in the special exhibit secured through the efforts of the Exposition Subcommittee headed by T. J. Fitzpatrick, including a model of the battleship Connecticut, specimens of armor plate and projectiles and a model of the largest river steamboat, the "Sprague," towing a fleet of coal barges carrying 50,000 tons.



Courtesy of Di-patch

INVITED GUESTS OF THE CITY DURING SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

From left to right: S. B. M. Young, Lieutenant-General United States Army (retired); Miss Hester Louise Pitt Taylor, of England; Mrs. Arthur Forbes, of Scotland; Miss Madeline Hester Pitt Taylor, of England; Hon. Eric C. F. Collier, of England; Miss Martha Washington, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Arthur Forbes, of Scotland

PRYOR'S BAND PLEASES MUSIC LOVERS

Exposition visitors have taken immensely to Pryor's music, which is full of vigor and sparkles with beauty. Pryor is enthusiastic and always ready to respond to encores. The encore numbers are generally bright and jingling melodies.

The 7:30 concert last night was devoted the compositions of Richard Wagner and in the rendition of this great master's works the skill and execution of the band shone resplendently, and incidentally proved Pryor to be a scholarly leader. Pryor's original compositions, "The Love Kiss," and "Artful Artie," were played during the evening.

Works of Liszt and Puccini will be exploited exclusively at the 7:30 concert to-night, while the later entertainment will be taken up with compositions of a lighter character.

The music program for to-day was as follows:

2 O'CLOCK

Overture, "Phedre" Massenet
Gems from "The Waltz Dream" Strauss
Duet for Flute and French Horn Titi

Messrs. Lufsky and Geithe.

Descriptive, "A Highland Scene" Moor

(a) Tone Poem, "A Fairy Dream" Blon

(b) March, "Captain Cupid" (new) Pryor

Scenes from "Orphee aux Enfers" Offenbach

4 O'CLOCK

Overture, "The Merry Wives of Windsor" Nicolai
Incidental Music to Henry VIII Sullivan

(a) "March Militaire,"

(b) "King Henry's Song,"

(c) "Graceful Dance."

Airs from "The Chimes of Normandy" Planquette

Pryorphone Solo, "The Garden of Roses" Gatti

Simone Mantia.

(a) Tone Poem, "The Old Church Organ" ...

..... Chambers

(b) March "Sweetheart" Pryor

Fantasia, "My Old Kentucky Home" Dalby

7:30 O'CLOCK

"Les Preludes" Liszt

Scenes from "Madam Butterfly" Puccini

"First Hungarian Rhapsody" Liszt

Excerpts from "La Boheme" Puccini

"Second Hungarian Rhapsody" Liszt

Finale Act 3d, "Manon Lescaut" Puccini

9:30 O'CLOCK

Overture, "Oberon" Weber

Gems from "Mlle. Modiste" Herbert

Cornet Solo, "Polka Caprice" Brown

Bert Brown.

Descriptive Scene, "The Death of Custer" Johnson

(a) Tone Poem, "In Lover's Lane" (new) ... Pryor

(b) "The Whistler and His Dog" Pryor

Finale to Overture "Mignon" Thomas

GUESTS RECEIVE OVATION

It was a glorious welcome that the city gave its guests last evening in Duquesne Garden — the first outpouring of the people, both in official and ordinary walks, to give in many numbers the greetings that had been given by the few who were the representatives of all.

It must have made a deep impression on the gracious women who are here as the chief among the visitors. For 12,000 persons stood packed in the seats — they forgot to sit when the excitement once was on — and in the passageways and in the main lobby of the great garden, clapping hands, cheering and waving kerchiefs as the guests of honor and the official hosts marched the length of the floor as the band, placed midway, played



HON. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS
Vice-President of United States, Guest
of the City



MRS. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS
Guest of the City



MISS MARTHA WASHINGTON
Nearest descendant of General George Wash-
ington, Guest of the City



COUNT LUDWIG R. OF UGGLAS
Of Sweden, Guest of the City



HON. ERIC C. F. COLLIER
Of England, Guest of the City

music that was softened by the distance and the applause.

Not often do so many men and women render such tribute under such inspiring circumstances in these days, except it be to royalty or potentates. But for all that the best of nobility was represented there, for statesmanship and military leadership, the things that bring a nation into being and nurture it and help it onward to its growth to power, were there, both of the past and of the present, both of the times to which the city is harking back this week and of the time in which we live.

There were the members of the families whose leaders did all in all to make America and its chief industrial city possible; so, too, there were men who have done well by their country and their city; women, whose names it is a pleasure for their fellow citizens to speak with honor. And above it all, there the ninety and nine, the men and women, young and old, who are doing their part to make the city hold its place among its sisters, the thousands of the everyday people on whom the well being of the city rests.

There were other features to the evening's welcome — the little receptions among the groups of notables — no general reception was possible in such a throng — the address of the city executive, a brief speech, but pregnant of pride in his city, of affection for the people of his city, of confidence in his city's future, the dance in which all who wished participated and which brought to a close an evening that should be notable in the city's history. But more than all was the grand march. For it took the place of a reception in which the guests of honor met all the people.

And the guests were no less pleased at the meeting than the hosts, for as they paraded up and down and across the great floor the women in the marchers smiled smiles of real happiness the while they bowed graciously at intervals in appreciation of the hand-claps.

The guests of honor and those attending them were alone in the first portion of the march. They went the length of the floor a couple of times and

circled across that all might have a chance to see; then the announcement was made that all the people, or as many as cared should join in. When the round of the hall had been made once more the guests of honor doubled up in two couples abreast and wound about the hall at short intervals, while the people, all the time adding to the marching line, did the same. Then the guests were formed eight couples across, while the rest remained in fours, and soon the floor of the garden presented a great winding picture of handsomely gowned women and men whose mien compelled admiration, swinging evenly with wonderful grace, the streamers that decked the edges of the balcony waving in harmony, the bands playing inspiring airs, the throng of those on-looking clapping and cheering a welcome which blended with the music of the band and made a song of welcome to the strangers and of happiness for all that no "Hail to the Chief" or hymn of jubilation well could emulate. It was a picture that would have inspired even had there been no inspiration in the cause of it. It was such a gathering of the many, with all its attendant circumstances, as well may be remembered in the city's annals.

The reception was scheduled to open at 8:30 p. m., and an hour before that was the time for opening the doors, but long before 7:30 o'clock such a crowd had gathered outside the garden that admittance was given them. From that moment they kept coming in a steady stream. The seats soon were all occupied and the people began seeking advantageous standing places until, when the guests of honor arrived, a way had to be opened to the boxes for them. The two bands kept playing patriotic airs and the tunes of long ago until well on in the evening, the crowds, cheering as the favorites were rendered, or when a change in the music announced the arrival of one of the notables, when all eyes were directed toward the boxes at the head of the hall and each guest was given generous welcome.

Perhaps the greatest applause on arriving of that given any of the guests was accorded General



MISS HESTER LOUISE PITT-TAYLOR
Of England, descendant of William Pitt, Guest of the City



MISS MADELINE HESTER PITT-TAYLOR
Of England, descendant of William Pitt, Guest of the City



MR. ARTHUR FORBES
Of Scotland, descendant of General Forbes, Guest of the City



MRS. ARTHUR FORBES
Of Scotland, Guest of the City

S. B. M. Young, whom every one seemed to recognize the moment he stepped into his box. It might not be inappropriate right here to state that the veteran of home and foreign wars came in for more attention later on, for he had as his partner in the grand march Miss Madeline Pitt-Taylor, who made a strikingly handsome figure in her gown of heavy cream-colored satin.

It is no reflection on the carriage or the appearance of the others that the retired soldier and the young woman from abroad were instantly picked out as the handsome couple of the group. Why not? Was not the soldier ever one to appear to advantage no less upon the ballroom floor than on the battlefield? And who more fitting for his soldierly bearing to offset her grace than this daughter of a noble house?

And while here it also may be proper to remark about another incident of the evening in which the people — all of them — showed not that they welcomed the stranger less, but that they loved their own kind more — more particularly when she of their own kind was of the name and family of him, the noblest character of time, whom Providence gave to America. It was no ordinary welcome, even from the 12,000 gathered in the great hall, that was given Miss Martha Washington, when her name was announced for the grand march. It was the patriotism of the people bursting forth in an ovation to the delicate woman whose sweet face some one near her remarked bore in it traces of the character the artists have liked to depict when they painted the portrait of her great namesake. She seemed surprised for the instant at the applause which made the announcer halt, and then she inclined her head in a bow that took in all the house.

The march was led by Mayor Guthrie escorting Miss Pitt-Taylor; following them came Arthur Forbes with Mrs. Guthrie, and next in order General Young and Miss Madeline Pitt-Taylor, President of Common Council William Brand and Mrs. Forbes, the Hon. Eric Collier and Mrs. Stevenson,

Select Councilman William H. Stevenson and Miss Martha Washington.

When the march had been concluded the guests of honor returned to their boxes and shortly afterward retired from the dance to which the Mayor had bidden them in closing his address.

The address of the city executive began with a tribute to the people for the demonstration of loyalty they have given in their response to the request for a proper celebration of the sesquicentennial. He said it showed that the people were proud of their city and loyal to it — as it was right they should be, for the city deserved well of all its people. Continuing he said:

“The life of this city is as intense as the fires in its furnaces. Into this city pour the representatives of every race upon earth and from this material we have to mould the citizenship of the future — and we are doing it and doing it nobly. There are greater forces at work in this city for the uplift of the race than ever before. Education, morality, religion and hard work are the basis on which we are building for the future.

“I hope, even in my years, to see the time when the city will be better, as we are constantly striving to make it better; when it will be free from the clouds of smoke that have overhung it and made day like night; when it will be free from preventible diseases that have stunted the life of its people; when all that the city can provide is done to give an opportunity to all its youth to grow to noble manhood and to noble womanhood. The future of the nation depends on the mental, the moral and the physical stamina of its people. We must see to it that those we give to the world will be fit to carry out the nation's destiny.

“I know this city; I know its past; I know its people, and I say I am proud of this, my native Pittsburgh. We have every right to assert ourselves, for we have done and we are doing a work in industry, in education, in religion, that will give us a place in the forefront of the cities of the world for all time.



Photo R. W. Johnston Studio

GUESTS OF THE CITY

Top row: Hon. Eric C. F. Collier of England; middle row: Mrs. Colonel James M. Schoonmaker, Miss Madeline Hester Pitt Taylor, C. E. E. Childers;
 bottom row: Joseph H. Holmes, Mrs. George W. Guthrie, Colonel J. M. Schoonmaker, Miss Hester Louise Pitt Taylor, Mrs. John G. Holmes,
 and Miss Mary Scully, using inspection car of Pittsburgh & Lake Erie furnished by Colonel J. M. Schoonmaker, Vice-President

"And now I give you greeting once again and, in the words of the poet: 'On with the dance.'"

And they did his bidding and chased the glowing hours with flying feet.

As the representative of the man who more than any other is nearest to the American heart, Miss Martha Washington was the object of greatest interest among those who attended the reception last night. Miss Washington is the great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Walter Washington, full brother of George Washington. Her great-grandfather was George Stephen Washington, her grandfather was Samuel Walter Washington and her father was George Lafayette Washington. Miss Washington does not resemble the portraits of her illustrious relative except in her blue eyes. She is of medium height and slender build, and her features are delicately moulded. She has soft dark brown hair, which she wears simply, and is of frank, pleasing and unaffected manner. Last evening she was gowned in a dove-colored colone, trimmed with ecru lace and with touches of turquoise velvet.

Next in interest was Miss Hester Louise Pitt-Taylor, the direct descendant of William Pitt. Miss Pitt-Taylor is distinctly English in appearance. Last night she was simply but richly gowned. She wore a black evening dress finished at the neck with white lace, and over this a long black velvet cloak, which she kept on the entire evening, the hall being cold and draughty. Her niece, Miss Madeline Hester Pitt-Taylor, was especially charming in a heavy, cream-colored satin, with insets of tucked chiffon and an aigrette dusted with silver in her light hair.

Mrs. Arthur Forbes, who, as the wife of the man whose name is closely associated with Pittsburgh, also received particular attention. She wore a gown of black silk, with jet spangles. With Mr. Forbes, the Hon. Erie E. Collier and General Young they were the special guests in the official boxes. Mrs. George W. Guthrie, wife of Mayor Guthrie, was the official hostess of the evening. Mrs. Guthrie was gowned in an iridescent blue jumper costume trimmed with white lace.

Other special guests of the evening occupying the boxes were Mrs. W. K. Shiras, who wore an effective costume of corn-colored silk, and white lace; Mrs. George W. Gill, who wore a black and white striped chiffon with white lace; Miss Mary Louise Jackson had on a handsome costume of black silk trimmed with white and black laces; Mrs. Frank Semple Bissell wore black velvet with duchesse lace and jet spangles. Mrs. Herbert DuPuy wore pale heliotrope satin, and Mrs. James I. Kay was in light gray. Mrs. W. H. Stevenson wore a white lingerie costume, and Miss Stevenson was in pink; lilac satin was worn by Mrs. J. A. Kelly, Jr., and mode voile over pink by Mrs. George H. Lehman; Miss Marie Patterson wore a pink-flowered organdie, and Miss Matilda Louise Patterson white organdie.

Among others in the boxes were Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Lang, Captain and Mrs. James A. Henderson, John B. Jackson, Herbert DuPuy, Hamilton Stewart, C. E. E. Childers, Andrew J. Kelly, Jr., James I. Kay, and George M. Lehman, Maj. and Mrs. A. J. Henderson.



THOMAS MORRISON



DANIEL M. CLEMSON



GEORGE E. McCAGILL



A. R. PEACOCK



A. J. BARR
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



A. P. MOORE
General Sesqui-Centennial Committee



SAMUEL L. ANDREWS
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



SAMUEL HAMILTON
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



DAVID B. OLIVER



S. JARVIS ADAMS



WILLIAM HURD



ALBERT GRAHAM



J. B. YOHE
First Vice-Chairman Railroad Sesqui-Centennial Committee



V. M. SCHOYER
Second Vice-Chairman Railroad Sesqui-Centennial Committee



E. H. UTLEY
Railroad Sesqui Centennial Committee



L. A. ROBISON
Railroad Sesqui-Centennial Committee



DAVID T. WATSON
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



JUDGE JAMES H. REED
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



J. DAWSON CALLERY
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



WESLEY S. GUFFEY
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



Courtesy of D.C. Club

DUQUESNE CLUB
showing the magnificent decorations during the Sesqui-Centennial



HENRY SPROUL
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



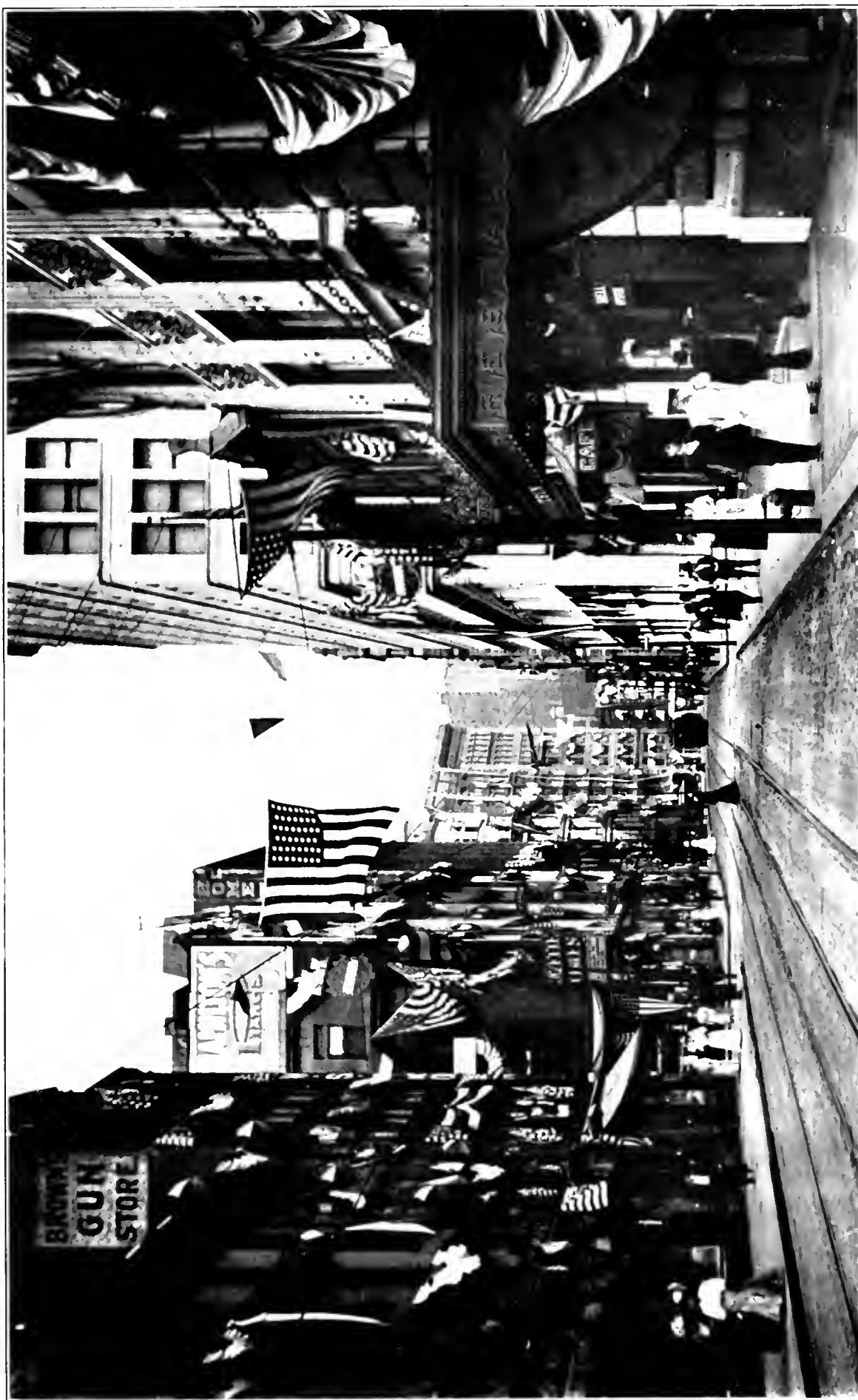
C. A. PAINTER
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



HARRY MARLIN
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



JOHN C. SLACK
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



Courtesy of Gazette-Times

WOOD STREET

Showing a day view of decorations during the Sesqui-Centennial, 1908. Part of Farmers' Bank Building and McGreevy & Co. on right, Brown's, Hamilton's, and "Gazette Times" on left



DAVID E. PARK
Greater Pittsburgh Day Committee



HERBERT DU PUY
Greater Pittsburgh Day Committee



WILLIAM G. PARK
Finance Committee



FRANK B. SMITH
Greater Pittsburgh Day Committee



FINEST PICTURE MADE SHOWING THE GREAT ELECTRICAL DISPLAY OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH DURING THE
SESQUICENTENNIAL. ONE OF THE GRANDEST SIGHTS EVER SEEN



ROBERT S. SMITH
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



JOHN D. McCUNE
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



J. DENNY LYON
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui Centennial Committee



CHARLES F. DEAN
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui Centennial Committee



OLIVER McCLINTOCK
Reception Sesqui-Centennial Committee



JOHN G. PEW
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



W. H. DONNER
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



REED F. BLAIR
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



HON. H. KIRK PORTER
Reception Sesqui-Centennial Committee



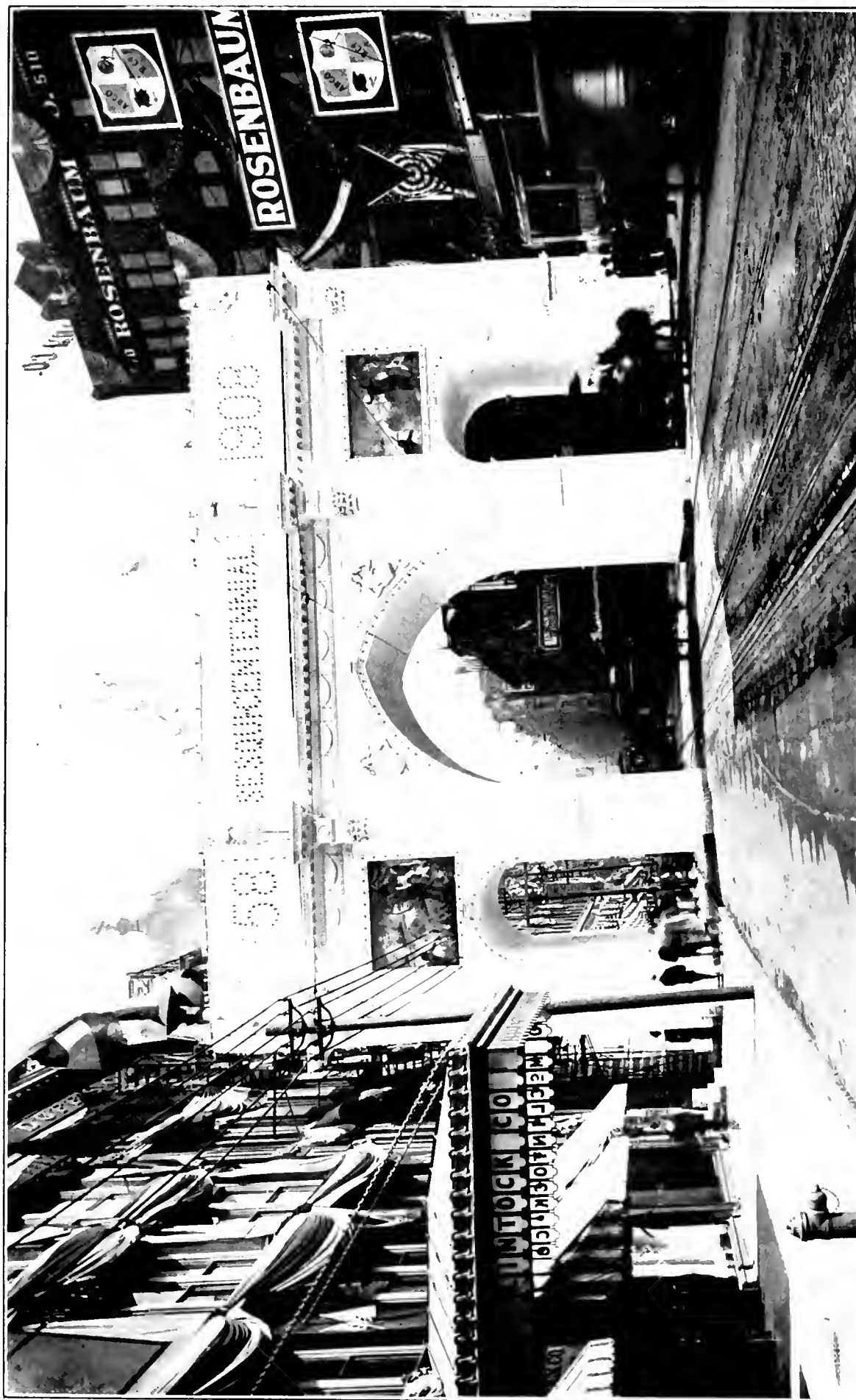
JAMES I. KAY
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



L. L. MCCLELLAND
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



NORWOOD JOHNSON
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



Courtesy of Dispatch

BEAUTIFUL ARCH, LIBERTY, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE

This was the lower end of the Court of Honor that extended from the Arch at Liberty to the Arch at Grant Street and Fifth Avenue during the Sesqui-Centennial



JOHN P. SHEA
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui Centennial Committee



H. A. KUHN
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui Centennial Committee



W. S. BROWN
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



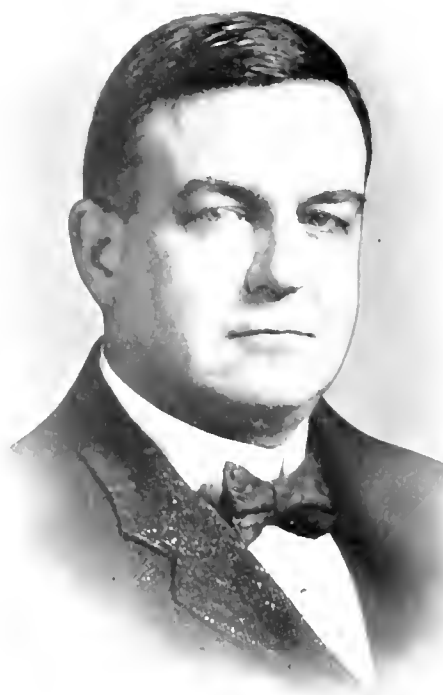
JOHN G. SPLANE
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



BEAUTIFUL NIGHT VIEW OF THE COURT OF HONOR ARCH AT LIBERTY, AND LOOKING OUT FIFTH AVENUE
A GREAT ELECTRICAL DISPLAY



J. M. HANSEN
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



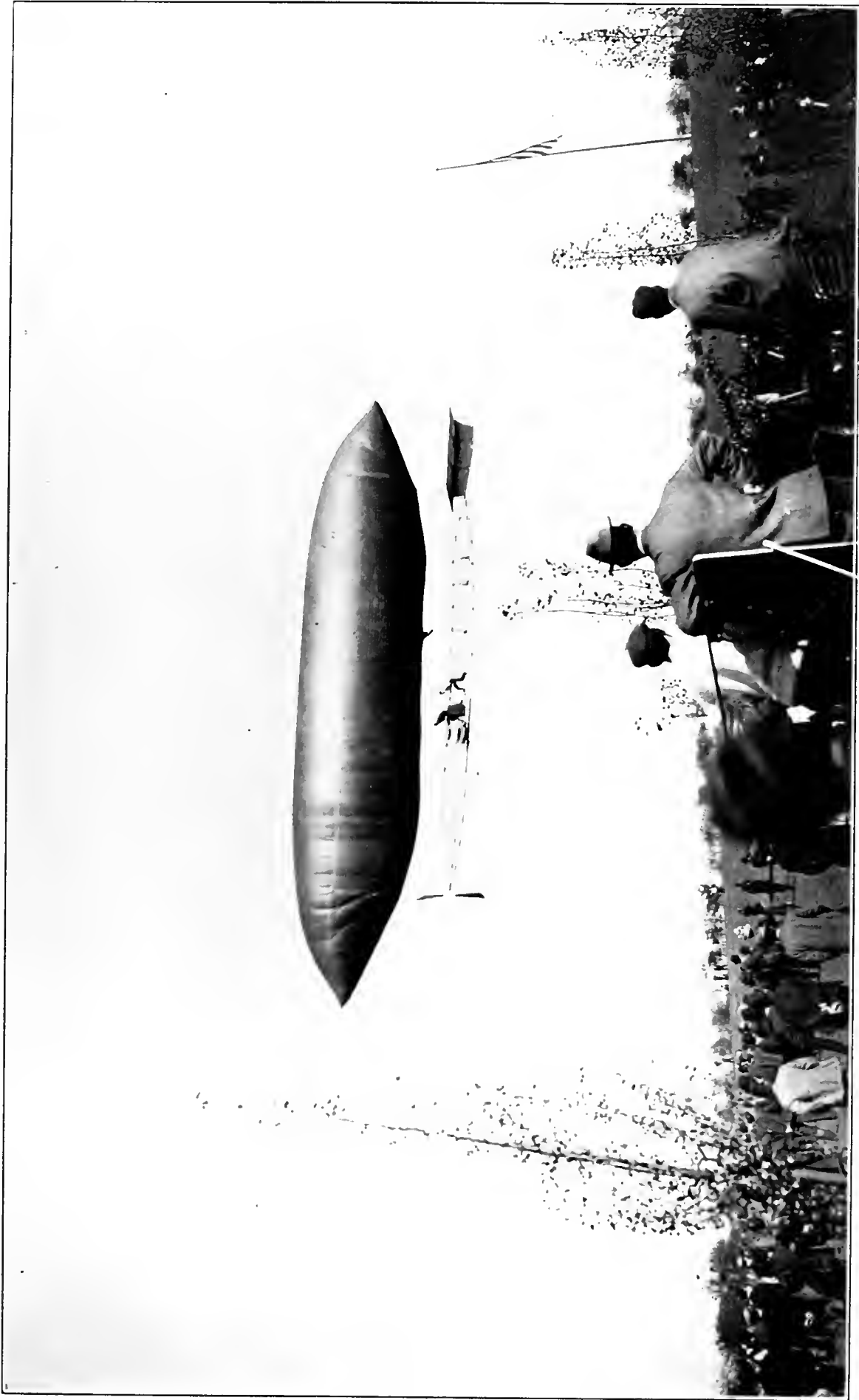
TAYLOR ALDERDICE
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



LOUIS BROWN
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui Centennial Committee



W. D. HENRY
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



Courtesy of Gazette-Times

KNABENSHUE SAILING IN HIS AIRSHIP AROUND SCHENLEY OVAL.
An immense crowd saw the big airship; it was a special feature of the Sesqui-Centennial



E. W. PARGNY
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui Centennial Committee



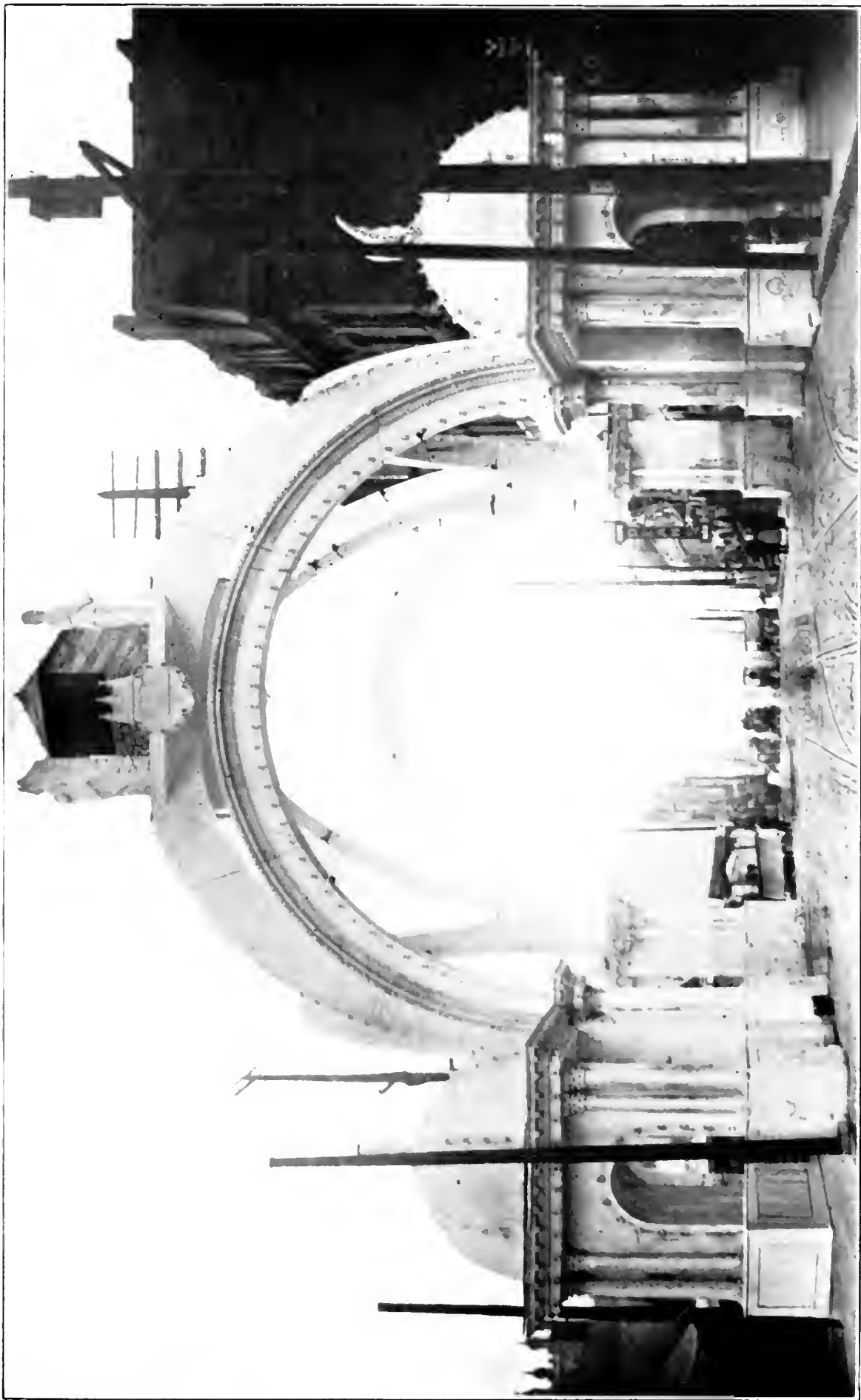
J. H. NICHOLSON
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui Centennial Committee



W. R. BALSINGER
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui Centennial Committee



D. F. COLLINGWOOD
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



Courtesy of Dispatch

ARCH AT HEAD OF COURT OF HONOR, FIFTH AVENUE AND GRANT STREET, ONE OF THE FEATURES
OF THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL



WALTER LYON
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



JOHN P. HUNTER
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui Centennial Committee



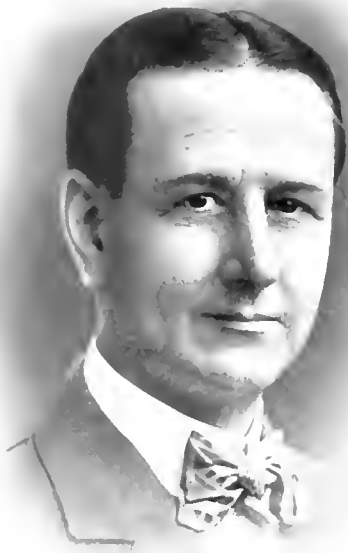
WILLIAM A. BLAKELY
District Attorney



WARREN SEYMOUR
First Assistant District Attorney



SHOWING THE DECORATIONS OF THE COURT HOUSE DURING THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL



SAM F. SIPE
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



C. E. SATLER
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



HAMILTON STEWART
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



H. S. PAUL
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



Conte & Co. Gazette Photo

FIFTH AVENUE

Day view showing the decorations during the Sesqui-Centennial, 1908, Hotel Henry, Mellon National Bank, and Park Building on right; Kaufmann's on left



JULIAN KENNEDY
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



EDWARD J. TAYLOR
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



PAUL DIDIER
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui Centennial Committee



GEORGE T. BARNSLEY
General Sesqui-Centennial Committee



Courtesy of Dispatch

CITY HALL

Showing the beautiful decorations, during the Sesqui-Centennial, 1908

(113)



W. GLYDE WILKINS
General Sesqui-Centennial Committee



EMIL SWENSSON
General Sesqui-Centennial Committee



GEORGE N. DAVISON
General Sesqui Centennial Committee



EDWIN K. MORSE
General Sesqui Centennial Committee



NIXON THEATRE, PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING AND THE H. SAMSON BUILDING
Showing the decorations during the Sesqui-Centennial



R. B. WARD
Chairman Merchants Subfinance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



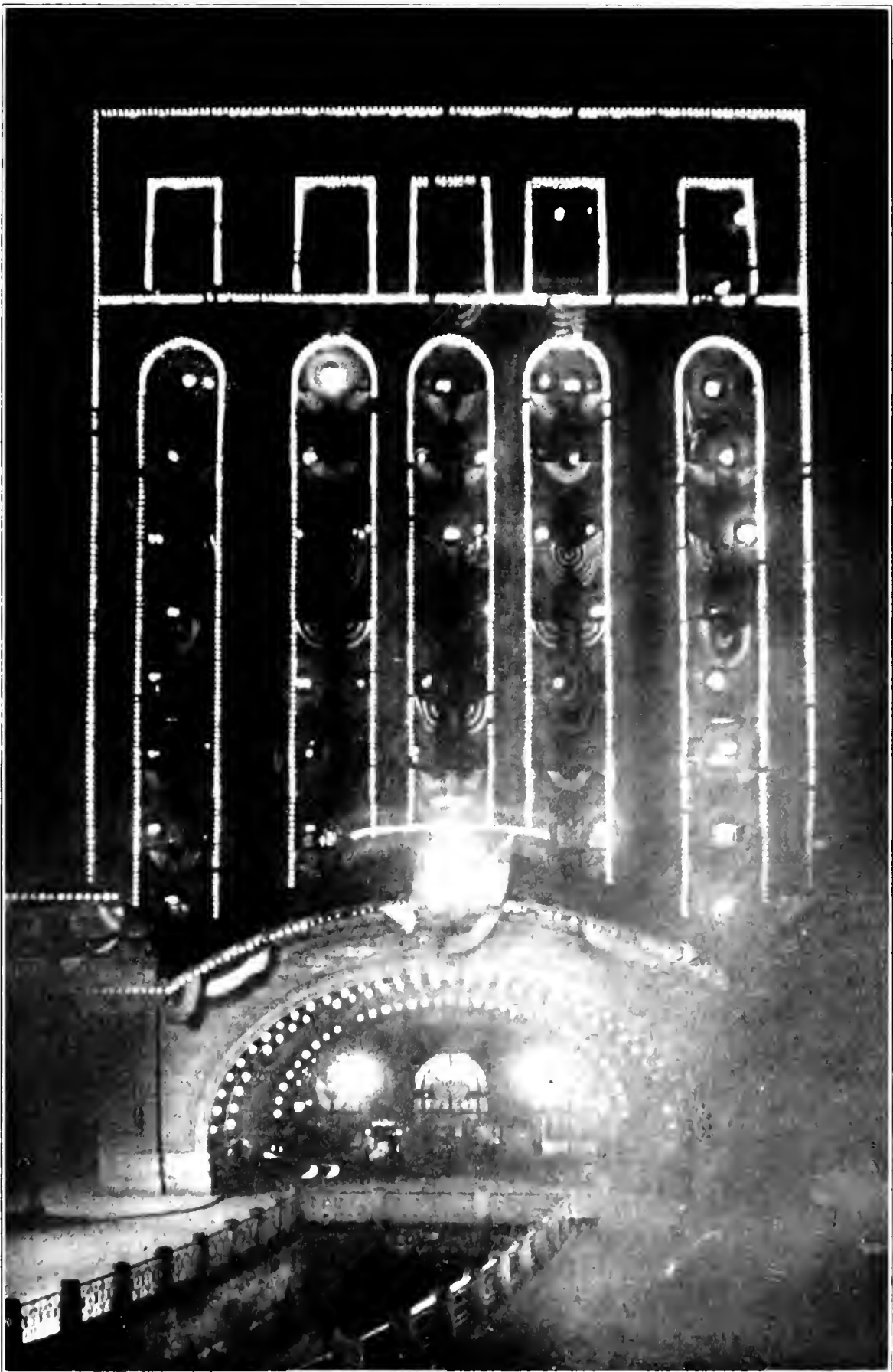
ALBERT YORK SMITH
Chairman Grand Stand Sesqui-Centennial Committee



CLARENCE BURLEIGH
Greater Pittsburgh Sesqui-Centennial Committee



RICHARD SCANDRETH
Greater Pittsburgh Sesqui-Centennial Committee



SHOWING THE ELECTRICAL DISPLAY OF THE UNION STATION

This was one of the grandest displays during the Sesqui-Centennial, 1928



JOHN A. BELL
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



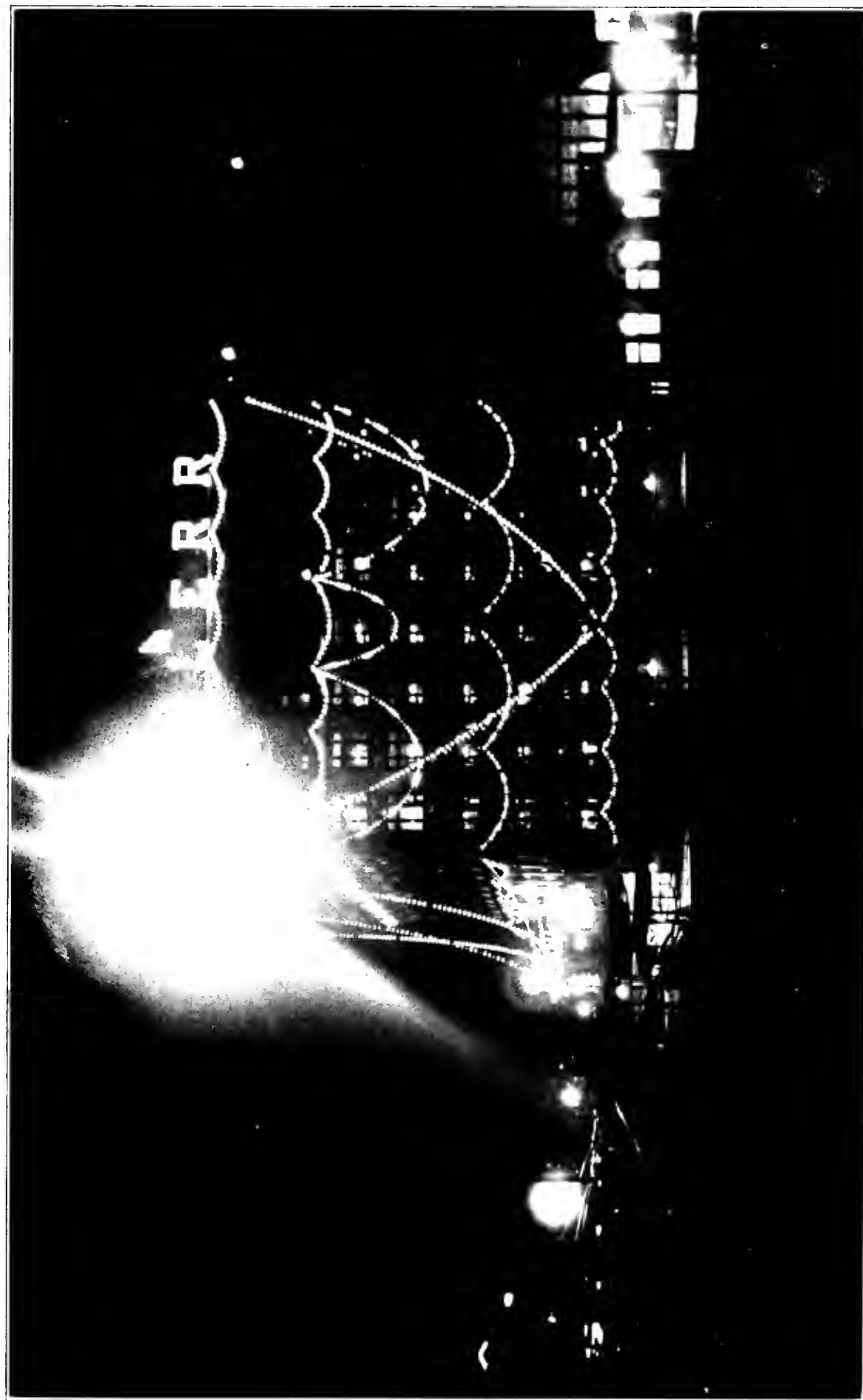
J. C. CHAPLIN
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



A. E. NEIMAN
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



W. C. LOWRIE
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



PITTSBURGH AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD STATION, SHOWING THE ELECTRICAL DISPLAY DURING THE SESQUICENTENNIAL



LAWRENCE DILWORTH
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



P. N. JONES
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



WILBUR SCHENK
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



J. J. FLANNERY
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



Courtesy of Dispatch

KNABENSHUE'S 'AIRSHIP' CIRCLING AROUND THE BIGELOW MONUMENT SCHENLEY PARK



Courtesy of Pittsburgh Post

CROWD ON FIFTH AVENUE. GRANT STREET ARCH HEAD OF COURT OF HONOR



CAPTAIN JAMES A. HENDERSON
Chairman of Marine Display Committee



GEORGE M. LEIMAN
Secretary of Marine Display Committee

MARINE COMMITTEE

of

GENERAL SESQUI-CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

CAPTAIN JAMES A. HENDERSON, Chairman

ALEXANDER DEMPSTER	J. FRANK TILLEY	W. E. ROE
GEORGE W. THEISS	JAMES MOREN	W. T. SMOOT
WARREN ELSEY	A. R. MACKEY	C. H. STOLZENBACH
W. H. CRUMP	G. L. KELLY	P. M. PFIEL
MAJ. H. C. NEWCOMER	R. N. BOLES	J. K. DAVIDSON
THOMAS M. REES	J. G. GEEGAN	A. R. BUDD
G. W. THOMAS	H. P. DILWORTH	J. D. O'NEIL
W. HARRY BROWN		M. T. EPPLING

GEORGE M. LEHMAN, Secretary

MARINE RECEPTION COMMITTEE

MAJ. H. C. NEWCOMER	ALEXANDER DEMPSTER	J. G. GEEGAN
H. P. DILWORTH	J. FRANK TILLEY	J. K. DAVIDSON
	W. HARRY BROWN	
	GEORGE M. LEHMAN	

LADIES' MARINE RECEPTION COMMITTEE

MRS. JAS. A. HENDERSON	MRS. WARREN ELSEY
MRS. GEORGE M. LEHMAN	MRS. ALEXANDER DEMPSTER
MRS. THOMAS M. REES	MRS. H. C. NEWCOMER

ADMIRAL—JAMES A. HENDERSON

REAR ADMIRAL—WARREN ELSEY

G. L. KELLY, Commander	1—JOHN I ORR, Lt. Commander
	2—
	3—} H. D. JAMES, Lieutenant
	4—
	5—} R. G. STROUD, Ensign
	6—
A. R. MACKEY, Commander	7—} HOLMES HARGER, Lt. Comdr.
	8—
G. W. THOMAS, Commander	9—HARRY BAUM, Lt. Commander
THOMAS M. REES, Commander	
ARTHUR MOREN, Commander	10—LEWIS MINK, Lt. Commander
	T. P. BINGY, Lt. Commander
R. N. BOLES, Commander	11—J. F. ROBERTSON, Lieutenant
	G. A. CAREY, Ensign

HISTORICAL CHARACTERS

Cavellier de La Salle—DR. WILLIAM FARRAR
 Officers—G. W. HENDERSON, P. E. ZIMMERMAN, J. E. BOOBEYER
 Capt. M. de Celeron—MAJ. A. J. HENDERSON
 Officers—M. de Contrecoeur—DR. GEORGE T. GREGG
 Chabert de Joncaire—GEO. STOCKTON LEHMAN
 Coulon de Villiers—H. D. PARKIN
 Priest—ALBERT DARRAGH Christopher Gist—WILLIAM WELL
 George Washington—MARSHALL HENDERSON

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1908

MARINE DAY

Wednesday, September 30th, was Marine Day. It was signalized by the greatest pageant ever given on the rivers. The parade began at 11 A. M. The route was from the Smithfield Street Bridge to the Davis Island Dam and return. The whole history of the navigation of the Ohio was represented. All the members of the Marine

The order of the Marine Parade was as follows:

1. Indian Canoe fleet, manned by thirty Cornplanter Indians, headed by Thomas W. Jacobs, a descendant of the great chief Cornplanter.
2. René Robert Cavelier Sieur de La Salle, with French followers and Indians in canoes.
3. Captain Bienville de Celeron, with French followers and Indians in canoes.
4. George Washington and Gist on raft.



Courtesy Chronicle-Telegraph

TWO ADMIRALS OF THE MARINE PARADE

Capt. James A. Henderson and Captain Warren Elsey

Committee worked hard. Especial credit is due to the Chairman, Capt. James A. Henderson, and the Secretary, George M. Lehman, the latter having done valuable work in studying the history of navigation and in preparing designs for the historic floats. The Ladies' Reception Committee, headed by Mrs. James A. Henderson, also did excellent work.

5. Pioneers traveling westward in flatboat (houseboat).
6. Raft of rough timbers.
7. First boat propelled by steam (New Orleans).
8. Coal boats (pair).
9. Fleet of modern canoes.
10. Towboats of the present day.
11. Dredge boats, sand diggers, &c.
12. Motor boats.

In all there were over four hundred craft in



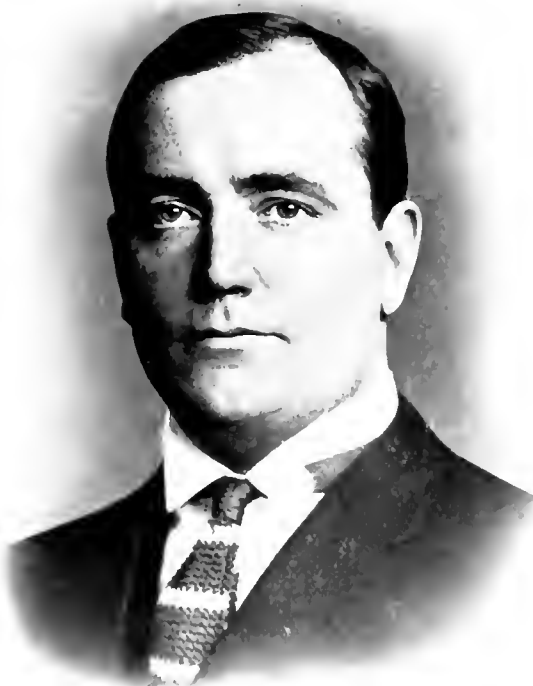
MAJOR A. J. HENDERSON
Marshal of Labor Division of Greater Pittsburgh Day Parade



J. FRANK TILLEY
Sub-Chairman of Coal Operators
Marine Sesqui-Centennial Committee



W. HARRY BROWN
Marine Sesqui Centennial Committee



MARSHALL HENDERSON
Marine Sesqui Centennial Committee



C. E. E. CHILDERS
Invitation Sesqui-Centennial Committee



W. L. LYONS
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



V. M. IMBRIE
Second Vice-Chairman Invitation Sesqui-Centennial Committee



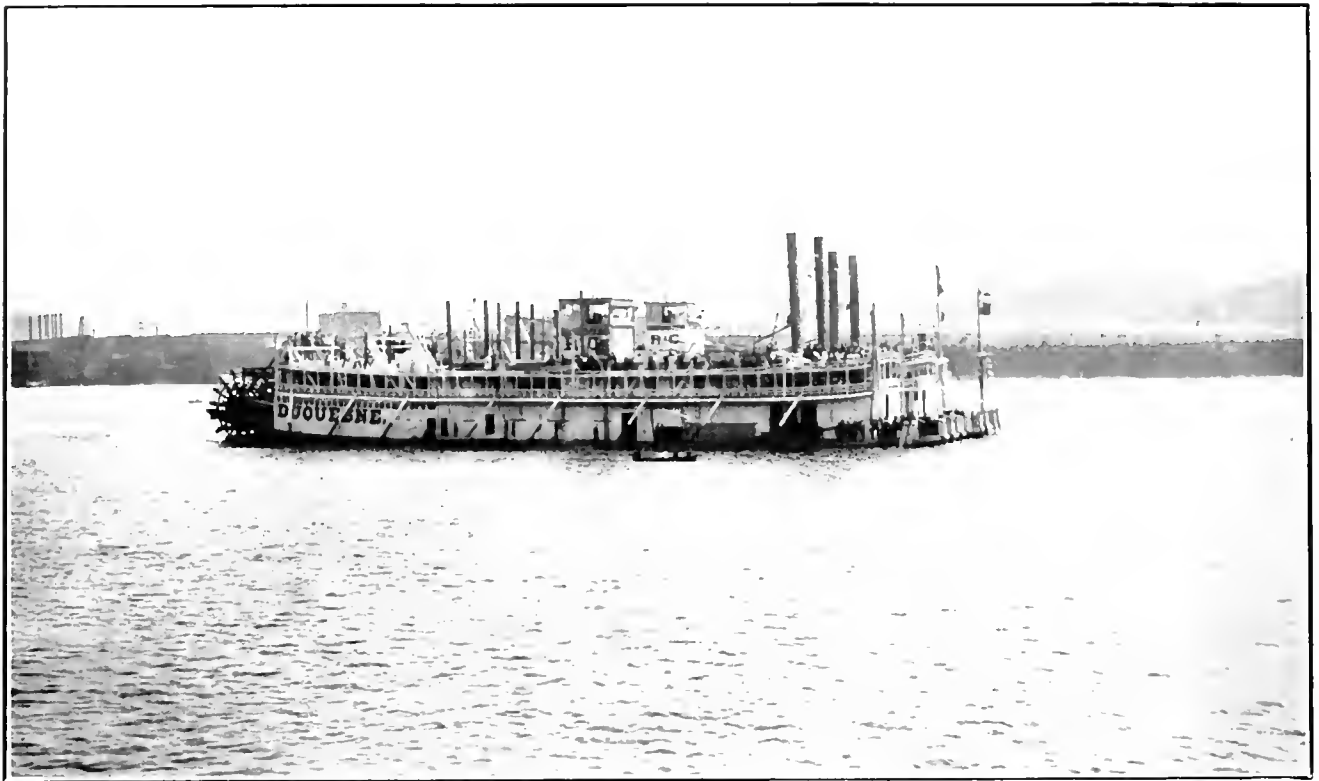
FRANK I. GOSSER
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



Charlie Y. Despatch

INDIAN CANOE FLEET, MANNED BY THIRTY CORNPLANTER INDIANS

Headed by Thomas W. Jacobs, a descendant of the great chief Cornplanter, in Marine Parade, Wednesday, September 30, 1908



Courtesy Post

THE TWO FLAGSHIPS, DUQUESNE AND HENRY LOUREY, IN MARINE PARADE



Courtesy Sun

PART OF MARINE PARADE NEAR DAVIS ISLAND DAM STEAMBOATS IN PAIRS

the parade, including fifty large steam boats. In addition to the Cornplanter Indians there were many whites in Indian costume.

The pageant was witnessed by immense crowds, numbering several hundred thousand people. These filled all the space on the Monongahela wharf between the water edge and the building line and from the Smithfield Street Bridge to the Point. All the buildings fronting on the river in this distance were filled with spectators. The shores on the South Side, Manchester and the West End, as well as Duquesne Heights, the bridges, &c., were thronged with people.

EARLY HISTORY OF PITTSBURGH

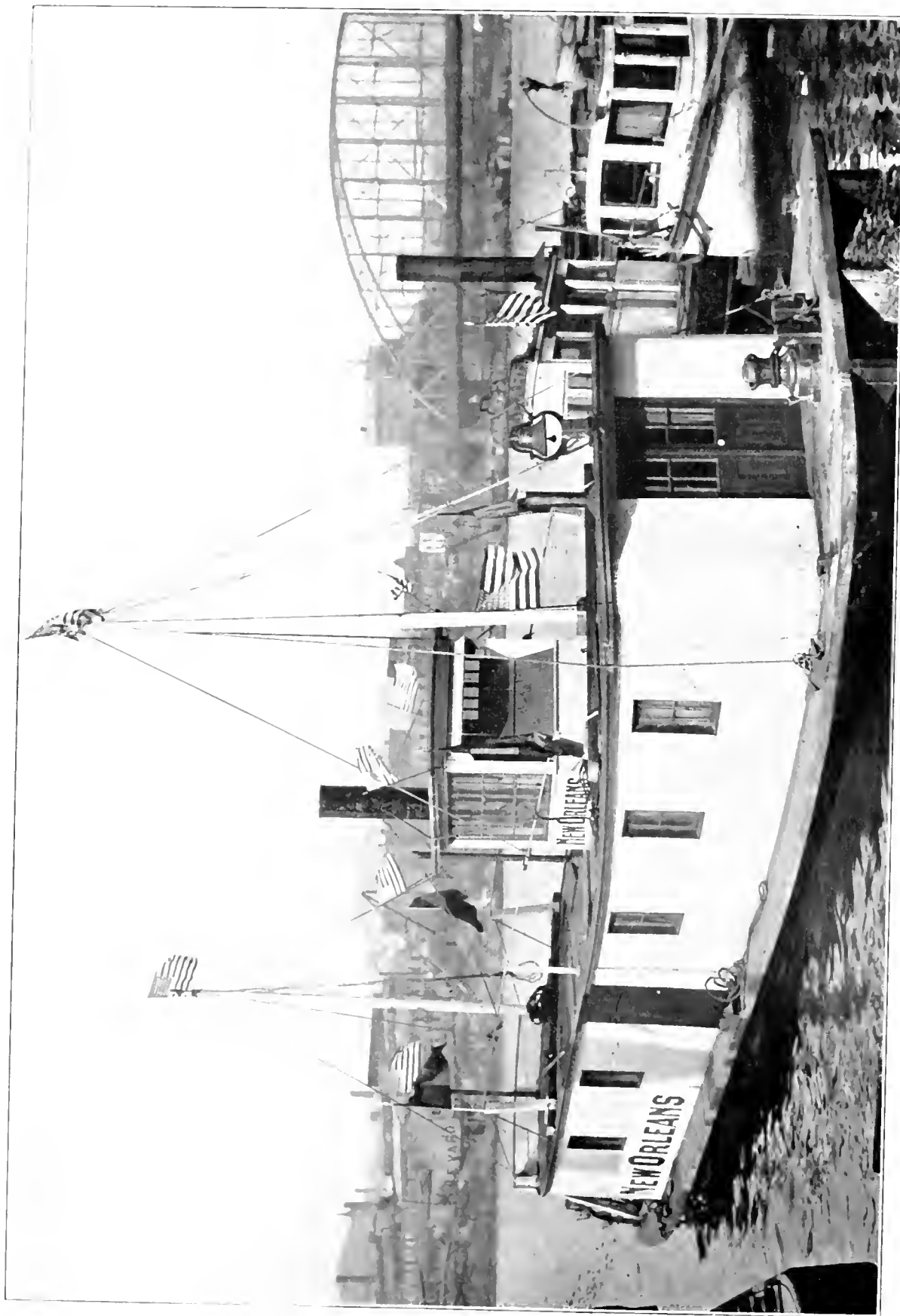
The first tribe of Indians settling in the Allegheny Valley, so far as known, was the Alligewi. This tribe was conquered by the Lenni Lenape of Delaware Indians and from these braves of the forest the country of the Allegheny River was wrested by the Iroquois or Six Nations. This great confederation practically controlled most of the Northwestern quarter of the United States, — the haughty Senecas being the most warlike and powerful clan. In the Marine Parade, to-day, will appear Thomas W. Jacobs, acting as chief, at the head of the canoe fleet, a direct descendant of the great Seneca chief Gyanwahai, (Cornplanter), once the principal chief of the Six Nations. Cornplanter died on the Allegheny River, in Northern Pennsylvania, in 1836, aged about 100 years. What is left of the tribe still live there, in peace, on the Government Reservation.

Rene Robert Cavelier Sieur De La Salle was born in Rouen, France, in 1643. He sails for Canada to seek his fortune, in 1666, reaches Montreal and finally La Chine, where he learns much of the Indian language and customs. From a band of Seneca Indians he hears of the great river Ohio. According to some authorities, it was in 1669, or the following year, that he set forth with a party of French and Indians on the expedition of discovery and upon arriving at the upper waters of the Ohio (Allegheny River) de-

scended the stream with his flotilla, as indicated by a memorial left by him, to a falls which obstructed it, where now stands Louisville.

Captain Bienville De Celeron, Knight of the Order of St. Louis, was dispatched by the Governor-General of Canada to take possession of the Ohio valley for the purpose of connecting the French Settlements scattered along that and the Mississippi valleys. Celeron left La Chine in June, 1749 with a considerable party, consisting of French Soldiers, Canadians and Indians. Proceeding by the St. Lawrence and the great lakes his flotilla finally reached a portage where, by great labor, the canoes and provisions were transported to Lake Chataqua. This lake was traversed and the Allegheny River reached and finally the Ohio. Leaden plates were placed at prominent points to claim the country for France. Celeron's principal officers were Captain M. de Contrecoeur — later commandant of Fort Duquesne, and Lieutenants Coulon de Villiers and Chabert de Joucaire.

Washington and Gist — In 1753 the English, becoming uneasy at the inroads of the French, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, decided to send a remonstrance to the French posts. George Washington, though only twenty-one years of age, was selected for the arduous duty: He was experienced in woodcraft and recognized as having unusual genius, — it was his first public service. Enroute he visited the "Forks of the Ohio" and was the first to call attention to its natural advantages. The return from the Lake Erie posts through the dense forests, was made in December. The expedition was unsuccessful, as the French were still determined to take possession of the Ohio. When the Allegheny River was reached Washington, with his guide and companion, Christopher Gist, prominent in frontier life, found it necessary to construct a raft to aid them in reaching what was then called Shannopinstown (an Indian village located several miles above the "Forks."); from here the journey was continued back to Virginia.



Courtesy of Dispatch

FIRST BOAT PROPELLED BY STEAM

New Orleans, built at Pittsburgh in 1811, under plans of Robert Fulton, in Marine Parade

The Rivers, Navigation — Actual boat building at Pittsburgh, began about the year 1780. About 1800, several schooners and some war vessels for ocean service were built. The rivers were, of course, navigated at a much earlier date. The canoes of the Indians and the bateaux of the French gave place to the flat, or Kentucky, boat and the keel boat of the Americans. These early boats were of small size. Pittsburgh was the gateway to the West. The early settlers crossed the Allegheny Mountain by pack horse, later, Conestoga wagon, and then, stage coach: upon reaching the Ohio or tributaries, the flat, resembling an ark, was built and floated by the current to the far West or intermediate points. Whole families, including provisions, furniture and live stock, floated under one roof. The journey down the Ohio was dangerous, on account of Indians and, in places, the rough channel. The old rafting days were notable for adventures — sometimes a dozen large rafts of unhewn timber, from the giants of the forest, could be seen at one time running the tortuous Allegheny; when they were not equipped with shanties, the raftsmen stopped over night in old taverns, on the shore,

The New Orleans, the first steamboat to ply the Western rivers, was built at Pittsburgh, in 1811, under plans of Robert Fulton, by Nicholas Roosevelt, great-granduncle of President Roosevelt. The wife of the builder was on board and as the boat left on her way to New Orleans the whole town turned out to wish her bon voyage. People along the route thought that the boat could go down stream all right but not up — Roosevelt delayed his trip to prove that they were mistaken by running from Louisville to Cincinnati and return. From this time steamboats were gradually developed, of fine proportions, for passenger and freight service.

About 1835 coal boats (Broadhorns) were built to carry coal; they were floated, lashed together in pairs, and carried about five hundred tons. Coal, to-day, is taken in large fleets, composed of barges or boats, carrying in the aggregate about

18,000 tons and transported by a single towboat. In the lower river, these fleets are increased sometimes to a capacity of nearly 60,000 tons, or 56 coal boats in one fleet.

300,000 SEE RIVER PARADE

At least 300,000 persons witnessed the marine pageant on the Monongahela and Ohio rivers yesterday, in connection with the sesqui-centennial celebration.

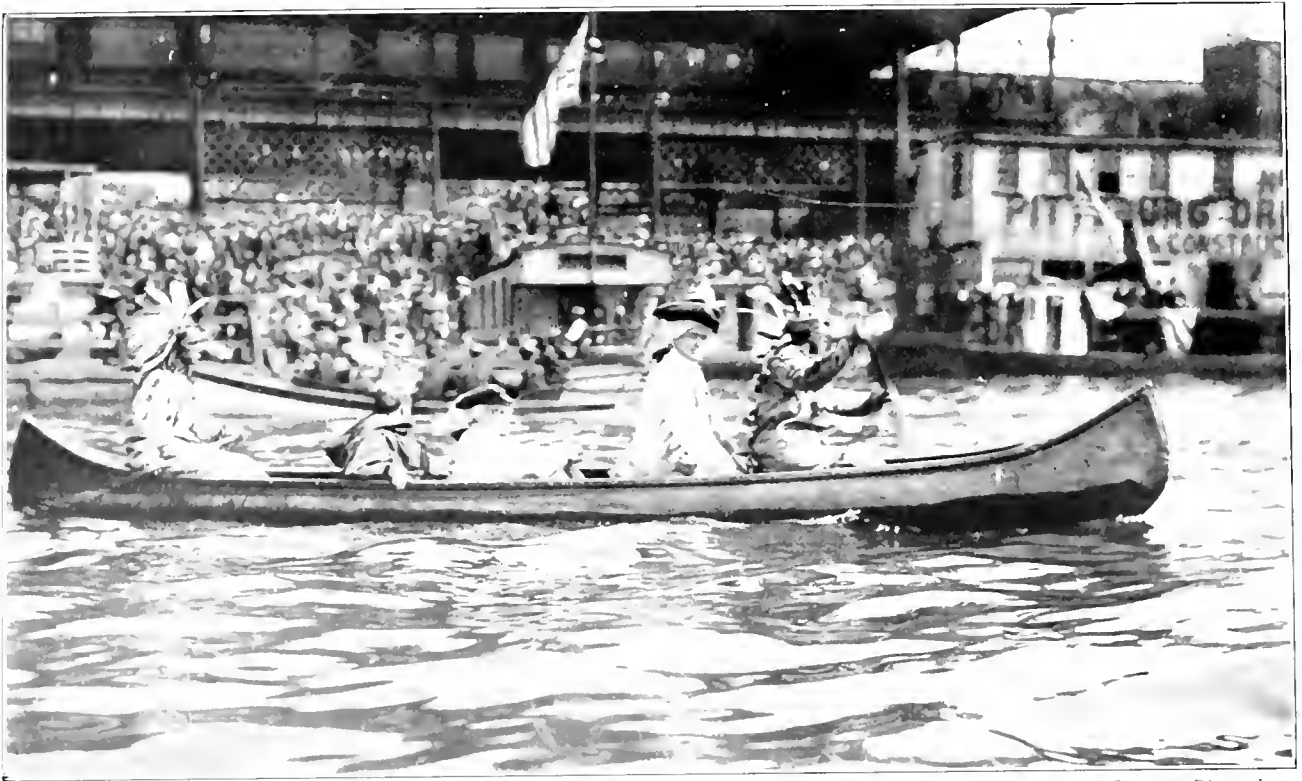
Some estimates placed it as high as 500,000, but Admiral James A. Henderson, Vice Admiral Warren Elsey, Captain J. Frank Tilley, Captain P. W. Boli and Major William H. Davis, all experts in sizing up crowds, agreed on the more conservative estimate of 300,000. The crowd formed one of the greatest sights ever seen in Pittsburgh. It certainly is not often that one has an opportunity of seeing so many individuals at the same time.

The marine pageant was all that could be desired. It was a drama in which the story of equipment for river navigation was acted out with illustrations of its earliest forms to the present triumphs in steam and electrical locomotions. Indian canoes were introduced in the first act and the finale had motor boats. Intervening were types of every other device for river navigation.

The spectacle was given brilliance by the gaily dressed crowds of excursionists on all the steamers. There was music and laughter, and the whistles of the steamers continually blowing salutes. It was an animated, joyous spectacle.

But the crowd — the memory of that will linger long.

From Smithfield Street to Market; from Water to the river's edge — all one sea of faces, acres of human beings packed together, yet every one of them in the best of good humor, and ever and anon waving their kerchiefs at the people on the boats. They say a crowd of 12,000 was assembled in Duquesne garden last Monday night, on the occasion of the reception by the Mayor and councils to the city's honor guests. That crowd gathered at the river's edge yesterday morning, to



Courtesy Dispatch
CANOES

CAPTAIN BIENVILLE DE CELERON, WITH FRENCH FOLLOWERS AND INDIANS IN
Historical characters: Captain M. De Celeron, by Major A. J. Henderson; Chabert De Joucaire, by G. Stockton Lehman;
Priest, Albert Darragh



Courtesy Dispatch

INDIANS AND WHITES IN CANOE READY FOR MARINE PARADE

witness the start of the parade at 11 o'clock, would have filled about fifteen Duquesne gardens. Then add to this the thousands who took up their stations on all the bridges crossing the river along the line of the parade. And now we come to one of the most interesting features in sizing up the crowd.

There are almost continuous lines of bluffs on both sides of the Ohio, between Pittsburgh and Davis Island dam. These were covered by spectators the entire distance. From Pittsburgh to Davis Island dam is about six miles long. Taking both sides into consideration, the result is a crowd twelve miles in length. If they were to stand single file in this distance, 38,000 persons could be in line. Well, they didn't stand in single file. They stood in bunches,—in fact, one bunch, a continuous bunch on both sides of the river from the Smithfield Street bridge to Davis Island dam. Three hundred thousand certainly is a very conservative estimate.

There also was a great crowd on the river. The forty-seven steamers in the parade carried individually from 75 to 250 excursionists. It was estimated by some that at least 8,000 persons took part in the parade.

The great crowd of spectators, in their festival costumes, presented an intensely interesting picture. It was a variegated mass of colors.

"Look!" cried one observer. "The red, white, and blue!"

And sure enough, in the direction in which he was looking, the colors of the clothing worn by the spectators certainly warranted the remark. To some the great expanse of faces and the colors of the clothes worn suggested a flower garden. Nearly every observer got a different impression from viewing the crowd. And then when all those thousands upon thousands of spectators began waving salutes with their white kerchiefs, the scene was dazzling. This led one of the observers to compare the appearance of the crowd then to "a choppy sea." Although not an elegant figure, it was not entirely without warrant. "Call it just a sea," was suggested, "and then

add that the fluttering handkerchiefs are gracefully moving whitecaps." The crowds along the banks were always the most interesting sights.

The honor guests of the city were amazed, almost startled by the size of the crowds. They admitted that it formed the greatest, most interesting spectacle they had ever seen. And the greeting and salutes given to the city's guests by that crowd were remarkable for their volume and display of good feeling.

The official party was on the flagships Henry Lourey and Duquesne, which had been lashed together. The Pitt-Taylors, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Eric Collier, Miss Martha Washington and General S. B. M. Young, reached the wharf at 11 o'clock under the escort of Mrs. James A. Henderson and Mrs. Alexander Dempster, the trip from the Hotel Schenley, their headquarters, to the boat being made in two automobiles. By the time the automobiles turned into Water Street from Smithfield Street the crowd they encountered was then so large that the party could get through it only very slowly. Frequent stops had to be made, but there was no impatience shown by the occupants of the automobiles. The greetings they got more than recompensed them for the delays. All in the party bowed right and left and smiled time and again, as some pleasant remark was directed at them. By the time the distinguished visitors reached the gangplank the crowd apparently had become well acquainted with who they were, but there was not one single greeting or remark that did not show a good will so marked that the visitors just had to keep on bowing.

The visitors were deeply impressed by this whole-souled demonstration on the part of the crowd. The latter seemed determined that every official declaration of welcome should be backed up in every detail. The visitors certainly can rest assured of the heartiness of their welcome in Pittsburgh. It was again tendered yesterday, 300,000 strong.

"I never before saw anything like it," said Eric Collier. "The heartiness of the Pittsburgh



Courtesy Chronicle-Telegraph

"WASHINGTON AND GIST CROSSING THE ALLEGHENY RIVER, 1753"
 Historical characters: George Washington, by Marshall Henderson; Christopher Gist, by William Well



Courtesy Dispatch

INDIANS IN CANOE
 The Indians were a big feature of the Marine Parade

spirit is remarkable. It fills you with a feeling of kinship the moment you encounter it. You just cannot help being glad that you are in Pittsburgh. Everybody here seems to be overflowing with good will.

"We see nothing like the heartiness of the Pittsburgh spirit in England. There the feeling is more reserved. Here it catches you right up and takes you with it. Our stay here has been made so pleasant in an official way that the members of our party are talking of staying in the city for another week as private visitors. We want to learn more of this wonderful Pittsburgh, want to have time to look long on it and think."

"Wonderful! Wonderful!" was the comment of Miss Hester Louise Pitt-Taylor.

Miss Madeline Pitt-Taylor has developed into a regular Pittsburgher. She talks of local institutions in a way that shows her keen interest in the things she sees, and while on the trip yesterday she carried a camera and took snap shots of scenes along the route.

There was deep impressiveness in a comment made by Miss Martha Washington as the steamer was passing the Point. She had been observing the crowds and scenery along the way, and almost unconsciously these words fell from her lips:

"Truly a great and wonderful city."

It was a graceful pronouncement of the fulfillment of the prediction made long ago by her noted relative, George Washington, that "the Forks of the Ohio" would some time be the site of a great city.

Arthur Forbes took great interest in a description of the features about the Point by Congressman W. H. Graham. "It was there that your relative (General Forbes) landed," or "your relative walked about on the spot," were some of the announcements of Mr. Graham. Mrs. Forbes, at her husband's elbow, showed equal interest in the description.

General Young has not been a resident of Pittsburgh since 1861, when he went to the war, but he said yesterday, as the boat was gliding

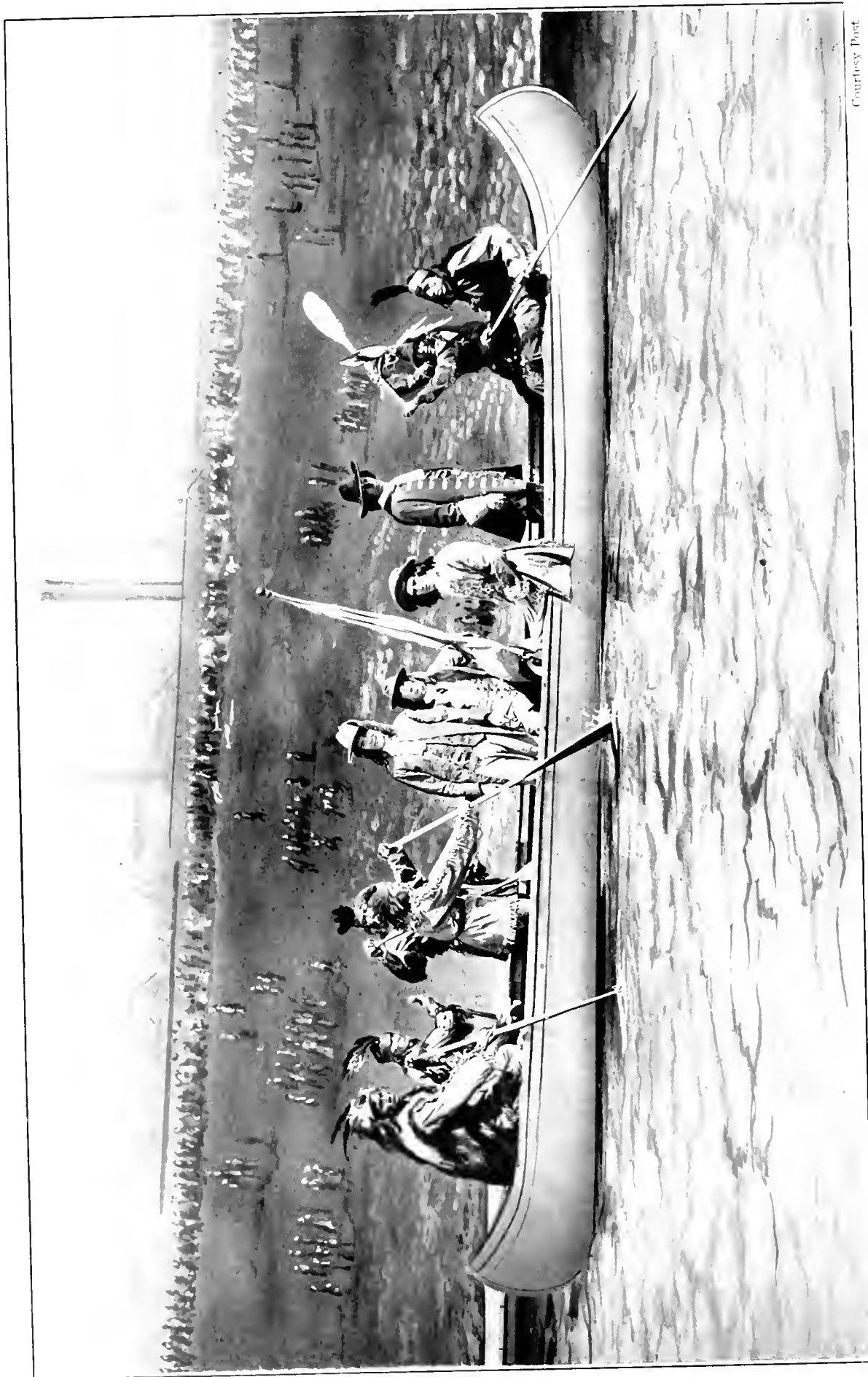
gracefully along its way, that he still felt as if he were a good Pittsburgher, for he found everything about the city so full of interest to him.

It is not enough to say that the great spectacle of yesterday was a river pageant. It was more. It was an outing, a picnic, a series of interesting social functions. On practically every steamer were parties, luncheons, or family outings, which only enhanced the enjoyment of the parade. Officers of many of the steamers had given their vessels up almost entirely to their friends. In many ways it was a series of floating social functions, although the democratic spirit reigned over it all, and there was no one who did not have a good time. Everybody appeared to be trying to make everybody else enjoy himself. It was an ideal day, an ideal occasion, and an ideal success.

Mrs. James A. Henderson, Chairman of the Ladies' Marine Reception Committee, and the other members, Mrs. Alexander Dempster, Mrs. Warren Elsey, Mrs. Thomas M. Rees, Mrs. George M. Lehman and Mrs. H. M. Newcomer, were in charge of the social program of the flagships. They handled it in a way that demonstrated their good judgment as well as their skill, for they saw to it that the other guests had a chance to meet the distinguished visitors from abroad, and the merriest, heartiest of good-will prevailed throughout.

Mrs. Guthrie, wife of Mayor Guthrie, Mrs. W. H. Stevenson, Mrs. William Farrar, Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, and others aided in promoting the social spirit. Mayor Guthrie, Congressmen Dalzell, Burke and Graham, Dr. J. A. Brashear, W. H. Stevenson, H. W. Neely, Alexander Dempster, George M. Lehman, J. Frank Tilley, Admiral Henderson and Vice-Admiral Elsey also contributed much to the success of the occasion.

It is perhaps due entirely to the very careful policing of the water front that no accidents occurred there by pushing or jamming. Superintendent of Police McQuaide was personally in charge, but the police were under the direct management of Inspector Lawrence Bartley. Super-



Courtesy Post

CAVELIER DE LA SALLE—DR. WILLIAM FARRAR
Officers—G. W. Henderson, P. E. Zimmerman, J. E. Boobey and Complanter Indians in Sesqui-Centennial Parade

intendent and Mrs. McQuaide and Director and Mrs. Lang were with the party on the flagships.

Buffet luncheons were served on all the steamers. On the flagships the official party, which spent considerable of its time in the pilot room of the Duquesne, where it could command an excellent view of the parade and the scenery along the way, went to luncheon in the following order: General Young and Mrs. Guthrie, Miss Pitt-Taylor and Mayor Guthrie, Miss Madeline Hester Pitt-Taylor and James Francis Burke, Mr. Forbes and Mrs. Elsey, Mrs. Forbes and Congressman Graham, Miss Washington and Congressman Dalzell, Mrs. Henderson and Dr. Brashear, Eric Collier and Miss Anna Stevenson.

It was indeed a pretty picture that greeted the crowds when they began gathering at the river front yesterday morning. Forty-seven steamers, all gaily decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and city colors and pennants, were tied up along the wharf. Their clean, white color furnished a splendid background for the streaming decorations. Many brass bands were in service on the steamers, and they speedily keyed the spirits of the crowd to a pitch of enthusiasm by playing patriotic and popular airs. The sun was shining sufficiently to drive away the chill of the early morning and cause beams to dance over the water. The whole atmosphere was that of a great regatta. Swiftly-plying little motor boats and dispatch boats were hurrying in and out among the larger vessels delivering orders. The whistles were blowing continually.

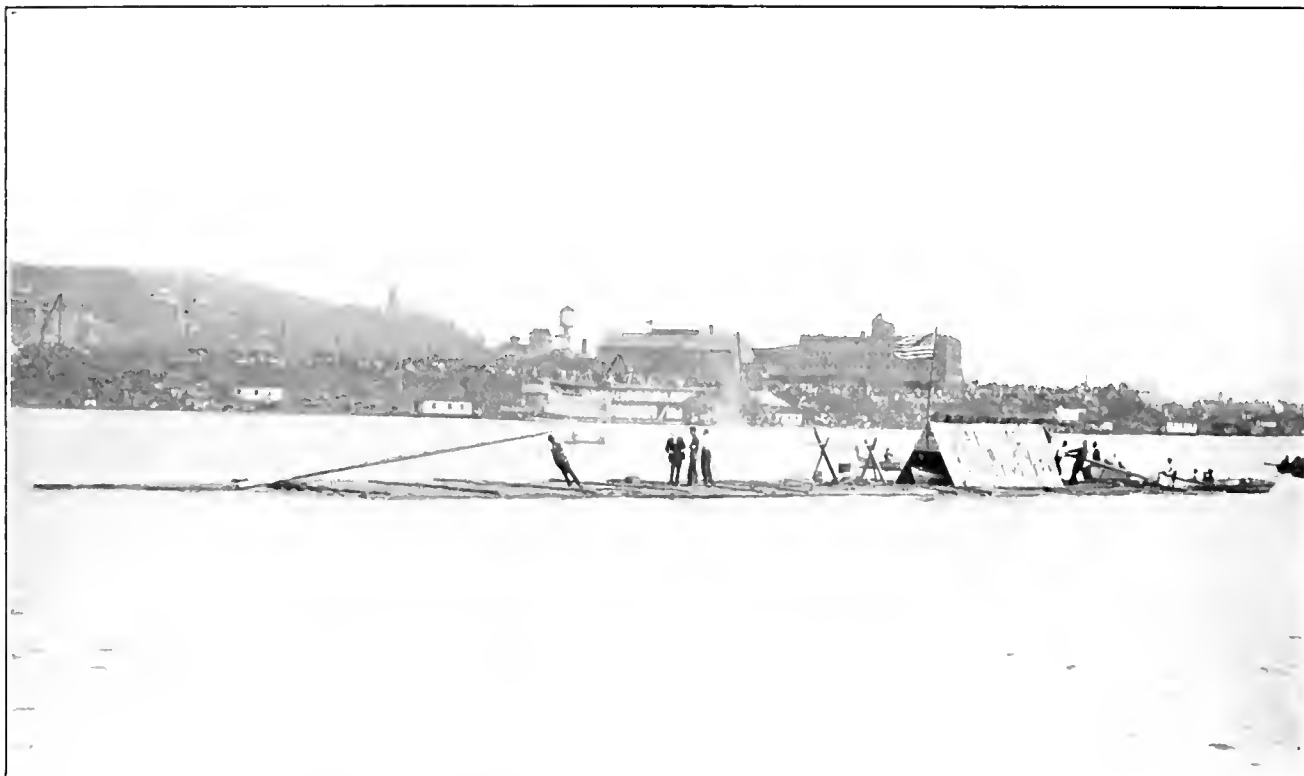
Cheers went up from the great crowd shortly before 12 o'clock, when they saw the Indians in their canoes set out from in the vicinity of the Smithfield Street bridge. That was the signal that the parade had started. The Indian canoes, the first style of water craft were furnishing a basis from which the development of the other vessels could be followed. There were thirty of the Cornplanter Indians of the Warren County reservation in the canoes, with Chief Thomas W. Jacobs, a descendant of old Chief Cornplanter, at their head.

Just before starting in the parade the Indians gave an exhibition war dance on a coal flat, to the great delight of all who witnessed it. There were many other "Indians" in the parade who were not Cornplanters, but they were expert canoeists.

Following the Indian fleet came other canoes, in which were men attired to represent La Salle, de Celeron, French traders and Indians. The next in the historical line was a raft on which were George Washington and Christopher Gist. Following them were pioneers traveling westward in a flatboat. Another interesting feature was an old-fashioned raft of rough timbers, on which several persons were riding. Next came the old steamer, the New Orleans, the first steamboat to ply the western rivers. She was built in Pittsburgh in 1811, under plans of Robert Fulton, by Nicholas Roosevelt, a great-granduncle of former President Roosevelt. Afterward came coal-boats, a fleet of modern canoes, towboats of the present day, dredgeboats and sanddiggers and motor boats.

Practically all the steamers that got into line were lashed together, as follows: I. C. Woodward and Columbia, Sunshine, Gleanor and Boaz, Ed. Roberts and Tom Dodsworth, Raymond Horner and Alice Brown, Crescent and Monitor, Rival and Volunteer, Rover and J. C. Risher, Charley Clarke and Dave Wood, G. W. Thomas and A. R. Budd, Henry A. Laughlin and B. F. Jones, Jr., Titan and Vesta, Braddock and Juniata, Clyde and Volcano, T. P. Roberts and Slackwater, W. C. Jutte and P. M. Pfeil, Bertha and Crusader, Carbon and Clipper, H. P. Dilworth and John F. Klein, Lee H. Brooks and Diamond, Leader and W. T. Smoot, Ella B.

After the principal part of the parade had passed in front of the reviewing vessels the flagships Henry Lourey and Duquesne swung in ahead of the rest and steamed down toward Davis Island dam. After reaching there its return was of a triumphal nature. By that time the other steamers were nearing the end of the journey, and one pair after another, as they were met, blew



Courtesy Post

EARLY SETTLERS ON HOUSEBOAT (FLATBOAT), TRAVELING WEST IN MARINE PARADE



Courtesy Leader

EARLY SETTLERS AND HISTORICAL CHARACTERS READY FOR MARINE PARADE

salute to the flagships. This was kept up practically to the end of the return trip. It was a continuous round of salutation.

After the men who had represented the historical characters in the parade had completed their trip to the dam they boarded the flagships where an impromptu reception was held for them. The guests of the city were greatly interested in the historical features of the parade.

While the parade was passing the Western penitentiary many of the prisoners were able to view it. Warden Johnston had issued orders that they might stand on the tiers facing the Ohio river to get a view of the boats. Shortly before the boats reached the spot the prisoners took up their stations, and they cheered enthusiastically while the pageant was passing. Some of the prisoners used opera glasses and others had field glasses.

The parade was ended shortly after 4 o'clock. It was pronounced the greatest event of the kind ever held in this city. The nearest approach to it in the line of drawing a crowd was the dedication of Davis Island dam, in 1885. Admiral Henderson said that the crowd yesterday was about seven times as large as that at the dedication of the dam.

HONOR GUESTS ON FLAGSHIP DUQUESNE

When the flagships Duquesne and Henry Lourey backed out and took their places in the line fully 50,000 persons on shore gave the Chautauqua salute. Everybody who had a handkerchief waved it, those on the flagships responding to the greeting. It was a glorious sight.

Mayor Guthrie, who was entertaining the honored guests, Miss Hester Pitt-Taylor, Miss Madeline Pitt-Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Forbes, Miss Martha Washington and General S. B. M. Young, called their attention to the glorious sight on shore.

Everything passed off like clockwork, but then the entire affair was in the hands of experienced navigators. When the flagship reached the head

of Brunot's Island dense crowds were lined along both banks of the river and every floating craft was occupied by thousands who took possession of them all along the shore.

Thousands also lined the hilltops and the tops of buildings which afforded advantageous places for witnessing the marine pageant.

During the voyage to Davis Island dam the boats kept continually whistling and the noise was such that many fell victims to headache.

During luncheon Captain Elsey was given a rousing reception by the guests on the Duquesne.

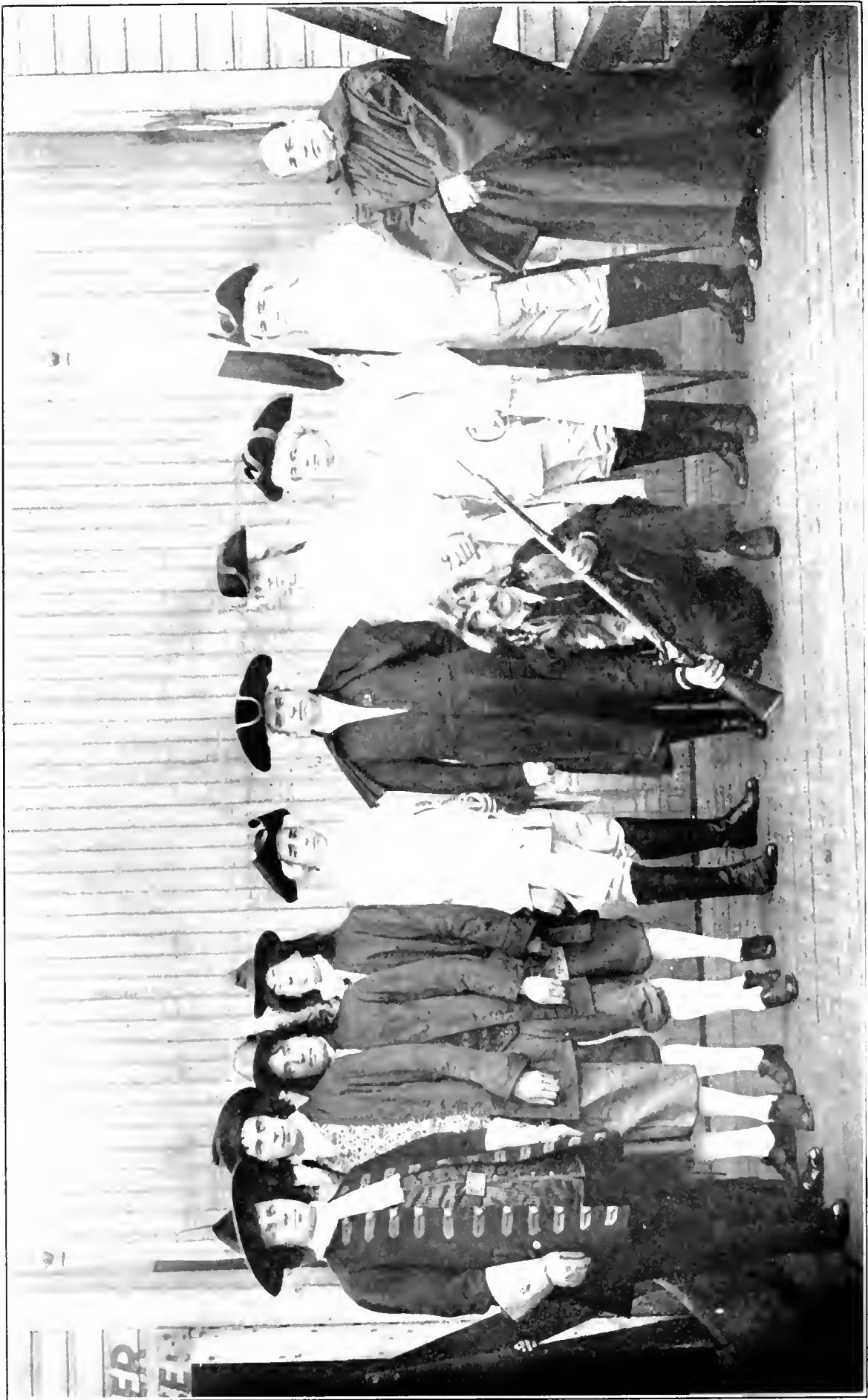
As he entered the cabin some one proposed three cheers and a tiger, which were given with a will.

Commodore Charles Painter, owner of the yacht Wauneta, used his boat as a patrol for the United States Government.

It was 10:50 o'clock when the city's guests of honor arrived on board the Duquesne. The party was brought to the wharf in automobiles. Immediately upon the arrival they were taken to the pilot house of the boat.

Those who composed the pilot house party were the honor guests and Mayor and Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. James A. Henderson, Burd S. Patterson, Congressman James Francis Burke, Congressman W. H. Graham, Congressman John Dalzell, Mrs. William Farrar, Mrs. T. M. Morton, Mrs. Alexander Dempster, Mrs. Thomas M. Rees, Mrs. Warren Elsey, and Mrs. George M. Lehman.

Among the prominent citizens aboard the flagship were: Judge Thomas D. Carnahan, George W. Theiss, president Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Co., which owns many of the boats in the pageant; Captain W. Harry Brown, W. S. Brown, W. H. Neely, Judge J. J. Miller, Judge J. W. Over, Dr. C. C. Wylie, H. J. Heinz, Congressman John Dalzell, Alexander Dempster, W. C. Shaw, John Swan, Jr., John A. Brashear, John B. Logan, W. H. Stevenson, C. E. E. Childers, Dr. J. P. Shaw, Congressman W. H. Graham, Director of the Department of Public Safety Edward G. Lang, Superintendent of Police Thomas A. McQuaide, Sheriff Addison



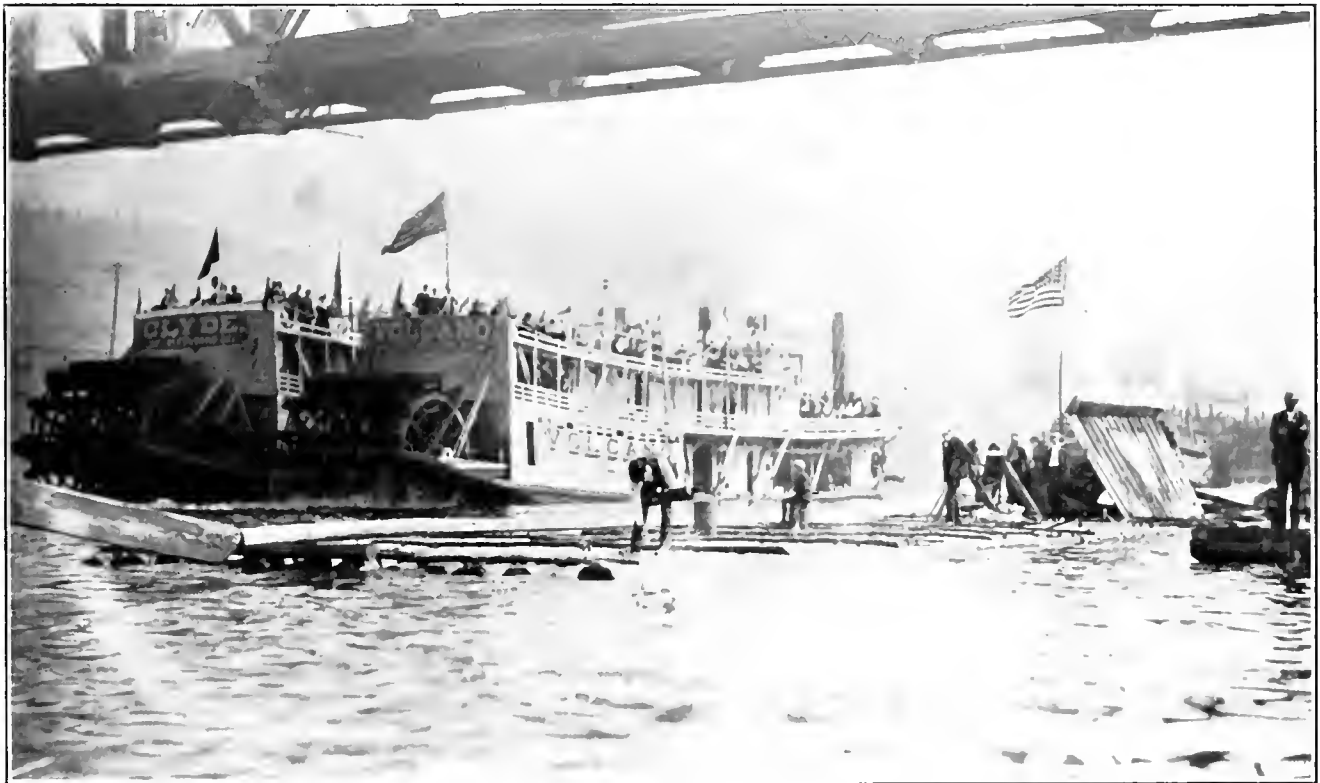
HISTORICAL CHARACTERS IN MARINE PARADE

From left to right: Cavalier de La Salle, Dr. William Farrar; officers, G. W. Henderson, P. E. Zimmerman, J. E. Boobeyer; Chabert De Joncaire, George Stockton, Lehman; George Washington, Marshall Henderson; Christopher Gist, kneeling, William Well; M. De Contrecoeur, Dr. George T. Gregg; Captain M. De Celeron, Major A. J. Henderson; Coulon De Villers, H. D. Parkin; Priest, Albert Darragh.

P I T T S B U R G H ' S S E S Q U I - C E N T E N N I A L

Gumbert, Captain Isaac B. Williams, R. H. Boggs, J. W. Barber, W. S. Scott, G. W. C. Johnston, A. Leo Weil, R. W. Guthrie, Leslie Graham, A. M. Imbrie, Burd S. Patterson, J. W. Marsh, J. D. Grimes, Chancellor S. B. McCormick, Thomas M. Walker, C. C. Scaife, Congressman James Francis Burke, J. W. Beatty, Thomas J. Hawkins, J. P. Anderson, A. A. Hamerschlag, Thomas F. Kirk, Sr.

G. W. C. Johnston, Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., Mrs. James I. Kay, Mrs. Thomas M. Walker, Mrs. C. C. Wiley and Miss Wiley, Mrs. Albert Mackey, Mrs. J. F. Tilley and daughters, Mrs. W. H. Stevenson, Mrs. H. D. Scully, Mrs. D. A. Wilbert, Mrs. J. M. Milliken, Mrs. A. Leo Weil, Miss Mary Over, Mrs. James Francis Burke, Mrs. J. W. Beatty, Mrs. Thomas McQuaide, Mrs. Edward G. Lang, Mrs. William Farrar,



Courtesy of Gazette-Times

EARLY SETTLERS ON FLATBOAT READY FOR THE MARINE PARADE

Among the prominent women aboard the flagship were: Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, Mrs. Joseph W. Marsh, Miss Beulah E. Kennard, Mrs. Warren Elsey, Mrs. R. H. Boggs, Mrs. John F. Steel, Mrs. Warren Fairbanks, Mrs. E. T. Cassidy, Mrs. S. B. McCormick, Mrs. William Metcalf, Miss Eleanor Stevenson, Mrs. A. C. Ferguson, Mrs.

Mrs. George T. Gregg, Mrs. Marshall Henderson, Mrs. George W. Henderson, Mrs. Alexander J. Henderson, Mrs. Richard Armstrong, Miss A. Hawkins, Mrs. J. D. Carnahan, Mrs. A. A. Hamerschlag, Mrs. J. E. Morgan of New York, Mrs. J. M. Shields, Mrs. Harry Hornberger, Mrs. Charles Voight.



INDIANS LINING UP FOR MARINE PARADE

Courtesy Sun



PIONEERS TRAVELING WESTWARD IN FLATBOAT "HOUSEBOAT," MARINE PARADE

Courtesy Gazette-Times



Courtesy Post

CANOE FLEET OF WHITES, INDIANS AND NEAR INDIANS IN MARINE PARADE



Courtesy Dispatch

FLEET OF MODERN CANOES WHICH WAS IN MARINE PARADE



Courtesy Gazette-Times

CROWD ON OLD FERRY WAITING FOR MARINE PARADE



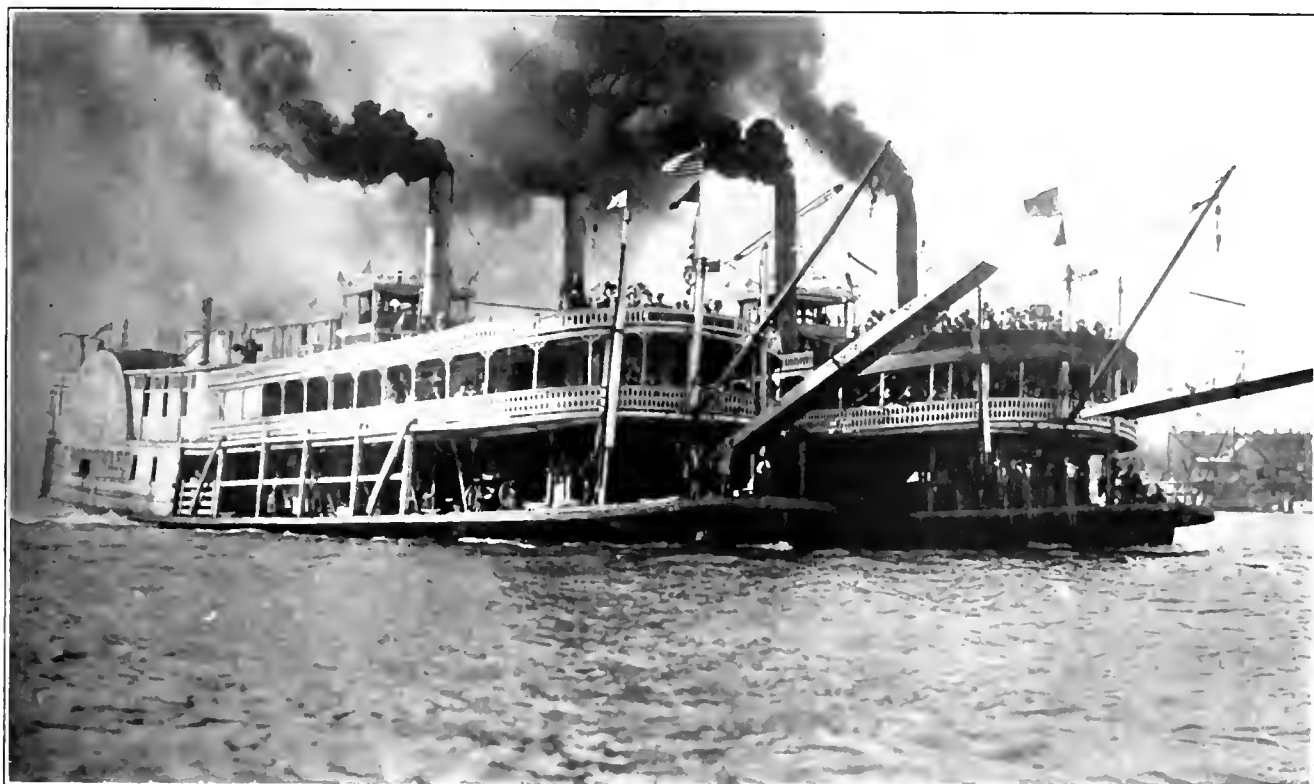
Courtesy Dispatch

STEAMER BOAZ IN MARINE PARADE, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1908



CROWD ON OLD FERRY, WATCHING MARINE PARADE

Courtesy Dispatch



PART OF THE MARINE PARADE—TWO STEAMBOATS LASHED TOGETHER

Courtesy Dispatch



STEAMER MONITOR IN MARINE PARADE

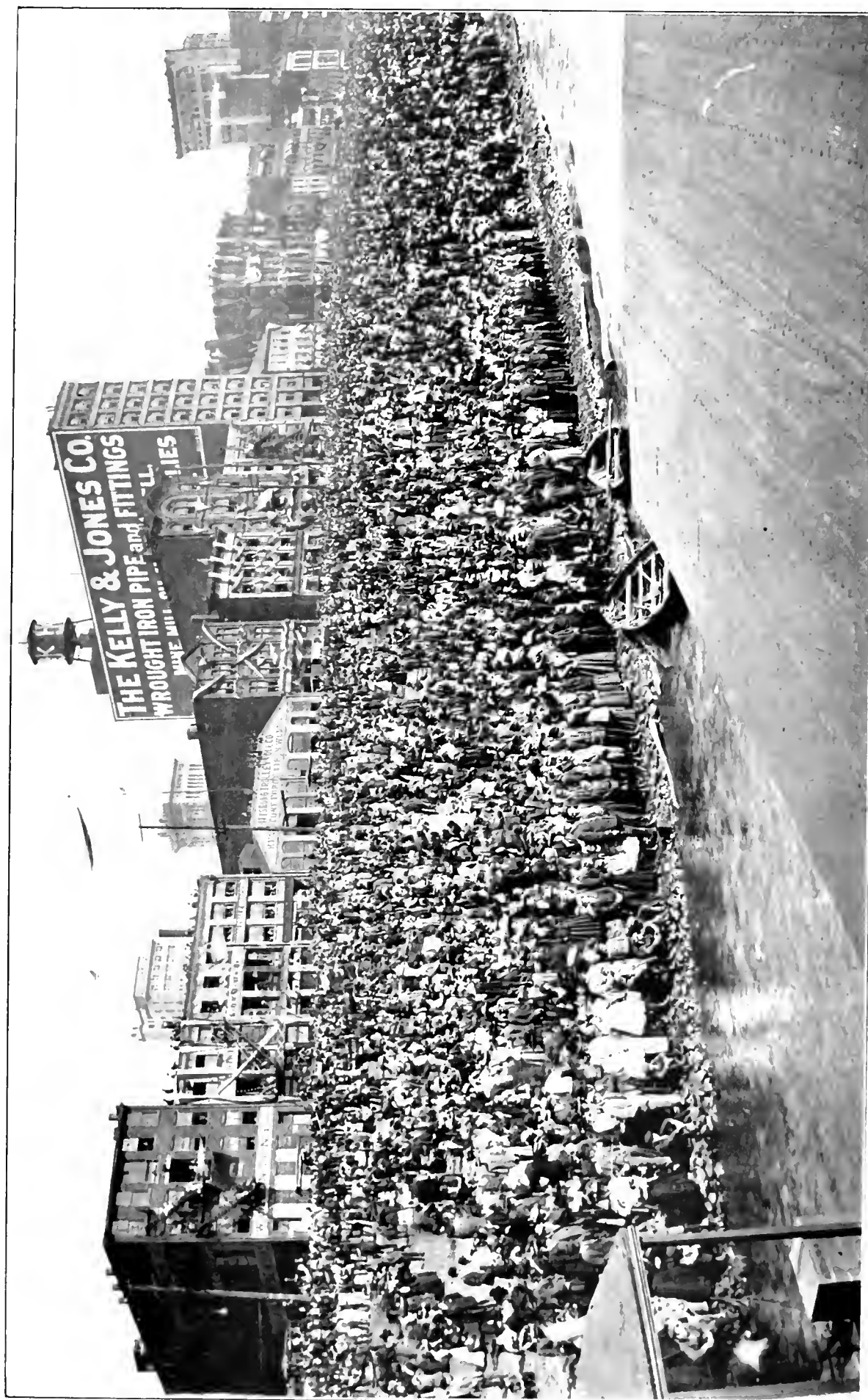


Photo by H. E. Walter

CROWD OF 300,000 ON WHARF

The pageant was witnessed by immense crowds numbering several hundred thousand people. These filled all the space on the Monongahela Wharf between the water edge and the building line and from the Smithfield Street bridge to the Point. All the buildings fronting on the river in this distance were filled with spectators. In all there were over four hundred craft in the parade, including fifty large steamboats. In addition to the Complanter Indians there were many whites in Indian costume.

GREATER PITTSBURGH DAY

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1908

H. D. W. ENGLISH, Chairman of Committee



S. B. M. YOUNG, Lieutenant-General, United States Army, retired, Chief Marshal, Greater Pittsburgh Day Parade.

JOHN P. PENNEY, Colonel National Guard Pennsylvania, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

Aides: Lieutenant-Colonel S. W. Jefferis, Major Harry G. Koerner, Major William O. McNary, Major C. C. Wiley, Captain Ralph E. Flinn, Captain Harry B. Bunting, Lieutenant Curtis Hussey.

WEST POINT CADETS, AIDES TO LIEUTENANT-GENERAL S. B. M. YOUNG

Cadet, Albert H. Achier, United States Military Academy; Cadet Robert W. Clark, United States Military Academy; Cadet Kenneth B. Harmon, United States Military Academy; Cadet Joseph C. Morrow, Jr., United States Military Academy; Cadet Paul Sorg Reinecke, United States Military Academy; Cadet John W. Stewart, United States Military Academy; Cadet John R. Walker, United States Military Academy; Cadet Maurice D. Welty, United States Military Academy; Cadet John May McDowell, United States Military Academy.

Mr. Edward Abel, Mr. J. H. Bair, Mr. D. P. Black, Mr. W. H. Brown, Col. Samuel Harden Church, Capt. James A. Henderson, Mr. John B. Jackson, Mr. A. J. Kelly, Jr., Mr. S. C. Long, Mr. Joseph W. Marsh, Hon. J. J. Miller, Col. Chambers McKibben, Mr. Henry McKnight, Mr. John H. Ricketson, Jr., Dr. C. P. Seip, Mr. E. Z. Smith, Mr. F. J. Torrance, Mr. A. Leo Weil.



COLONEL JOHN P. PENNEY
Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff



COL. CHAMBERS McKIBBEN
Aid to Lieutenant-General S. B. M. Young



MAJOR HARRY G. KOERNER
Aid to Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young



MAJOR C. C. WILEY
Aid to Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young and Chief
of Medical Staff



DAVID P. BLACK
Aid to Lieutenant-General S. B. M. Young



JOSEPH W. MARSH
Aid to Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young



COL. SAMUEL HARDEN CHURCH
Aid to Lieutenant-General S. B. M. Young



FRANCIS J. TORRANCE
Aid to Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young



Courtesy Gazette-Times

S. B. M. YOUNG, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY, RETIRED, CHIEF MARSHAL
JOHN P. PENNEY, COLONEL, NATIONAL GUARD, PENNSYLVANIA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL AND CHIEF OF STAFF

From left to right: Colonel John P. Penney, Major Harry G. Koerner, Major Wm. O. McNary, Major C. C. Wiley, Captain Ralph E. Flinn, Captain Harry B. Bunting, and Lieutenant Curtiss Hussey.



COLONEL FRANK I. RUTLEDGE
18th Regiment, N. G. P.



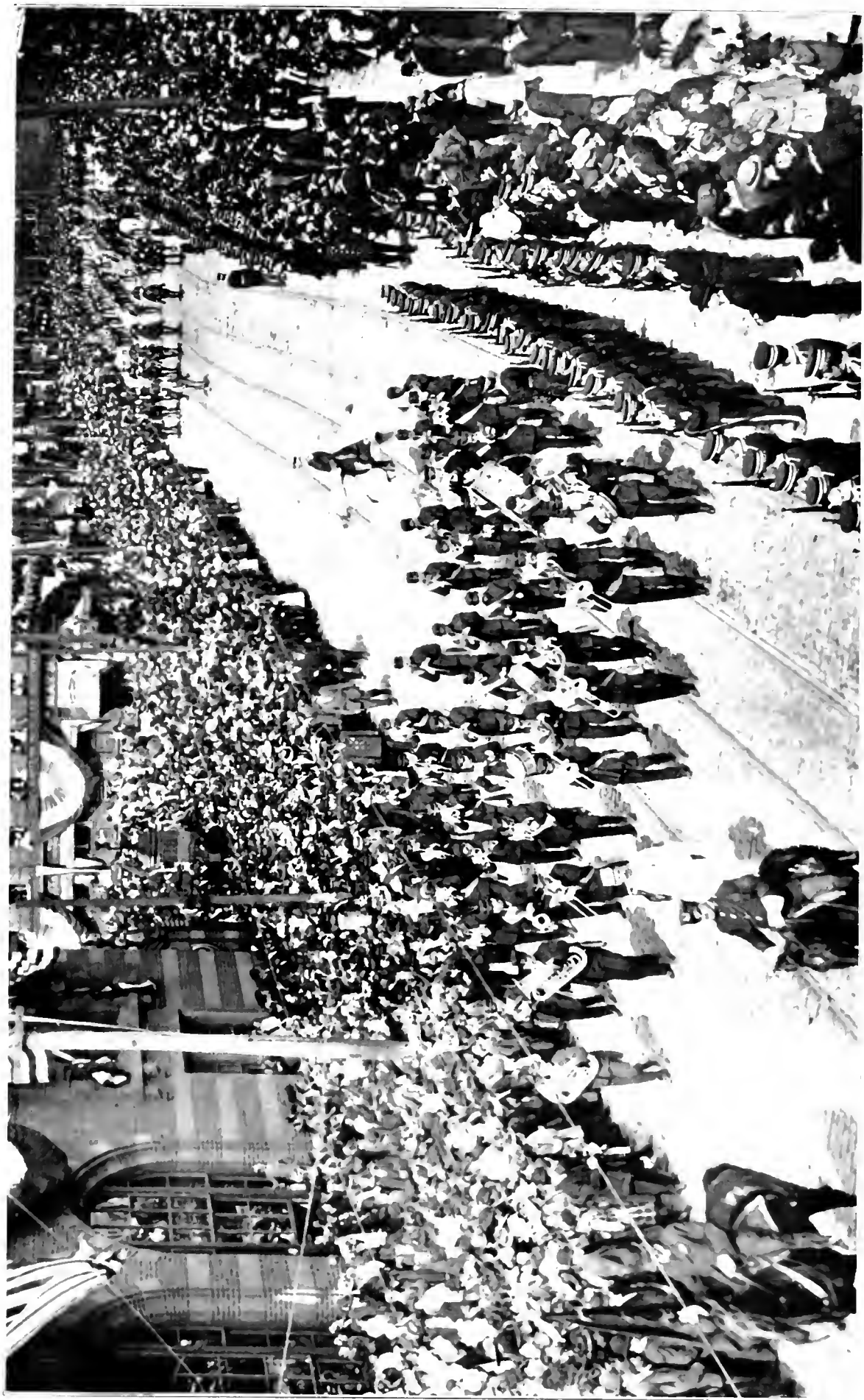
LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. E. McNARY
18th Regiment, N. G. P.



MAJOR L. A. ANSHUTZ
Marshal, Historical Division of Greater Pittsburgh Day Parade



MAJOR E. L. KEARNS
18th Regiment, N. G. P.



Johnston Studio

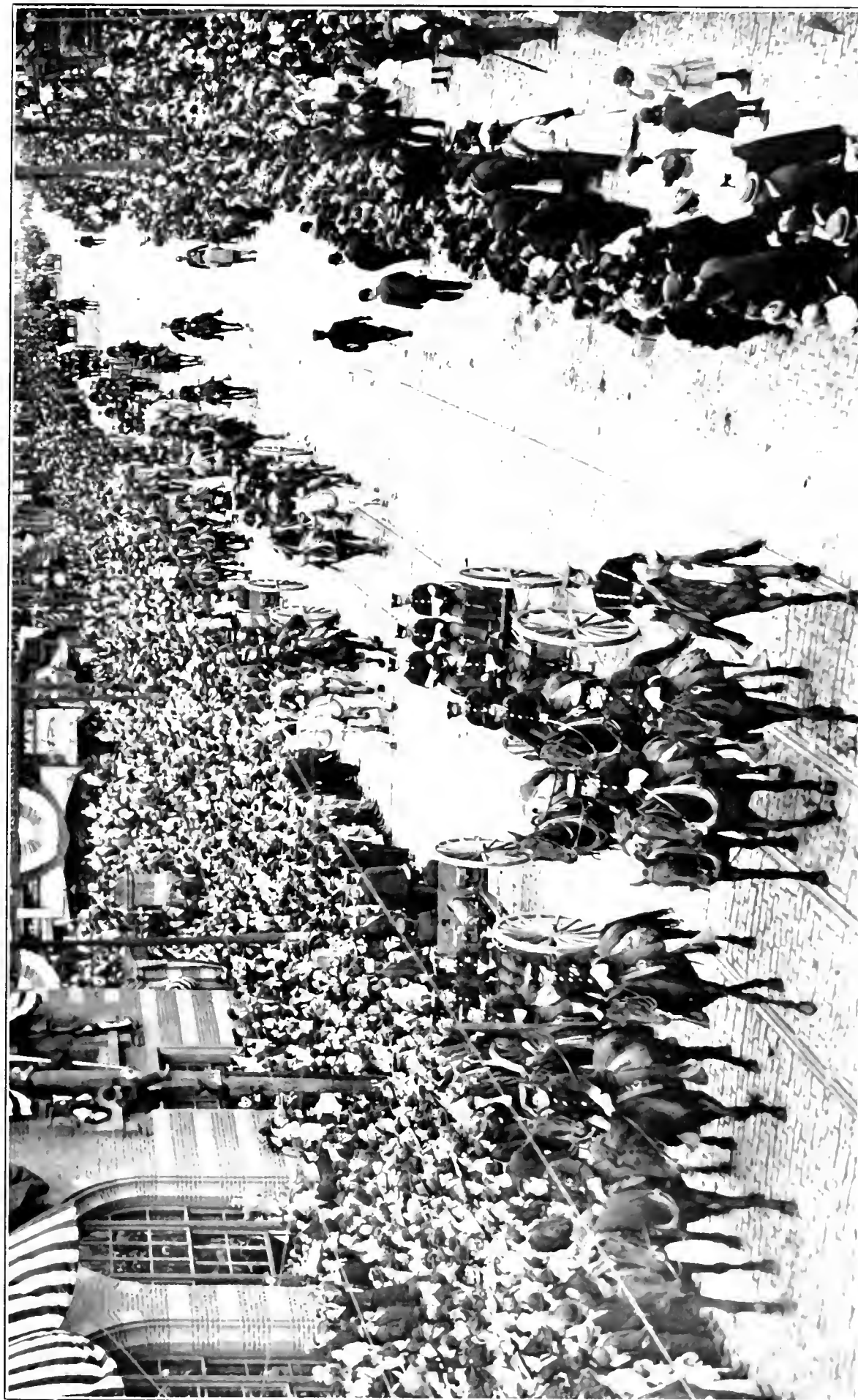
THE W. L. MAVER BAND

Followed Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young, Chief Marshal of Parade, and Staff; Colonel Frank L. Rutledge and Staff; and Eighteenth Regiment in background



COLONEL WM. E. THOMPSON AND STAFF
Fourteenth Regiment National Guards Pennsylvania

Courtesy Gazette-Times



John von Studio

BATTERY "B," NATIONAL GUARD, PENNSYLVANIA
 Captain William T. Rees commanding escort to Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young, Chief Marshal

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1908

GREATER PITTSBURGH DAY

H. D. W. ENGLISH, Chairman

Thursday, October 1, 1908, was Greater Pittsburgh Day. It was intended to celebrate the union of Allegheny with Pittsburgh and the creation of the Greater City.

The Greater Pittsburgh Day Committee was composed of about two hundred members and divided into numerous subcommittees, each of which did efficient work. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. H. D. W. English, proved himself a most efficient executive and much credit is due him for the great success of the parade. During his temporary absence for several weeks his place was most ably filled by Colonel John P. Penney.

When the celebration was first discussed by the Executive Committee, Mr. E. N. Bigelow suggested that the land parade should exclude the ordinary wagons and purely advertising devices. Later, Major William H. Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Military and Parade, submitted a plan for the parade which was adopted by the Executive Committee, and which with some modifications suggested by the Plan and Scope Committee, of which Albert York Smith, one of the most useful workers for the celebration, was chairman, was carried out most efficiently by the Greater Pittsburgh Day Committee. The last committee made excellent regulations, which, only succeeded in having observed after much opposition. The idea was to have a beautiful and instructive parade, not too large, which should illustrate the growth of the city from the beginning in all lines. In this complete success was achieved. The advertising feature was almost eliminated from the sixty floats every one of which was a work of art. All the men, women and children in the parade wore artistic dress and each organization was represented by a picked body.

The order of parade was as follows:

Platoon of mounted police.

S. B. M. Young, Lieutenant-General United States Army, retired, Chief Marshal.

John P. Penney, Colonel National Guard Pennsylvania, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

Thirty-four mounted aides, including nine cadets from the United States Military Academy.

Escort.— Eighteenth Regiment, National Guard Pennsylvania; Fourteenth Regiment, National Guard Pennsylvania; Battery B, National Guard Pennsylvania.

Guests of the City.— Eight carriages containing: Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks; Governor Edwin S. Stuart, Lieutenant-Governor Robert S. Murphy, escorted by Mayor George W. Guthrie; H. D. W. English, Chairman of the Greater Pittsburgh Day Committee, William H. Stevenson, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and others.

First Division.— Greater Pittsburgh Legislation— Fourteen carriages containing Ex-Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, Ex-Governor William A. Stone, and public officials and others connected with the Greater Pittsburgh Legislation.

Float No. 1.— Greater Pittsburgh — Symbolizing the growth of the city from 1785 to date.

Second Division.— The City of Pittsburgh — Edward G. Lang, Director of the Department of Public Safety, Marshal; Captain Harry Fowler, Adjutant; twelve aides, color bearer with flag of Pittsburgh and two outriders.

Float No. 2.— Typifying the City of Pittsburgh. Father Pitt, Liberty and Justice; the float decorated with panels representing the various city departments.

The Public Safety Department Section was headed by representatives of the bureau of police, followed by others of the bureau of fire and bureau of health. The men and vehicles showed the history of progress in the various departments since the earliest days of the city. Next was the section of the Department of Public Works, followed by

Float No. 3.— Symbolizing the bureau of parks, and Floats 4 and 5, showing the work of the city playgrounds.



Courtesy Dispatch

CO. I, EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT, COMING THROUGH ARCH AT LIBERTY STREET

This Company is composed mostly of ex-regulars, United States Army



Courtesy Leader

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT

Made a fine showing in the Sesqui Centennial Parade; Captain M. A. Smith, Company H, leading

P I T T S B U R G H ' S S E S Q U I - C E N T E N N I A L

Third Division. — Historical—Lewis A. Anshutz, Lieutenant-Colonel National Guard Pennsylvania, Marshal; Captain James P. McNally, Chief of Staff; seventeen aides; Cornplanter Indians.

Float No. 6. — Washington and Gist crossing the Allegheny River, 1753. Scotch pipers and drummers in full Highland regalia.

Float No. 7. — Representing the raising of the British Flag upon the ruins of Fort Duquesne in 1758; General Forbes and Andrew Carnegie; colonial and highland soldiers and drummer boy; One hundred Clansmen, each wearing tartan of his particular clan.

Float No. 8.—The French and Indian War. Float No. 9.—The Early Settlers. Float No. 10.—The Pontiac War. Float No. 11.—The Wars of 1776 and 1812. Veterans' Organization Float No. 12, representing the army of 1861-65. Float No. 13.—Representing the Navy of the Civil War; fac-simile of gunboat Pittsburgh, historical cannon, saved by people of Pittsburgh from being sent South just before the Civil War; drum corps of Civil War veterans; eleven carriages containing Colonel Henry M. Nevius, Commander-in-Chief G. A. R., and other veteran representatives of Military Order of Loyal Legion; Grand Army of the Republic; Allegheny County Grand Army Association; Union Veteran Legion and Society of ex-Prisoners of War. Float No. 14.—United States Navy Recruiting Station at Pittsburgh, representing modern battleships.

Fourth Division. — Uniformed Semi-military and Fraternal Societies, H. P. Bope, Colonel Third Regiment Boys' Brigade, Marshal; T. W. Dana, Captain Boys' Brigade, Adjutant; Sixteen Aides. Escort—Third Regiment Boys' Brigade Band, Washington Infantry, Third Regiment Boys' Brigade, Eighth Regiment Boys' Brigade, Duquesne Grays, St. John's Cadets, Heath Zouaves, Voegtly Cadets, Irish Volunteers, Knights of Pythias, Sixth Regiment, Second Regiment, Knights of the Golden Eagle.

Float No. 15. Catholic Mutual Benefit Association "The Cross and Crown"; Knights of the Maccabees, "Bersajliari La Mamara," "Regia Marina" Polish Hussars, St. Hedwig Society, St. Michael's Society, St. Anthony's Society, Knights Hussars.

Float No. 16. — Woodmen of the World. Symbolizing the work of the order.

Float No. 17. — Protected Home Circle Fraternal Insurance — Protection symbolized by eagle and its young; Knights of Pythias; Pittsburgh Company No. 39 Grand United Order of Odd Fellows.

Fifth Division. — Educational Interests — Dr. John A. Brashear, Honorary Marshal; Professor J. C. Fetterman; University of Pittsburgh, commanding University Division, Adjutant; aides, one hundred boys from grade schools representing elementary schools.

Float No. 18. — Portraying the beginning of education in Western Pennsylvania — The log school house; one hundred high school scholars representing secondary schools.

Float No. 19. — "Education and Labor"; one hundred men from Carnegie Technical Schools representing technical education.

Float No. 20. — "Higher Education." The buildings of the proposed University of Pittsburgh surrounded by figures in cap and gown representing the various professions; one hundred men from the University of Pittsburgh representing "Higher Education."

Sixth Division. — Labor Interests — Major Alexander J. Henderson, Marshal; W. T. Hamilton, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, adjutant; aides.

Float No. 21. — Trainmen's Organizations — A passenger train with a crew of ten men; two hundred men in official railroad uniforms representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers; Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Float No. 22. — United Labor League — "Knowledge is Power."

Float No. 23. — Carpenters Union — Carpenters at work.

Float No. 24. — Bricklayers Union — Representatives of the union constructing walls, columns and arches.

Float No. 25. — Plumbers Association — A complete up-to-date bathroom and old pumps, representing the plumbing of 1758.

Float No. 26. — Sheet Metal Workers Association — A modern sheet metal shop. Butchers Association twenty cowboys, two hundred butchers uniformed and mounted.

Seventh Division. — Manufacturing Interests — Charles J. Graham, Marshal; John H. Niebaum, Adjutant; sixteen aides, fifteen floats; (of different manufacturing firms, preceded by float of Manufacturers Committee representing the iron and steel and allied industries.

Eighth Division. — Commerce and Transportation — F. R. Babcock, Marshal; fifty seven aides; The Pennsylvania Railroad System; two hundred men in Pennsylvania Railroad System overall uniform and leather cap.



A PART OF THE 14TH REGIMENT

Courtesy Dispatch

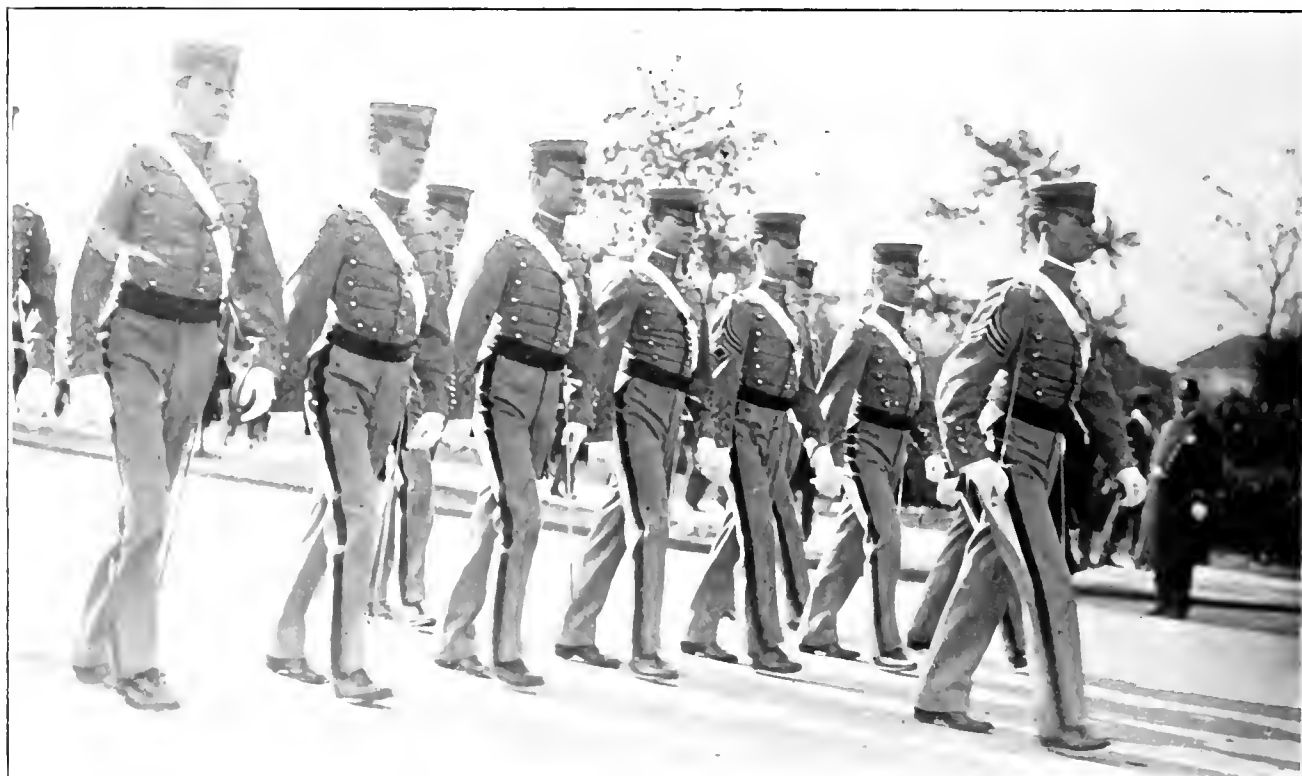


FLAG OF HEATH ZOUAVES

Courtesy Dispatch



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL S. B. M. YOUNG



WEST POINT CADETS
Aids to Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young

Float No. 43. — The Pennsylvania Railroad System bringing the products of the country to Pittsburgh.

Float No. 44. — The Pennsylvania Railroad System — A steel plant bordering on the river with railroad trains, steamboat and barges; old time stage coach used one hundred years ago on Philadelphia and Pittsburgh turnpike.

Sixteen floats representing commercial firms, associated banks, florists' club, Flour and Feed Exchange, Lumber Dealers Association, Central District and Printing, Telegraph Company, &c.

Each of the floats in the parade was accompanied by not more than one hundred men in uniform, with four to forty horses caparisoned with Pittsburgh colors. There were also many bands of music.

BEAUTIFUL FLOATS OF CITY'S INDUSTRY

"Pageant" in all the glory, in all the art, and in all the splendor the word implies, is the mightiest descriptive of the English language that can be applied to the float division of the parade, and yet even that is tame in an effort to convey in cold type the magnificence of this feature.

The display of the industrial floats represented a great expenditure of money, and was the result of artistic ingenuity and heavy labor in construction. In all, they were the highest type of successful portrayal of the city's business and industry, placed before the hundreds of thousands of spectators in a manner that charmed and educated.

One who has been privileged to witness industrial, political, carnival and various centennial parades for a quarter of a century in various parts of the country is authority that never has the beauty, nor the magnitude of the subjects been surpassed, and frequently hardly equaled, than that upon which Pittsburgh was privileged to look yesterday.

Carried out in every infinitesimal detail, the floats caused many expressions of amazement, and almost awe, all along the line, while this almost immediately gave place to bursts of applause, augmented by the blowing of horns and the ringing of

bells. As the division of floats advanced, the hand-clapping that followed it could be heard for blocks, until it died away on the breeze, a mere ripple.

It would take the writer several days to adequately describe and do justice to every float in the parade, but the strength and splendor of a few of them are of interest to everybody.

Most typical of Pittsburgh, and one that few dreamed could be produced for a moving stage, was that of the steel industry. A huge Bessemer steel converter, belching forth its flames while the big muscled steel workers were placed about it, was carried out with precision. It was a perfect representation, and there was much action in the piece. For size it was somewhat modified from the actual converter, and the colorings of the work were most perfect. The stream of sparks that poured from the big steel kettle seemed almost to set fire to the spot where they fell. The workmen with their tools moved about the huge cauldron, and it seemed every minute as if five hundred tons of molten steel would engulf the platform upon which it was built. The Jones & Laughlin Steel Company were sponsors for this display, and their efforts for the success of Greater Pittsburgh Day were no less appreciated by the spectators than many others.

A novel conception for a display of the building and house moving industry was presented by John Eichleay, Jr., Company. An exact counterpart of a mansion being raised 168 feet and moved back from its foundations five hundred feet was carried on a float. The house was that of Captain S. S. Brown, an actual contract the company carried out some time ago. At the time the engineering feat was pictured in illustrated papers throughout the world. The model was true to actual conditions and was applauded with vigor, especially by those who had seen the house, supported by its huge piles of temporary timbers, after it had been raised.

The float that appealed to the feminine heart, the one that was greeted with home-like expressions and cheers from the fireside, was that of the

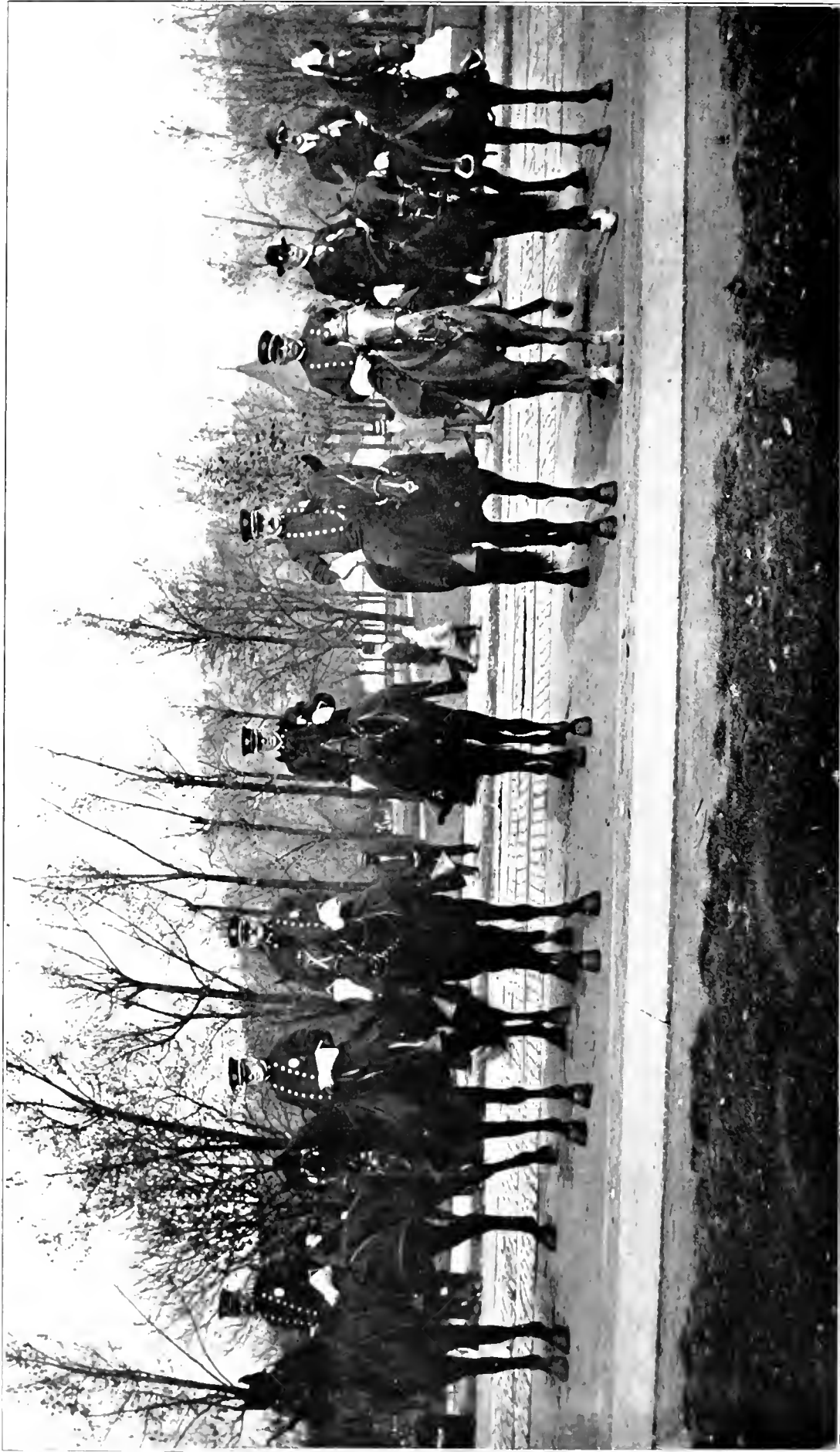


Photo by H. H. Welter

POLICE INSPECTORS. SESQUICENTENNIAL PARADE

Reading from left to right: Inspector S. M. Wood, Inspector John Callan, Inspector M. E. Bailey, Inspector Peter Walsh, Inspector L. H. Bartley, Inspector Philip Demmel, Superintendent Thomas A. McQuade, Director Edward G. Lang

H. J. Heinz Company. Known throughout the world as the home of this company's products, it was most appropriate that the thirty horses, led two abreast, should bear the figures "57" on the black and yellow saddle cloths they wore. The float was a climax of gorgeousness. Brightly gowned young women and temptingly colored fruits and vegetables abounded here. The symbol was Ceres, the Goddess of Plenty, surrounded by her handmaidens presenting to Miss Pittsburgh the fruits of the field, while in turn the lady was distributing the food products to the nations of the world. On either side of Ceres' throne was a huge gilded Horn of Plenty, from out of which rolled magnificent representations of luscious fruits and vegetables, while Pomona and Carpo came bearing their baskets.

The float was of staff and ornate with plants, flowers, and rich rugs and furnishings. It was thirty-six feet long and thirty feet high, the whole preceded by heralds in costume that trumpeted the approach of this division. Much comment was heard everywhere on the ingenuity displayed in the whole scheme.

Beauty in the industries was again demonstrated in the float of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. Here was the symbol of the industry in all its many features. The Glass King was seated on a throne of glass over which extended a canopy composed of various articles of glass in many colors. From an overturned furnace molten glass was flowing in a stream, while the finished product was represented by a quad of magnificent mirrors before which stood, clad in classic Greek costume, the eternal feminine.

And bathtubs, what beauty or science or art can there be in this plebeian article of the household! The question was solved by the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company in two floats. The first portrayed the old stone well with its moss-covered bucket. Near by was a tub made by hollowing out a big tree stump. Every detail even to the irregular flat stones about the well, and the moss on the stones and bucket was carried out.

This was the bath of early days. The second float was a display of the modern bathroom and lavatory, with the handsome white porcelain and nickel trimmings. The furnishings of the float, with the wares, was a harmonious arrangement of white and delicate shades, that was far removed from any thought of smoke and grime of an industrial center.

The delight of the small boy, hundreds of which swarmed about to "get a handout," was the ice cream-making plant on the float of the Ohio and Pittsburgh Milk Company. A gasoline engine supplied the motive power that turned out the cream, while men filled small cones and handed them out to the kiddies.

Cold in its appearance, but a warm spot in the sentiment of the parade, was that of the Consolidated Ice Company. An arctic scene pictured the ice formed by nature as compared with the purity of artificial ice as manufactured to-day.

The huge polar bear is about to spring upon an explorer who raises his gun and fires. On the four corners of the canopy above the ice field were placed immaculate Teddy bears, that delighted the eye and created envy and desire in the hearts of the youngsters along the line of the parade.

House cleaning too, what can there be to make a show of, in house cleaning? Modern inventive ingenuity has made a novel display possible. The Electric Renovator Company had Cinderella in a chimney corner — the house cleaner of former days — while the vacuum cleaner run by a motor was shown in contrast. One of these machines had the air reversed, and from a double nozzle threw confetti over the multitude, along the curb, to the great amusement of those who escaped it. The process was demonstrated by the machine taking up the fine cut paper from the rug-covered floor of the float.

Covering the broadest field in the history and the industrial progress of the city was the display of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Marvelous in the extreme that a railroad should have anything of the spectacular, yet wonder is surpassed by the sight



Courtesy Gazette-Times

HON. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS, The Vice-President of the United States
HON. GEORGE W. GUTHRIE, The Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh



Courtesy Dispatch

HON. SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER, former Governor of the State of Pennsylvania and signer of the Greater Pittsburgh Bill
HON. WILLIAM A. STONE, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania

of the representation of this big corporation. Two hundred men clad in the standard blue overall uniform and leather cap of the company marched in platoons, two files deep, led by a trainman in blue frock coat and cap. A float marked "The Pennsylvania Railroad Brings the Products of the World to Pittsburgh" followed the men. Here was Father Pitt on an elevated stage, flanked by female figures representing the Allegheny and Monongahela valleys. A modern overhead traveling crane approaches Father Pitt, representative of the handling of heavy materials in the large industries. A female figure, the Pennsylvania Railroad system, also approaches Father Pitt, and in her train came other figures representing the industries that have contributed to the building of Pittsburgh.

A second float needed no label. It was indicative of what the Pennsylvania Railroad carries away from Pittsburgh. A miniature steel plant was surrounded by many railroad tracks that contained cars of coal and steel products. Miniature locomotives were attached to some of the cars, and nearby was the river, showing the water transportation in the sternwheel steamboat and coal barge. An oldtime stage coach that ran between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia one hundred years ago followed this float.

The drygoods business was represented by several floats. Boggs & Buhl had forty-six of the finest appearing horses that ever walked the streets of Pittsburgh. Their gold and black trappings and blankets made a picture that added to the float they drew. A groom was at the head of each horse in picturesque attire that helped carry out a complete scheme. The float contained Cleopatra and her attendants. Joseph Horne & Co. showed the evolution of dress as worn in Pittsburgh from 1758 to the present time, while McCreery & Co. had a dainty white and gold float covered by a canopy upheld by female figures in Grecian costume. This was drawn by twelve horses, covered from nose to tail by a white robe, which added to the light and airy effect of the whole.

The evolution of the jeweler's art was typified by Heeren Brothers. Father Time, with scythe and hour glass, had at his feet gold and silversmiths of the Middle Ages in their craftsmen's garb, while about were benches and tools of the watchmaker.

The retail lumber interests had two floats which showed the evolution of the methods of transporting timber. On one float was a counterpart of an old timber raft of early days, with the figures of quantity and value displayed, while the second showed the modern railroad car with a greatly increased shipment for 1907.

Even banks were represented. Fidelity and watchfulness was symbolized by two dogs guarding the savings of the people, with a safe deposit vault typical of care and safety.

The Florists' Club had a display of wild flowers and foliage of the primeval forest, in the midst of which was an Indian maiden in a canoe, the whole a most artistic arrangement of the florists' business. The Grain Exchange had a float with King Corn on a throne built of ears and dispensing plenty to the world, while an Indian woman ground the grain in a mortar in the primitive way. The hay and feed industry was portrayed by a stack of hay with flowers and insects of the field, while the farmer is at work mowing.

The credit houses of the city had a float that was typical of the business and an ingenious working out of an idea. A bridal couple appropriately costumed stood upon a bridge of credit which spanned the stream of financial embarrassment. This bridge the couple was crossing to enter their new home.

A most complete display was that of the Bell telephone as represented by the Central District and Printing Telegraph Company. The evolution of the telephone since the first one constructed in the city in 1879 was shown with the first switchboard with ten lines which was installed in the First National Bank. Telephone poles carrying old-style iron wires were worked out in every detail, even to the wrecks of boys' kites on the wire and a roosting swallow or two. The interior of an old



HON. EDWIN S. STUART, The Governor of the State of Pennsylvania
H. D. W. ENGLISH, Chairman Greater Pittsburgh Day Committee

Courtesy Chronicle-Telegraph



PROMINENT MEMBERS OF GOVERNOR STUART'S STAFF

Colonel Oliver S. Hershman, Colonel C. A. Rook, Colonel J. R. Wiggins and Mr. A. B. Millar, Private Secretary to Governor Stuart

Courtesy Dispatch

telephone office was shown, and in contrast there was a modern switchboard at which sat the operators plugging in connections as fast as if they were telling the ball scores.

EDUCATIONAL DIVISION FEATURE OF PARADE

The educational interests represented in the fifth division attracted exceptional interest all along the line of march. Dr. John A. Brashear was honorary marshal of the division, with Prof. J. C. Fetterman, of the University of Pittsburgh, and Superintendent Samuel Andrews of the city schools, adjutants; Prof. C. B. Cook, commanded the Elementary School division; Prof. J. M. McLaughlin, of the South High School, the High School division, and Martin Hokanson, the Carnegie Technical Schools division.

The division was led by Roceretto's band. Then came one hundred ward school pupils, wearing orange and black skull caps and sashes and carrying canes decorated with orange and black ribbon streamers. Following them came the first educational float, the old log school house portraying the beginning of education in western Pennsylvania. It showed the old log building with a class of children being taught by a teacher wearing colonial dress. Lurking outside the log hut was an Indian, armed with bow and arrow, waiting for the children to make their appearance.

This float was followed by a hundred High School boys wearing black yachting caps with orange bands, and with orange and black sashes falling from shoulder to waist. They also carried canes decorated with orange and black ribbons.

A float representing education and labor showing the application of technical education to industrial production, preceded the Carnegie Technical Schools division, in which marched one hundred students carrying plaid umbrellas in honor of the birthplace of the founder of the schools.

Following the Technical boys came a float showing in relief on each side the proposed buildings of the University of Pittsburgh to be erected

on the Schenley Park tract. It was followed by one hundred University of Pittsburgh students wearing black caps and gowns and carrying canes decorated with orange and black ribbon.

The educational division formed at Ridge and Irwin Avenues. While waiting for the signal to move, the four hundred marchers were served with boxes of lunch provided by Dr. Samuel L. McCormick, chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh.

LABOR MAKES FINE SHOWING

The labor division was headed by Major Alexander J. Henderson, marshal, and W. T. Hamilton, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, adjutant, mounted on fine horses. They were assisted by the following aides: W. S. McKee, Carpenter's union; John Frenau, United Labor League; N. S. Glass, Sheet Metal Workers' Association; John S. Herron, Bricklayers Union; James Little, secretary Subcommittee on Labor Interests; John A. Kenney, Plumbers' Association, and Henry Kreiling, Butchers' Association.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen had the first float on the division and it represented the kind of work in which the members of this association are engaged. The float consisted of a locomotive and a train of cars with a crew of ten men, representing the passenger train and the different classes of railroad men at work. The flagman was on the job and every time the train stopped he dropped from his perch on the steps of one of the cars and ran back to flag just as he does in actual service; the engine was built around an automobile, and the cars were mounted on wagons.

The United Labor League had a handsome and extremely artistic float, which represented labor, including the skilled and the unskilled, the organized and unorganized workingman. The only man on this float was W. G. Fullerton, of the Backsmiths' Union, who represented the chiseled statue of labor at the North Side Carnegie Library. He was surrounded by various tools and implements laid on a marble slab ten



HON. ROBERT S. MURPHY
Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Pennsylvania



HON. EDWIN S. STUART
Governor of the State of Pennsylvania

feet long, five feet wide and two feet thick. A marble column placed at each end of the slab connected with a banner running about the head of the kneeling man, on which was printed "Knowledge is Power."

The Carpenters' Union had the next float showing the men, in their working garb, engaged in the various classes of carpentry. The next float was that of the Bricklayers' Union, with representatives of the trade engaged in the work of constructing walls, columns and arches. The plumbers' exhibit was unique in detail. It contained a complete up-to-date bathroom and a display of old pumps representing the plumbing done in 1758 and a display of lead work.

A modern sheet metal work shop was represented on the float of the Sheet Metal Workers' Association, with the machines, benches, tools and the men at their work. The Butchers' Association representatives came next, carrying knives and other tools used by the butchers. They were followed by a band of twenty cowboys dressed in typical Western style. There were 200 representatives of the Butchers' Association mounted.

SPECTACULAR PARADE WEEK'S CLIMAX

Amidst a rousing cheer that rent the air and announced to all that the union between Pittsburgh and old Allegheny was effected in its entirety, the grand parade, the climax of Pittsburgh's one hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration, started on its long and humanity-lined route from the corner of Federal and Ohio Streets, North Side, to the official reviewing stand, opposite Hotel Schenley, at 11 o'clock this morning.

Nature favored the crowning feature of the week. The drop in temperature from last night drove away almost all signs of the rain which had been predicted and happy and joyful faces of hundreds of thousands of people along the route bespoke the satisfaction with the state of affairs. It was an auspicious condition for a long and tire-some march, and the enthusiasm of the members

of the respective divisions and the honor guests of the celebration was not dampened in the least. Pittsburgh had gone through a period of 150 years of unrivaled growth. From a small village centralized about the Point it had spread on all sides and embraced many square miles of territory along the three rivers. From a handful of men who first took charge of the fort the populace had increased to a half million, and to-day was augmented by thousands upon thousands of visitors.

The point chosen for the formation of the grand pageant was the best that could be had. Around that particular spot there are numerous side streets which lead into the main thoroughfare, and along those smaller streets the different divisions had assembled in the respective places assigned to them. Long before the pageant was ready to start the partakers in the parade began to arrive, and the hustle and bustle in the neighborhood formed a little world in itself. In addition, large crowds from the hilltops of the North Side commenced to flock down to the streets along which the pageant was scheduled to pass, and the police had difficulty in controlling the surging multitudes.

Men, women and children waved flags, cheered and yelled as they waited until the bugle announced the start of the marchers. All along the route the people waited with anxious expectation for the procession to heave in sight so that they might view the evidences of Pittsburgh's marvelous growth and decide upon the manner in which the promoters of the celebration had arranged this climactic event of the public demonstration.

At the point of formation orderlies hustled to and fro and orders were given to the different division heads. According to the order that had come from the grand marshal, Lieutenant-General S. B. M. Young, United States Army, the parade started promptly at 11 o'clock and proceeded in an uninterrupted course to the place where the marchers disbanded after the review by the officials and the honor guests.

A platoon of sixteen of Pittsburgh's finest, all



JOHN EATON
Ex-President of Chamber of Commerce



LEE S. SMITH
President of Chamber of Commerce

on horseback and under the direct command of Assistant Superintendent of Police Edward Kennelly, led the parade. This is the usual police escort assigned to all parades of importance, and the other officials of the city took the positions assigned to them.

All the bands of the city and many others from surrounding towns had been secured for the great occasion, and as the parade moved along music of every kind met the ears of the spectators. At no time was there a cessation of music.

The marchers of the grand pageant moved along as if they had been trained for months for this one special affair. From the experienced soldiers, whose life is spent in the mastery of parade discipline, to the smallest boys from the different public schools of the city, the mass moved like a well-oiled and well-cared-for machine of the most delicate construction. Each division had swung into line at its given signal, and as the parade moved along in its ceaseless tramp, tramp to the time of the music a thrill of joy filled every loyal Pittsburgher, and prompted almost every one to yell himself hoarse.

Pittsburgh had never known or witnessed such a grand spectacle, which told in model figures everything about its birth and growth. From the most insignificant industry to the enterprises that have made the Smoky City famous and world known, from the most humble worker to the citizen who has reached a position of prominence and authority, the floats and marchers were representative and typical of the city. The little hamlet that had sprung up amidst a clump of trees had reached the 150th year of its nativity and the people, all, newcomers and descendants of pioneers, showed themselves proud of their home. Once a Pittsburgher, always a Pittsburgher.

Every individual section of the parade carried an interest separate and apart from the others, and for that reason the people did not leave until the very last of all had faded into the distance. Pittsburgh's industrial and commercial supremacy had been actually depicted and residents and

visitors alike watched and waited so that in years to come they might cherish the memory of the grand event, and might tell the later generation of the achievements and progress of their ancestors. Such was the spirit and general feeling of all.

The good natured populace that came early to get positions of vantage where they might view the procession waited patiently for the start. Everybody was friendly and cheerful with everybody else. Pittsburghers on this one occasion, more than ever, felt the common bond which held them together, and the little inconveniences that attend an affair of such magnitude as Pittsburghers had planned were overlooked and passed by lightly.

The ropes stretched along the line of march kept the people from flocking out into the street and the policemen stationed at points assigned to them kept order and saw that none of the regulations for the day were disobeyed. Many of the people brought camp stools and lunches with them and settled themselves in comfort, waiting for the procession to come along. All the seating stands that had been built in windows and on vacant property were crowded with people, and from the office buildings and residences along the route thousands of heads peered out of windows to see the marchers and floats and to cheer them on as they passed in grand array.

The little breezes flaunted the flags and decorations in the air and the city colors and national emblems that adorned the streets, with the people en masse at every point, completed a sight that will go down in the history of the city. It was a herald to the world that Pittsburgh lived and would live.

Although the actual formation of the parade did not begin until about 9 o'clock this morning, the work of forming the divisions began soon after last midnight. As soon as the streets were deserted and cleared of traffic squads of workmen, assisted by herds of horses, began to haul the monster floats for the industrial, commercial and historic floats into position. The massive scenic effects and gorgeous displays were covered by heavy tarpaulins and only a suggestion of their size



HON. SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER
Former Governor of the State of Pennsylvania and Signer of the Greater Pittsburgh Bill



HON. GEORGE T. OLIVER
Representing the Pittsburgh Newspapers in the Sesqui Centennial

and beauty could be gained by the heavy outlines. The floats were mostly in position long before daylight, and were guarded by watchmen, while the lighter floats were hauled into place ready to be attached to panoplied horses this morning. As early as 7 o'clock the work of hitching the horses and dressing them for the procession began, and in another hour civic and military organizations began to march into their places of rendezvous. At 9 o'clock the members of the legislative division had assembled at the Hotel Schenley and were driven in a score of carriages with liveried attendants to the starting point. The vast crowd that began to gather in the streets along the route of the parade found plenty of entertainment in watching the various organizations march to the different division points, while the passing and repassing bands allayed the impatience of the crowds.

Every wagon, carriage, float, decorated device and nearly every organization had been wheeled and had marched into position long before the hour set for the parade to begin, and the work of giving final instructions was begun by the marshals. The riding to and fro of the members of Grand Marshal Young's staff of aides was a pleasing and exciting spectacle to the few spectators permitted to gather near the starting point of the procession on the North Side. When Grand Marshal Young gave the order to march, the regimental escort was stretching north in Federal Street, and every side street leading into Federal Street was marked by the advance line of a division of the parade.

The Fourteenth and Eighteenth Regiments and Battery B., National Guard Pennsylvania, were lined up in Federal Street, the long line of uniforms, glistening weapons and bright flags stretching up the hill toward Perrysville Avenue. The Eighteenth Regiment headed the column in Federal Street, while the Fourteenth Regiment stood at "rest" in Montgomery Avenue, swinging into Federal Street behind the Eighteenth. Battery B. with its guns, extended its line south in Sherman Avenue, with the head of the column at Montgomery Avenue, and swinging in behind the Four-

teenth with customary military precision. Colonel Frank I. Rutledge was in command of the military section, and had little trouble in handling the well-drilled men.

Vice-President Fairbanks, Governor Stuart and the other distinguished guests of the city, in their carriages, waited in line in Sherman Avenue, facing north, until the parade started, being driven from Sherman Avenue into Ohio Street and now dropping in line behind the military escort. The carriages had started from the Hotel Schenley at 9 o'clock and by easy driving arrived at the starting point in plenty of time, driving over the boulevard and keeping from the route of parade. In this division an effort was made to show by representative men the part the city has taken in the legislation of the State and the country.

The city of Pittsburgh division, which had been formed in sections throughout the city, was assembled in Ohio Street extending west the full length of West Ohio Street and down Western Avenue. The police had gathered at the department of public safety building, the street department men at the city stables, and each coterie of representatives at the various headquarters of the bureaus and had marched to the north side as early as 8 o'clock. Director Edward G. Lang, marshal of the city section, had good wide streets in which to march and counter-march his men and to move his wagons and floats into position. This section of the parade fell in behind the carriages of the distinguished guests and was the first series of surprises viewed by the crowds. The old fire apparatus aroused considerable interest and the different officials and attaches of bureaus were cheered by their friends as the city division went down Federal Street to the Sixth Street bridge. This entire division was a section by itself, exclusive of the monster squad of policemen picked to head the column of marchers and floats. The advance guard of mounted policemen and policemen on foot rested in Federal Street ahead of the regimental bands.

The Historic and Veteran division rested on



COLONEL C. A. ROOK
Governor's Staff



COLONEL OLIVER S. HERSIMAN
Governor's Staff

Ridge Avenue, with the head of the column resting at Marion Avenue, near the middle of the City division. As the rear of the City division swung past the veteran organizations and floats of the Historic division dropped into position behind and followed down West Ohio Street. The Local Recruiting division had formed on Irwin Avenue, on the opposite side of Ohio Street from the Historical division, also beginning its march in Ohio Street, behind the Veteran division.

Uniformed and fraternal organizations, many of them headed by their own bands, assembled in East Ohio Street, the head of the column facing the City division. This section extended east to Cedar Avenue, down Cedar Avenue to Avery, down Avery to Liberty, and on down to Washington Street and around the corner in Washington Street some distance. This extended line of marchers moved forward as the Local Recruiting division filed past, their line of march beginning at Federal and Ohio Streets.

The Educational division, consisting of representatives of all the schools and colleges in the city, marshaled by Prof. John A. Brashear, gathered on Ridge Avenue, behind the Historic and Veteran division, and they marched after the Historic division until superseded in line by the Local Recruiting division. The boys and youths then fell in behind the Local Recruiting division and marched to Ohio and Federal Streets, resting until the uniformed and fraternal organizations passed, falling in behind the latter section.

The Labor division was moved into position in the procession behind the Educational section. The Manufacturing division, containing the greatest number of illustrative floats, was formed in a series of streets, most of them having been hauled into position during the night. The head of the column was at Irwin and Western Avenues, the line of floats and marchers extending north in Irwin Avenue, east on North Avenue to Arch Street, and west on North Avenue as far as Allegheny Avenue. There was also a portion of this section in Beech Avenue, and the entire line went

into position behind the Labor section, headed by Charles J. Graham and his staff.

The last section of the parade, comprising the commercial and transportation division, and including the floats of individuals and private corporations, was formed in North Avenue, with the head of the line at Arch Street, and extending east in North Avenue to Cedar Avenue, where the line extended south in Cedar Avenue to Ohio Street, and on several other streets below North Avenue. This section of the parade entered the line at Montgomery Avenue and Arch Street. Every float was manned by a full quota of men to remove pillars and other high devices when going under bridges, and each float carried drinking water and refreshments for the drivers and other men so that there could be no delay by men absenting themselves from the floats. Every man had explicit instructions where and when to permit street cars to pass, and the line of march moved with wonderful precision and with practically no obstruction down Federal Street, over the Sixth Street bridge, and to the Court of Honor on Fifth Avenue.

As the van of the line reached the corner of Liberty Avenue and Sixth Street and swung around facing the gorgeous archway on Liberty deafening cheers arose from the thousands of patriotic admirers who were packed and jammed along Liberty Avenue for several squares and on Market Street. This short square was probably the scene of the greatest crush. It had several advantages of which the crowd was well aware. It afforded a good view of the approaching line from the time it reached the bridge. At the first sign of its approach the mass surged toward Liberty Avenue, causing an awful jam. When it swung around the point at Liberty and Fifth, and started out Fifth Avenue, the attention of the crowd changed and many of them turned toward Fifth Avenue to get another view of arrayed marchers.

The arch at Liberty and Sixth was the first through which the parade passed. Though it had been watched day after day during its course of



HON. WILLIAM H. GRAHAM
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



HON. JOHN DALZELL
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



HON. JAMES FRANCIS BURKE
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



HON. J. A. BARCHFIELD
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee

construction by thousands of people, at no time did it appear as grand as while the various organizations were passing under it. Though the streets were roped, it was found that scarcely enough space had been allowed for the square turn from Sixth into Liberty.

The police found it necessary to force the mob back a few feet. This was scarcely necessary, however, as it was found that the line, more by instinct than necessity, closed a little as it passed through the arch.

Despite the fact that this was the first sharp corner the parade made there was not a break in any of the formations. Like well-drilled militiamen they rounded the corner with such precision that more cheers of admiration burst from the excited throng. Following the leaders came a regiment of carriages and these, too, maintained their relative positions in the line with a remarkable degree of accuracy as they whirled around the corner and headed for the arch.

Though there is little probability that this idea was in the minds of the committee when the location of the arch was chosen, the effect was extremely pleasing, as the various organizations and formations and floats swung around the corner, entering the arch almost as they turned. This was the first feat that tested the military ability of the men in the line and it was accomplished with exceeding grace.

Just beyond the arch, and but a few paces away, the line confronted the most difficult corner along the line turning from Liberty Avenue into Fifth Avenue. The angle is at about 25 degrees and it puzzled many of the formations to maintain the dignity of the line. Here again, the throngs of people had jammed well out into the street and it was necessary for several of the companies to halt for a few seconds. This, of course, stopped the entire line for a brief period, but remarkably little time was lost from the start until the destination was reached.

Despite the fact that this corner was difficult it afforded one of the most spectacular incidents

along the entire route. While a few of the less expert marching organizations made slight blunders, the companies that were well drilled and ready to master even much greater tasks brought forth repeated cheers from the male portion, who waved their flags and clapped their hands. Almost like a mechanical manipulation, these organizations approached the point. Like spokes revolving around a hub, the lines of uniformed men turned, the inside man remaining almost at place-march. The end men were of course moving at a double-quick pace and it can readily be understood how difficult it was for untrained men to maintain a straight line.

Righting themselves into Fifth Avenue, the procession advanced in perfect order. The greatest difficulty at the point was found when the large floats approached. One of them drawn by two span of decorated horses, made the turn very gracefully, but this was due to the dextrous manner in which the driver handled the reins. There was some apprehension lest the space would not be sufficient, as the length of the team and float was equal to almost half a square.

As Lieutenant General Young dashed around the corner on his black charger, and the animal soul seemed to be aflame with enthusiasm over the occasion, cheers went up along the line of Fifth Avenue to the court house. As the parade passed under the beautiful arch at Fifth Avenue and Grant Street the sight from vantage points down the avenue was inspiring.

On several occasions along Fifth Avenue, between the down-town section and the park, the crowds became so excited that they attempted to press over the ropes, heedless of the admonitions and threats of the police. At a number of points where the street is narrower than in the down-town section, halts were made to adjust the formations to the space that the crowds and streets allowed.

The scenes about the reviewing stand in Schenley Park were beautiful, picturesque and inspiring for hours before the parade arrived at its destination. The entire park was a mass of humanity.



RICHARD B. MELLON
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



COLONEL ALBERT J. LOGAN
Greater Pittsburgh Day Committee



R. H. BOGGS
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee



REV. FRANCIS P. WARD
Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee

with interest centering around the stand. Several hundred distinguished guests were on hand long before the parade. They arrived in gaily bedecked automobiles and carriages, and in these spun about the park until word arrived that the advance guard was in sight. They then abandoned their cars and took their positions in the reviewing stand. The reviewing committee, of course, occupied the conspicuous positions, and as soon as Lieutenant-General Young arrived at the head of the parade his proud steed was turned over to an attendant and he, too, occupied a seat of honor in the stand.

A very creditable feature, and one that is frequently not given proper consideration when outlining a route of parade, is that the distance was not great enough to fatigue the participants. Instead, all the organizations marched up in a fresh, spirited manner before the reviewing stand. There were no laggards whose legs had become weary by the long walk. As a result, some of the organizations gave the best exhibitions of drilling and military maneuvers that have ever been seen in this city.

The Heath Zouaves probably made the greatest impression with their exhibition before the reviewing committee. This is an old organization, and for many years held the championship of this State, in drilling exhibitions. The members had apparently lost but little, if any, of their old valor. They introduced a number of unique formations and designs in a manner that stirred the admiration not only of the committee and distinguished guests, but of the thousands upon thousands of men, women and children who had assembled for this finale of the parade.

Several other organizations made decidedly favorable impressions by their work, and frequently the crowd vented its admiration in cheers that resounded throughout the Schenley district. Each band played as though it was contesting for a prize as it passed the stand. The dignity of the line was maintained for about two squares beyond the reviewing stand, where it was broken. Each

company, band, float and organization dropped out and they went their respective ways. There was a touch of pathos in the deeper minds as they saw the parade line passing so boldly and gloriously up to a given point, then scattering in all directions. Realizing that the greatest event of the greatest celebration this city or even this country has ever held, is ended, and that a similar occasion cannot take place for another one and a half centuries, a feeling of sadness pervaded the minds of many of the people who watched the event at that end of the march.

Within half an hour after the last of the parade passed the reviewing stand the participants had all disappeared, many of them having boarded cars for their homes, while others hurried back to the down-town section.

One-half million people — Pittsburghers, former Pittsburghers, and people who came from far across the seas — witnessed the gorgeous pageant. They lined the streets, crowded in every available window, stood on the roofs of small buildings and skyscrapers, climbed high into the structure of the Sixth Street bridge, risking their lives, and squeezed themselves into every other place that afforded them a glimpse or good view of the gigantic parade. So big a crowd has never before thronged the streets of Greater Pittsburgh, and it is a safe venture to assert that never again will such great multitudes assemble here. It was just one solid mass of humanity that surged, pushed and forced its way through the streets, searching for places at the guide ropes, and formed one continuous line along the parade route.

Stampedes were countless, pushing, forcing and complaining, and there were countless complaints from the sightseers. Several persons in the great mass of humanity fainted in the crushing and rush. The crowds had to be almost beaten back to make a thoroughfare for the removal of the suffering to the open air.

Long before the time set for the start of the gigantic parade, people started to gather about the thoroughfares over which the pageant traversed.



JOHN B. BARBOUR, JR.
Sub-Chairman Uniformed Societies and Independent Military
Sesqui-Centennial Committee



D. C. RIPLEY
Chairman Greater Pittsburgh Legislation Sesqui-Centennial Sub-
Committee



HARRY G. SAMSON
Chairman Carriage Sesqui-Centennial Committee



R. J. SLONEY, JR.
Secretary Sub-Finance Sesqui-Centennial Committee

Ropes were strung shortly after last midnight to prevent the people congregating about the middle of the streets and thus interfere with the marching of the paraders. At 10 o'clock, just one hour before the starting time, the streets along the parade route, from Federal and Ohio Streets, North Side, to the Hotel Schenley, in Oakland, were almost impassable. People desirous of making their way from one place to another found it necessary to walk to streets on neither side of the parade route to avoid the great crowds. The roof of almost every building along Federal street was crowded to its capacity, people hung out of the windows of every small building and skyscraper, while the structural work of the Sixth Street bridge was made invisible by the crowds that hung on high up into the arch-like work and crowded the floor and sides until the great bridge trembled under the great weight. Sixth Street, Market Street and Fifth Avenue—well, the crowds that gathered in these thoroughfares are indescribable. There were so many people along these avenues, in so many different places, hanging over the towering roofs of skyscrapers, craning their necks out of windows, hanging to the tops of telegraph poles, and in so many other different and dangerous positions that it would be impossible to give a precise description of all.

They craned their necks, magnified the great scene with the aid of field and opera glasses, and thus they looked upon the greatest pageant that has ever before been held in this city.

The great quantities of confetti thrown from the tops and windows of buildings gave the atmosphere the appearance of a snow blizzard. It was blinding and was responsible for some of the anxious people missing some of the chief features of the pageant. Policemen, with dressed maces, stood inside the ropes, keeping the crowds back of the lines, while at intervals a mounted bluecoat would bellow through his trumpet for order. The policemen found it a difficult task to cope with the situation. The masses of sightseeing people surged their way against the ropes, and

not a few times did they try to force their way to the street. The policemen at times found it necessary to use their clubs to keep the crowd under control.

Not one moment of quietude prevailed during the passing of the great pageant. Cheer after cheer went up in volumes. They were deafening and drowned the shrill blasts made by the big steamboat whistles and whistles of the surrounding mills that sent forth toots and blasts in honor of the big celebration. When the civic float, representing the progress of Pittsburg, from the birth of the city to the present day, passed a tremendous cheer filled the air. This, the people thought, was one of the most magnificent features of the entire program. Tired feelings, illness and discomforts were given absolutely no attention by the interested crowd as they yelled themselves hoarse.

The police arrangements for the parade, as worked out by Superintendent Thomas A. McQuaide and his able assistant, Edward Kennelly, were of the best, and called forth no little commendation. Not only was every member of the uniformed police force of the city on duty, but every fireman who could be spared from his engine house, and every white wing in the employ of the city, was on duty on the line of parade. This gave sufficient men to handle the big crowd in good shape. In addition to the mounted men and the 100 six-footers in the parade, there was a continuous line of police on duty on both sides of the route of parade.

NOTED GUESTS EULOGIZE CELEBRATION

"It was the greatest demonstration I ever witnessed viewed from either an educational, industrial or historical standpoint; all three combined it was a remarkable exhibition, which I am sure will not be equaled for some time to come."

This comment on the Sesqui-Centennial parade was expressed last night by Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks. His words were enthusiastically endorsed by Governor Edwin S. Stuart, Lieu-



C. A. BLANCHARD
Sub Chairman Hotel and Restaurant Sesqui-Centennial Committee



JAMES RILEY
Hotel and Restaurant Sesqui-Centennial Committee



J. B. KELLY
Hotel and Restaurant Sesqui-Centennial Committee



L. F. KLOOS
Hotel and Restaurant Sesqui-Centennial Committee

tenant Governor Robert S. Murphy and former Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker. All of them declared they were astonished at the educational and historical features of the pageant and the elaborate presentation.

"I have witnessed many so-called parades," but this demonstration of yours was so far above and beyond anything I ever expected that it interested me beyond expression. I am sincerely delighted that I was fortunate enough to participate in the affair. I expected great things of Pittsburgh in an industrial way, but I was hardly prepared for the exhibition I saw to-day. The parade was worth, in an educational way, every cent you have spent for the sesqui-centennial celebration. The people of Pittsburgh are certainly to be congratulated."

Mr. Fairbanks was greatly pleased with the reception he received at the hands of the people all along the route of the parade. He was compelled to stand in his carriage with hat in hand bowing his acknowledgments during most of the way. "I certainly appreciate the reception I received," said the Vice-President.

"We always expect great things of Pittsburgh," declared Governor Stuart, "but to-day's demonstration was more magnificent than I anticipated. It is impossible to estimate the educational and historical value of the exhibition.

"Perhaps these features were more prominent because we are prone to look only for things industrial in Pittsburgh. This latter feature of the demonstration must not be overlooked.

"I am sure it has given me great pleasure to be here at this time. Your city is to be congratulated. I saw more than I expected and consider myself fortunate to be your guest. Pittsburgh has demonstrated its ability to handle big things, and to-day's demonstration, I will venture to say, will not be duplicated for several years at least. It was wonderful."

Governor Stuart was happy over the enthusiastic ovation accorded him during the parade. The Governor's smiling countenance was recog-

nized instantly by the great crowd of spectators and he was forced to bow many times.

One of the most delighted of the city's guests was former Governor Pennypacker, who was one of the strongest advocates of the Greater Pittsburgh bill when it was before the Legislature. "I have been amply repaid for all I ever did in assisting the consummation of a Greater Pittsburgh," declared Mr. Pennypacker. "The exhibition which passed in review before us to-day was the greatest demonstration, in many ways, that has ever been witnessed in Pennsylvania. I was particularly interested in the historical display, and I must say that it was much better than I expected.

"I cannot tell you how much pleasure it has given me. It was intensely interesting from start to finish. The consolidation of the two cities, I can see, has already borne fruit. However, you are just at the beginning. Greater Pittsburgh is destined to be a wonder-working city. You are already great industrially; in the arts and sciences you will be, some day, just as great. I have enjoyed every minute of my visit and hope it will not be my last."

No person in the parade received more hearty greeting than ex-Governor Pennypacker. From the time the parade started until it ended the former governor was kept busy bowing from right to left in response to the greetings from thousands of spectators.

Lieutenant-Governor Murphy was received with no less enthusiasm than the other distinguished guests. Mr. Murphy has many friends in Western Pennsylvania and is a popular official with the masses. The crowd cheered and applauded wildly in greeting all along the line.

Speaking of the parade, Mr. Murphy said: "It was wonderful. It is impossible for me to describe the beauty and grandeur of the demonstration. I do not believe Pennsylvania ever witnessed anything more beautiful or more inspiring. It was an educational and historical



JAMES SCOTT



SAMUEL W. BLACK



JAMES FARWELL



BERNARD GLOECKLER

treat, and I am more than delighted to have been here to witness it.

"I am no longer astonished at what Pittsburgh does. She has accomplished so many great things that we have come to expect a little more from her than other cities. It was not only a glorious day for Pittsburgh, but a glorious day for Pennsylvania as well. What Pittsburgh did to-day will live through the ages. Pennsylvania is proud of Pittsburgh, but no more so than the nation should be."

Organized labor was well represented in the big pageant forming the sixth division. The various floats in this division showed plainly how the laboring man has aided in the growth of Pittsburgh during the last century and a half. They also showed the progress of the various trades in this city during that time.

Hon. Eric C. F. Collier, the young Englishman who is here with the honor guests, was grave as usual and did not turn his back on the parade except when courtesy demanded. He is getting up in his Pittsburgh, and his cheeks glowed with enthusiasm as he remarked:

"You have a most efficient way of doing things here in Pittsburgh. In our country the whole army would have been necessary to accomplish

what these few mounted men have done in controlling the people. The parade? At Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee the parade was the most magnificent spectacle I ever witnessed. For solemn impressiveness Queen Victoria's funeral procession I have never seen surpassed. While entirely different in purpose and effect, the parade I have seen to-day ranks next to these."

General Porter was deeply interested in the different companies of the Boy's Brigade as they passed, laughing heartily as he noted the difficulty with which some of the little chaps passed through the evolutions. But his smile faded and his face became very grave as he turned to give his opinion of the showing made on Pittsburgh Day.

"Simply wonderful and extremely orderly," was the expression of Arthur Forbes, while Mrs. Forbes gave her acknowledgment in the one remark, "I have never seen anything like it."

"Quite splendid, delightful," enthusiastically exclaimed Miss Madeline Pitt-Taylor, while Miss Hester Louise Pitt-Taylor declared it was "simply wonderful and most magnificent."

"Perfectly wonderful," exclaimed Mrs. Warren Fairbanks, and the women gathered about her joined in a chorus of approval.



H. LEE MASON
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



E. E. DUFF
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



WM. B. RODGERS
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



J. H. SMITLEY
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



Photo by H. H. Weber

"GREATER PITTSBURGH" FLOAT

Symbolizing the growth of Pittsburgh: 1758 to 1808; 1808 to 1858; 1858 to 1908



J. C. McDOWELL
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



E. V. BABCOCK
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



GEORGE H. FLINN
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee



J. A. MURPHY
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Committee

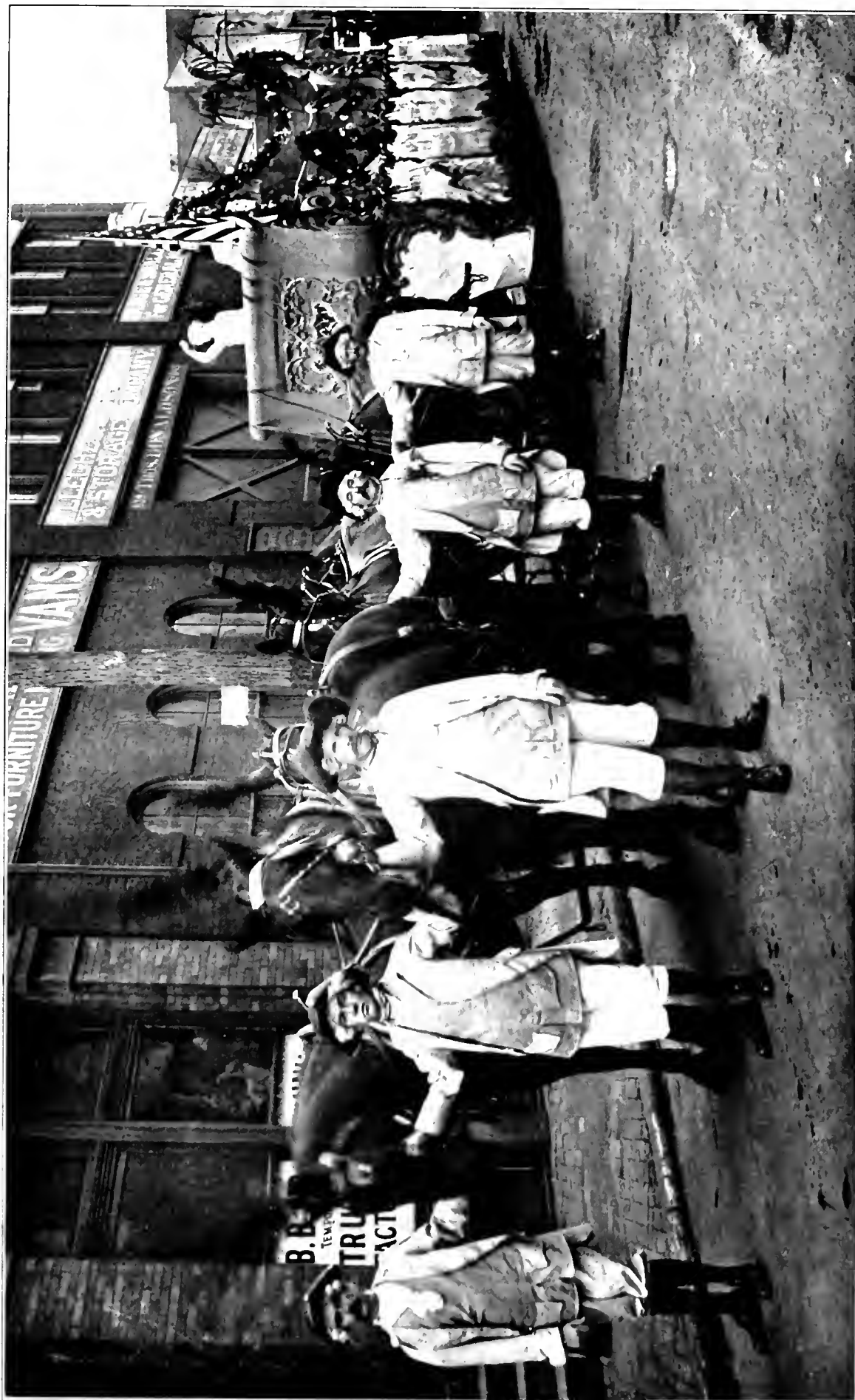


Photo by H. H. Welter

FLOAT TYPIFYING THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH AND ITS VARIED INTERESTS
 Father Pitt, in company with Liberty and Justice; the float decorated with panels representing the various city departments

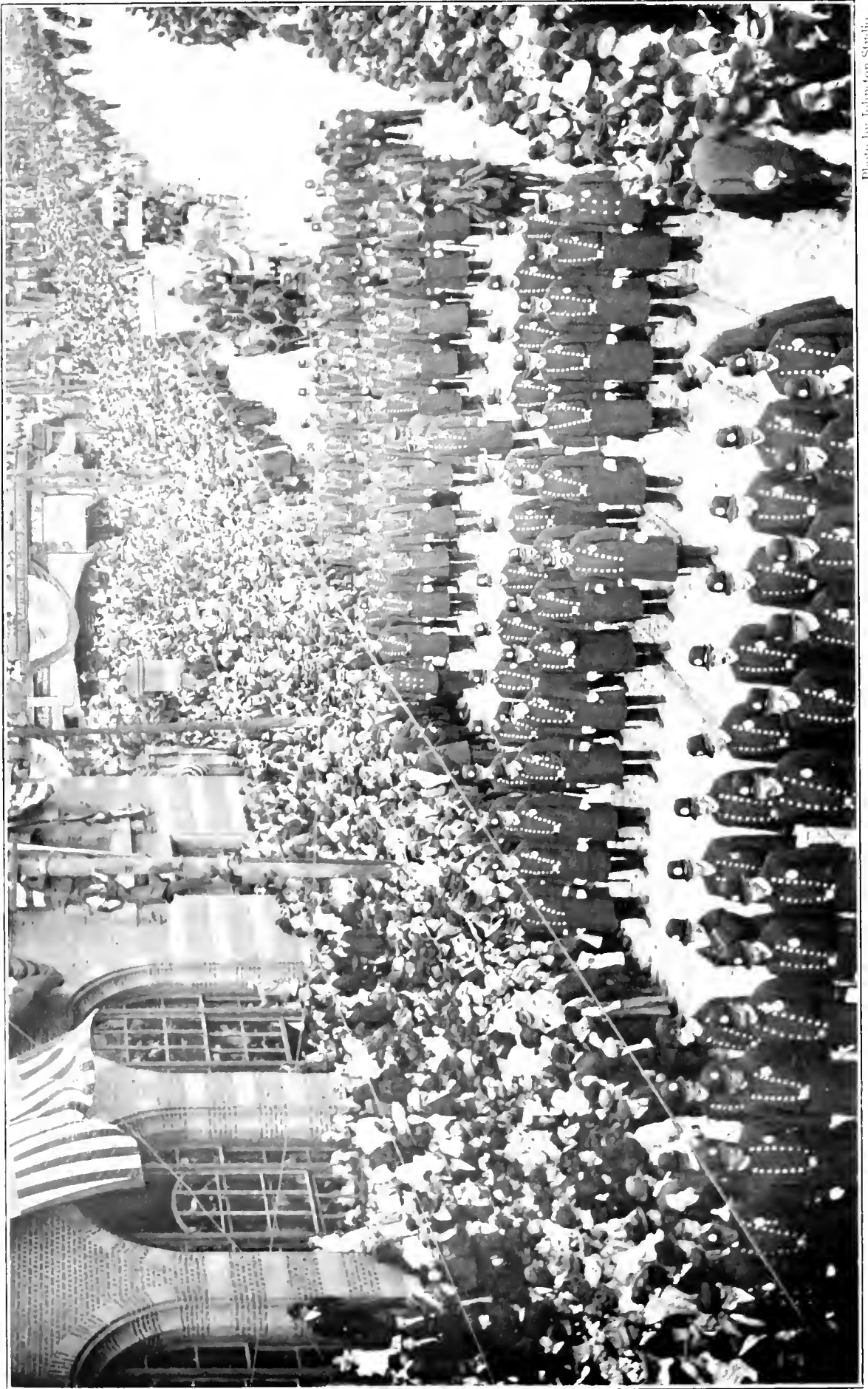


Photo by Johnston Studio

PITTSBURGH'S FINEST IN SESQUICENTENNIAL PARADE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1958
SUPERINTENDENT THOMAS A. McQUADE, COMMANDING



Photo by Johnston Studio

FLOAT REPRESENTING WATCH BOX (USED BY NIGHT WATCHMEN)



Courtesy Post

FIRST: FOUR MEN COSTUMED TO REPRESENT FRENCH OFFICERS. SECOND: FOUR MEN COSTUMED TO REPRESENT ENGLISH OFFICERS. THIRD: EIGHT MEN COSTUMED IN THE GARB OF WILLIAM PENN. AN OLD CONESTOGA WAGON IN REAR



Courtesy Dispatch

AN OLD CONESTOGA WAGON
Unique feature of the Greater Pittsburgh Day Parade

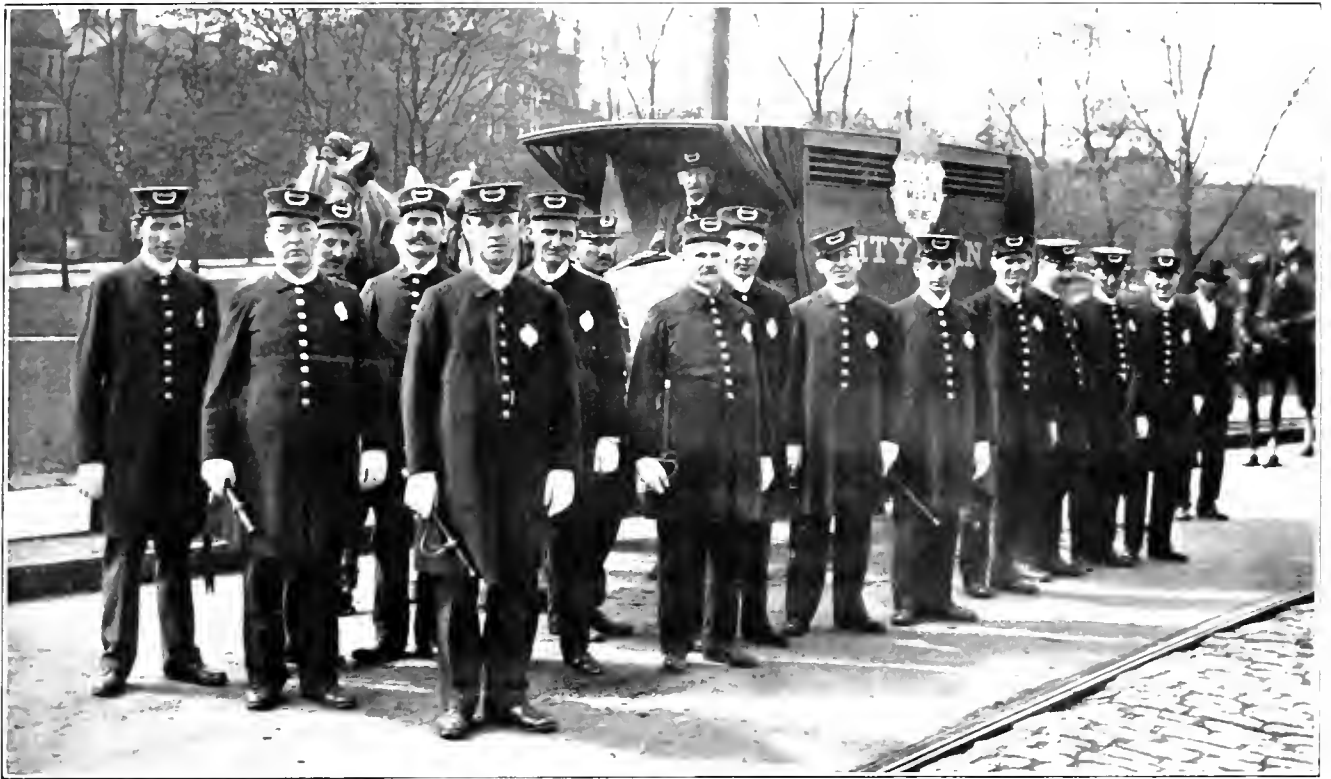


Photo by H. H. Welter

THE "BLACK MARIA" (PERIOD 1867-1887)

Driver of wagon: Edward Freil. Other men are uniformed officers representing a guard. On extreme right of uniformed men is the colored officer in plain clothes, E. J. Harris, who was the original driver of the Black Maria. Harris died last month, July, 1929.



Courtesy Dispatch

OLD STYLE HAND BRAKE ENGINE IN GREATER PITTSBURGH DAY PARADE



Courtesy Dispatch

MODERN FIRE ENGINE. PITTSBURGH FIRE DEPARTMENT IN THE GREATER PITTSBURGH DAY PARADE



EIGHT MEN REPRESENTING NIGHT WATCHMEN OF 1803-1800

Courtesy Dispatch



FLOAT SYMBOLIZING THE BUREAU OF PARKS

Courtesy Dispatch

Float decorated with the city colors and flowers; carrying park equipment and apparatus; and surrounded by marching men with park implements.



Courtesy Dispatch

FLOAT SHOWING THE WORK OF THE CITY PLAYGROUNDS

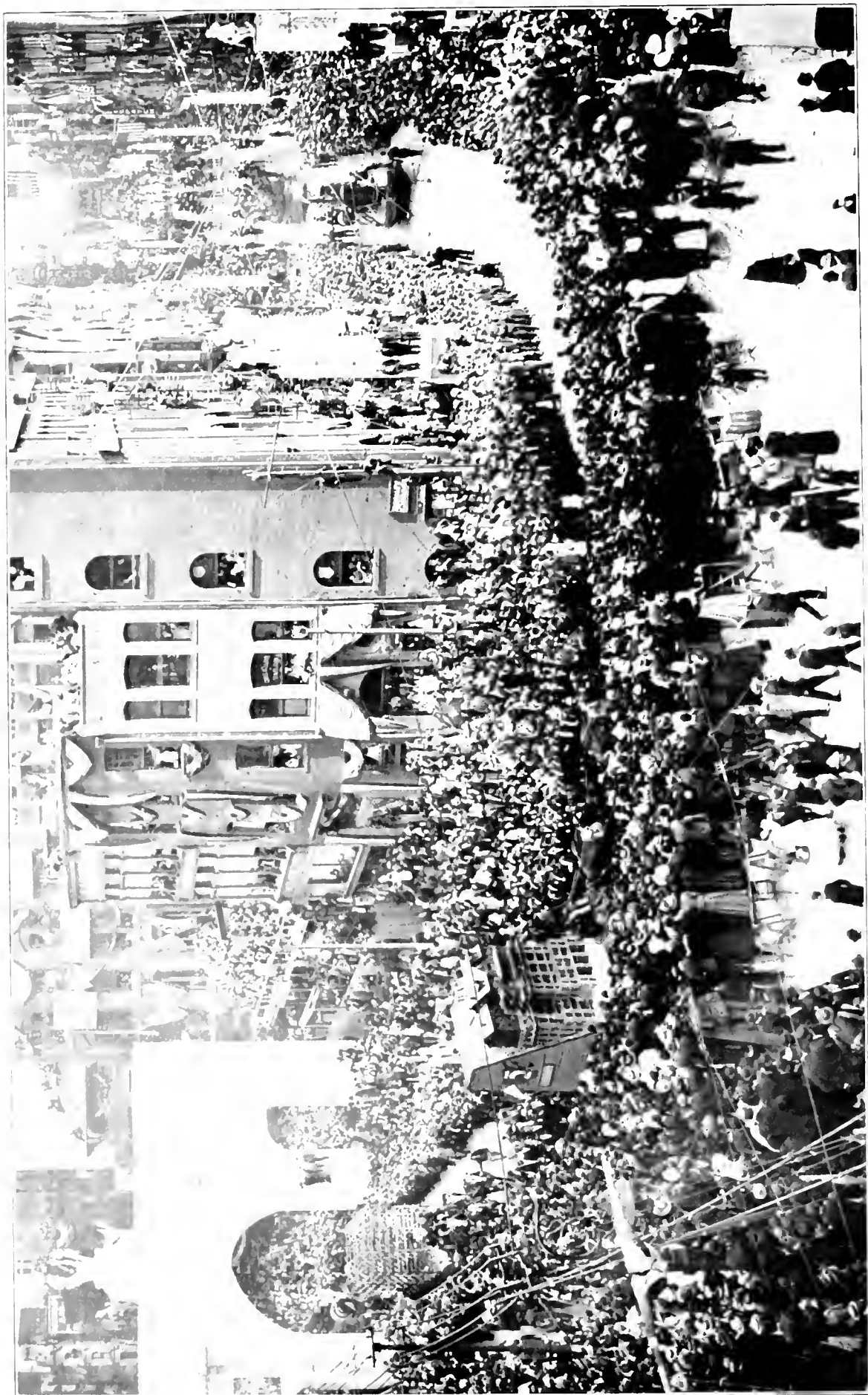
Pittsburgh Playground Association: "There was an old woman (Mother Pitt) who lived in a shoe — she had so many children she did not know what to do." Father Pitt has given the children playgrounds.



Photo by Johnston Studio

SECTION OF PARADE, COMING THROUGH ARCH AT LIBERTY STREET AND PASSING UP FIFTH AVENUE

The beautiful float of Boggs & Buhl, representing the Egyptian Court; Cleopatra and her attendants drawn by thirty two horses. Joseph Horne Co. and McGreey & Co.'s floats at left.



SHOWING PART OF PARADE COMING THROUGH THE ARCH AT LIBERTY STREET AND PASSING UP FIFTH AVENUE; JOHN EICHLER, JR., COMPANY, TWO FLOATS AT LEFT; RITTER-CONLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S FLOAT AT RIGHT



Photo by H. H. Weller

CORNPLANTER INDIANS READY FOR SESQUICENTENNIAL PARADE
Chief Thomas W. Jacobs, direct descendant of the Great Seneca Chief Gayanwahia (Cornplanter)



Photo by H. H. Welter

SCOTCH PIPERS AND DRUMMERS IN FULL HIGHLAND REGALIA IN GREATER PITTSBURGH DAY PARADE

From left to right: Thomas P. Jenkinson, George McKay, Angus Moir, Donald McKay, George Parkes, James McNicol, Alex McLeod, Thomas Gow, Robert Mill (back of bass drum), David Ross, Alex McDonald, John Gordon, Samuel McKenzie, Joseph Bristow, Andrew Forsyth, William Craig, Samuel Dougal, Alex Urquhart, George Gray, Alex Forges.



Courtesy Gazette Times

FLOAT REPRESENTING "WASHINGTON AND GIST CROSSING THE ALLEGHENY RIVER, 1753"



Courtesy Gazette Times

FLOAT REPRESENTING THE RAISING OF THE BRITISH FLAG OVER THE RUINS OF FORT DUQUENNE IN 1758
GENERAL FORBES AND ANDREW CARNEGIE, COLONIAL AND HIGH LAND SOLDIERS AND DRUMMER-BOY
Men on Float - Duncan McIntosh, William Will, Sr., William Southerland, John Scott, David Will, Walter Hogg, George Atkinson.

Float—"Washington and Gist crossing the Allegheny River, 1753."

On the 11th of December, 1753, Major George Washington, with Christopher Gist as guide, Abraham Van Braam as interpreter, and four or five woodsmen, presented himself as bearer of a letter from Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia to the commander of Fort Le Bœuf. He was kindly received. In fact, no form of courtesy was omitted during the three days occupied by St. Pierre in framing his reply to Governor Dinwiddie's letter. This letter expressed astonishment that his (St. Pierre's) troops should build forts upon lands so notoriously known to be the property of Great Britain, and demanded their immediate and peaceable departure. In his answer, St. Pierre said he had acted in accordance with the commands of his general, that he would forward Governor Dinwiddie's letter to the Marquis Duquesne, and await his orders.

It was on his return journey that Washington twice escaped death. First from the gun of a French Indian; then in attempting to cross the Allegheny, which was filled with ice, on a raft, which he and his companions had hastily constructed with the help of one hatchet between them. He was thrown into the river and narrowly escaped drowning; but Gist succeeded in dragging him out of the water, and the party landed on Wainwrights Island, about opposite the foot of Thirty-third Street. On making his report Washington recommended that a fort be built at the forks of the Ohio.—Fort Duquesne and Fort Pitt.

Float—"Representing the raising of the British Flag over the ruins of Fort Duquesne in 1758."

General Forbes and Andrew Carnegie. Colonial and highland soldiers and drummer boy.

On November 18, 1758, 2,500 picked men, led by General Forbes, without tents or baggage, without wagons or artillery except a few light pieces, began their march.

On the evening of the 24th they encamped on the hills around Turtle Creek, and at midnight

the sentinels heard a heavy boom as if a magazine had exploded. In the morning the march was resumed. After the advance guard came Forbes carried on a litter, the troops following in three columns; the Highlanders in the center, headed by Montgomery, the Royal Americans and Provincials on the right and left, under Bouquet and Washington. Slowly they made their way beneath an endless entanglement of bare branches. The Highlanders were goaded to madness by seeing as they approached the fort the heads of their countrymen, who had fallen when Grant made his rash attack, stuck on poles around which their plaids had been wrapped in imitation of petticoats. Foaming with rage they rushed forward, abandoning their muskets and drawing their broadswords; but their fury was in vain, for when they reached a point where the fort should have been in sight, there was nothing between them and the hills on the opposite banks of the Monongahela and Allegheny but a mass of blackened and smoldering ruins. The enemy, after burning the barracks and storehouses, had blown up the fortifications and retreated, some down the Ohio, others overland to Presque Isle, and others up the Allegheny to Venango.—Fort Duquesne and Fort Pitt.

Float—"The French and Indian War" (1758).

The ruins of the fort; the defeat of the French and Indians by the English and Colonial forces represented by a lion rampant over the body of a French soldier; French and Indians crouching behind the ruins of the fort, their cannon and firearms broken.

Float—"The Early Settlers" (1759-1764).

The dangers surrounding the pioneer portrayed by the log cabin in the forest and the nearby Indian camp and warriors.

Float—"The Pontiac War."

Showing the atrocities practiced upon the early settlers by the Indians; the burning cabin and the prisoner being tortured at the stake by his Indian captors.

Conspiracy of Pontiac.

The definite treaty of peace between England,



Courtesy Chronicle Telegraph

FLOAT REPRESENTING THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR (1758)



Courtesy Chronicle Telegraph

"THE EARLY SETTLERS" (1759-1764)

The dangers surrounding the pioneer portrayed by the log cabin in the forest, and the nearby Indian camp and warriors

Spain and France was signed February 10, 1763, but before that time Pontiac, the great chief of the Ottawas, was planning his conspiracy which carried death and desolation throughout the frontier.

When the news of this Indian uprising reached General Amherst he ordered Colonel Bouquet to march with a detachment of 500 men to the relief of the besieged forts. Detroit was saved after a long and close siege. Forts Pitt and Niagara narrowly escaped, while Le Boeuf, Venango, Presque Isle, Miamis, St. Joseph, Ouachtanon, Sandusky and Michillimackinac all fell into the hands of the Indians. Their garrisons were either butchered on the spot, or carried off to be tortured for the amusement of their cruel captors.

"On July 25th, Bouquet reached Fort Bedford, where he was fortunate in securing twenty backwoodsmen to go with him. This little army toiled on through the blazing heat of July over the Alleghanies, and reached Fort Ligonier August 2d, the Indians, who had besieged the fort for two months, disappearing at the approach of the troop. Here Bouquet left his oxen and wagons and resumed his march on the 4th. On the 5th, about noon, he encountered the enemy at Bushy Run. The battle raged for two days, and ended in a total rout of the savages. The loss of the British was 115 men and 8 officers. The distance to Fort Pitt was 25 miles, which place was reached on the 10th. The enemy had abandoned the siege and marched to unite their forces with those which

attacked Colonel Bouquet at Bushy Run. The savages continued their hasty retreat, but Colonel Bouquet's force was not sufficient to enable him to pursue the enemy beyond the Ohio, and he was obliged to content himself with supplying Fort Pitt and other forts with provisions, ammunition and stores.

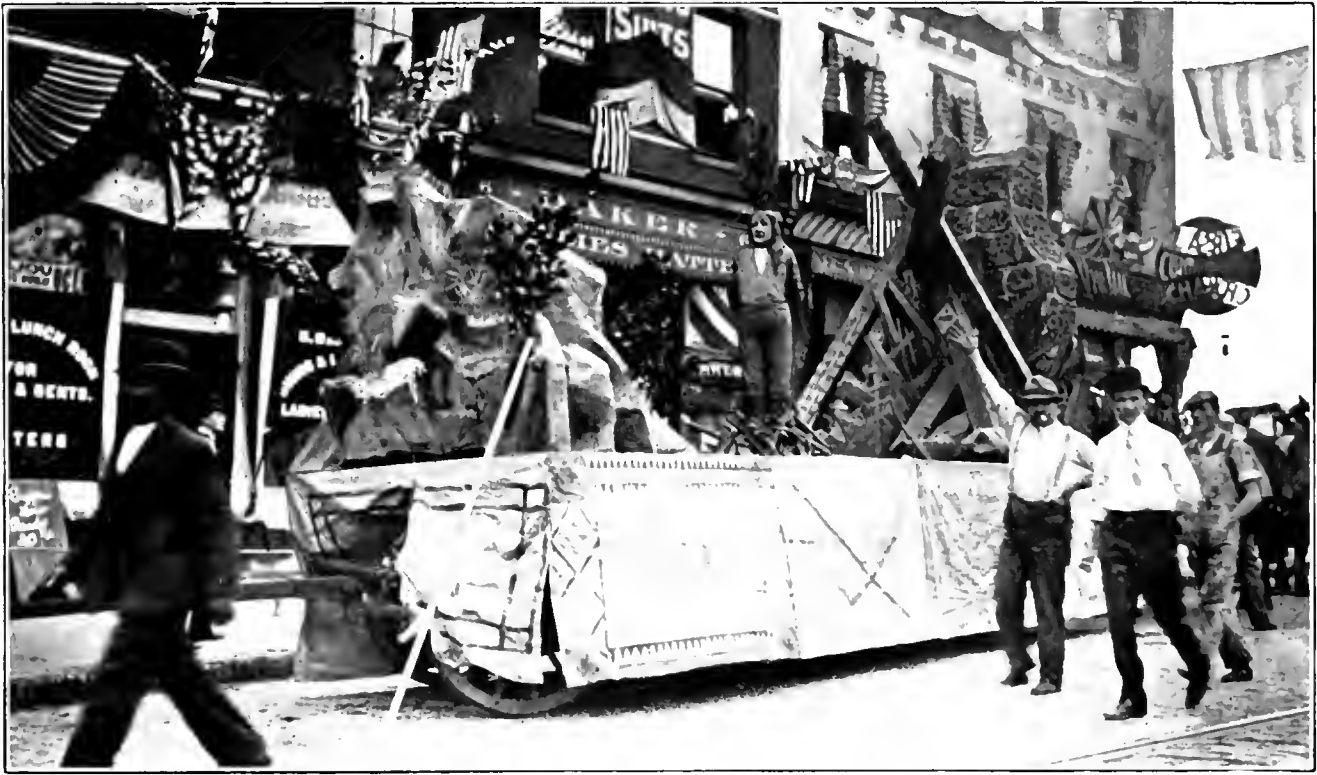
It was at this time (1764) that Colonel Bouquet built the little redoubt which is now not only all that remains of Fort Pitt, but the only existing monument of British occupancy in the region.—Fort Duquesne and Fort Pitt.

Float — "The Wars of 1776 and 1812."

Tableau symbolizing the victory of the colonists over the English forces. The Rising Sun of Liberty dissipating the clouds of war.

During the struggle for independence the settlements west of the Alleghanies had little to fear from the invading armies of Great Britain; but influenced by the English the Indians again began their ravages.

Fort Pitt was at this time under the command of Captain John Neville, and was the center of Government authority. Just two days after the Declaration of Independence, but long before the news of it could have crossed the mountains, we read of a conference at Fort Pitt between Major Trent, Major Ward, Captain Neville and other officers of the garrison, with the famous Pontiac, Guyasuta, Captain Pipe and other representatives of the Six Nations. Guyasuta was the chief speaker. — Fort Duquesne and Fort Pitt.



Courtesy Gazette Times

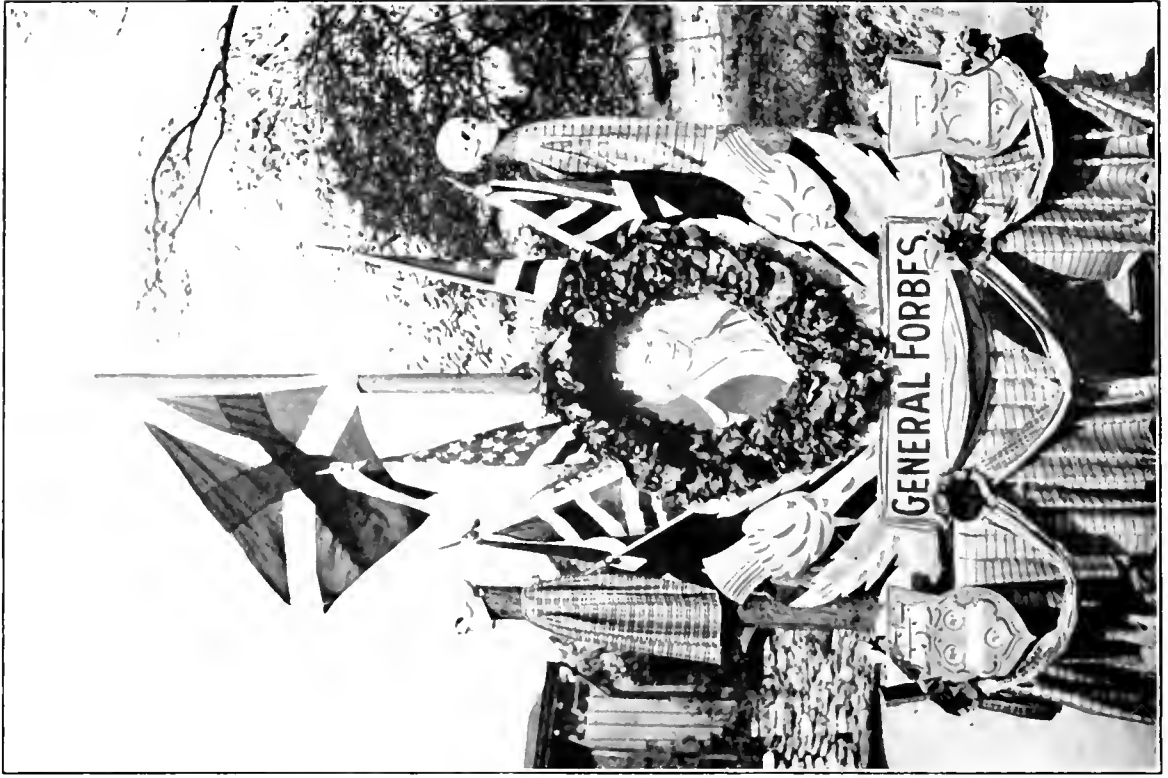
"THE PONTIAC WAR"

Showing the atrocities practiced upon the early settlers by the Indians, the burning cabin, and the prisoner being tortured at the stake by his Indian captors.



Courtesy Gazette Times

FLOAT REPRESENTING "THE WARS OF 1776 AND 1812"



FRONT END OF THE FORBES AND CARNEGIE FLOAT IN
SESQUI-CENTENNIAL PARADE



REAR END OF THE FORBES AND CARNEGIE FLOAT IN
SESQUI-CENTENNIAL PARADE



Courtesy Dispatch

The following Scotchmen who took a prominent part in the Sesqui-centennial are: Thomas P. Jenkinson, George McKay, Angus Moir, Donald McKay, James McNichol, Thomas Gow, Alex. McDonald, Alex. McLeod, Joe McKenzie, Samuel Dougal, Robert Mill, William Craig, Andrew Forsyth.



Courtesy Gazette-Times

CORNPLANTER INDIANS MARCHING
Headed by Chief Thomas W. Jacobs



FLOAT REPRESENTING THE ARMY, 1861-65, MANNED AND EQUIPPED BY YOUNG MEN



FIFE AND DRUM CORPS COMPOSED OF VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR IN
GREATER PITTSBURGH DAY PARADE



FLOAT REPRESENTING THE UNITED STATES NAVY RECRUITING STATION AT PITTSBURGH, LIEUTENANT GILBERT CHASE, UNITED STATES NAVY, COMMANDING

Representing a modern battleship of the "Connecticut" Class: "The Greater Pittsburgh." Those on the battleship from left to right: George C. Lacock, chief machinist's mate, United States Navy; Grover C. Crim, gunner's mate, second class, United States Navy; Lieutenant Gilbert Chase, United States Navy; Frank Jackson, machinist's mate, first class, United States Navy. Those in front of battleship from left to right: Edward W. McMillan, hospital steward, United States Navy; Henry Ebert, painter third class, United States Navy; George Meyers, coxswain, United States Navy; Arthur P. Sanborn, landsman for electrician, United States Navy; Coy E. Bonner, apprentice seaman, United States Navy. (The last two named were recruits just enlisted.)

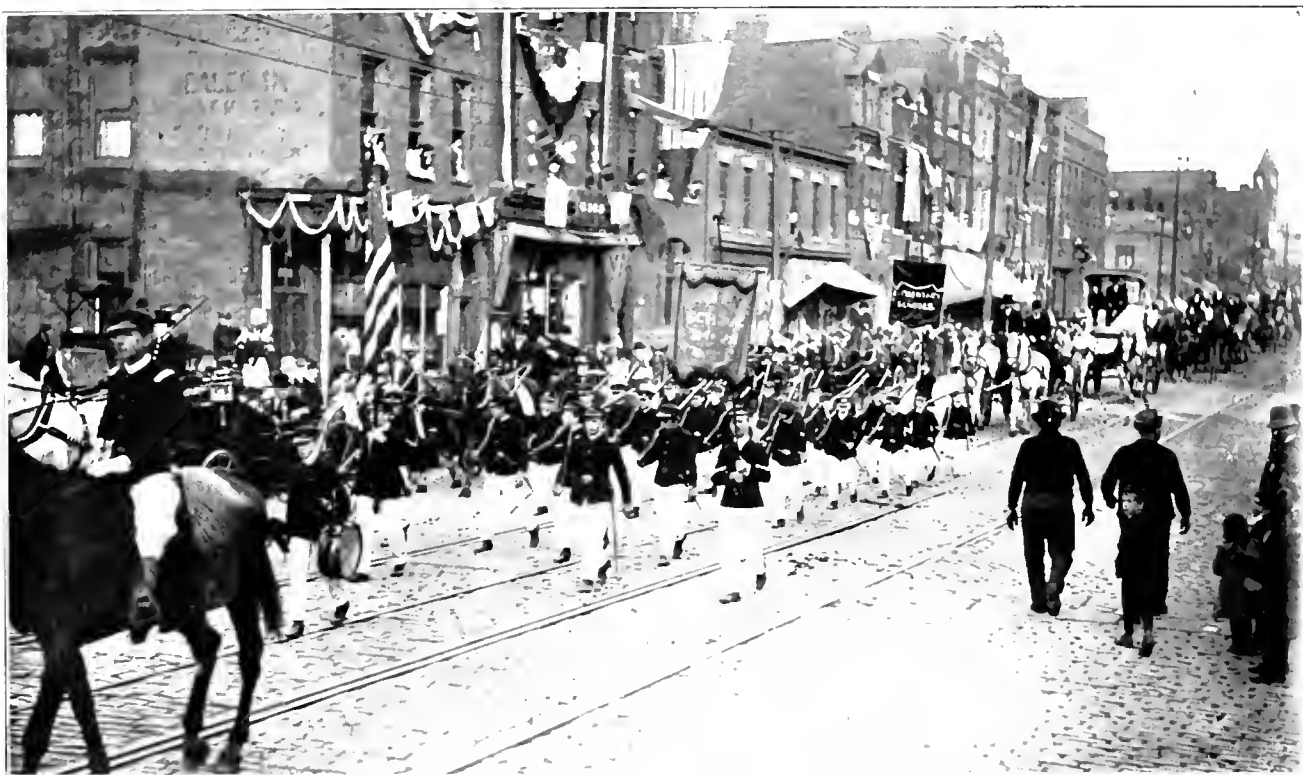
In addition to these men shown in the photograph, James C. Masters, chief yeoman, United States Navy, and J. B. Hand, chief gunner's mate, United States Navy, formed a part of the crew of this battleship.



BOYS' BRIGADE IN THE SESQUICENTENNIAL PARADE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1908
Marching in form of cross. Colonel H. P. Pope, Marshal. This was a pretty feature of the parade and received lots of favorable comments



THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE MADE A GRAND SHOWING IN THE GREATER PITTSBURGH DAY PARADE



ONE HUNDRED BOYS FROM GRADE SCHOOLS, REPRESENTING THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS OF PITTSBURGH



ONE HUNDRED YOUNG MEN FROM THE PITTSBURGH HIGH SCHOOL, REPRESENTING THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF PITTSBURGH



FLOAT REPRESENTING HIGHER EDUCATION

The buildings of the proposed University of Pittsburgh surrounded by figures in cap and gown, representing the various professions



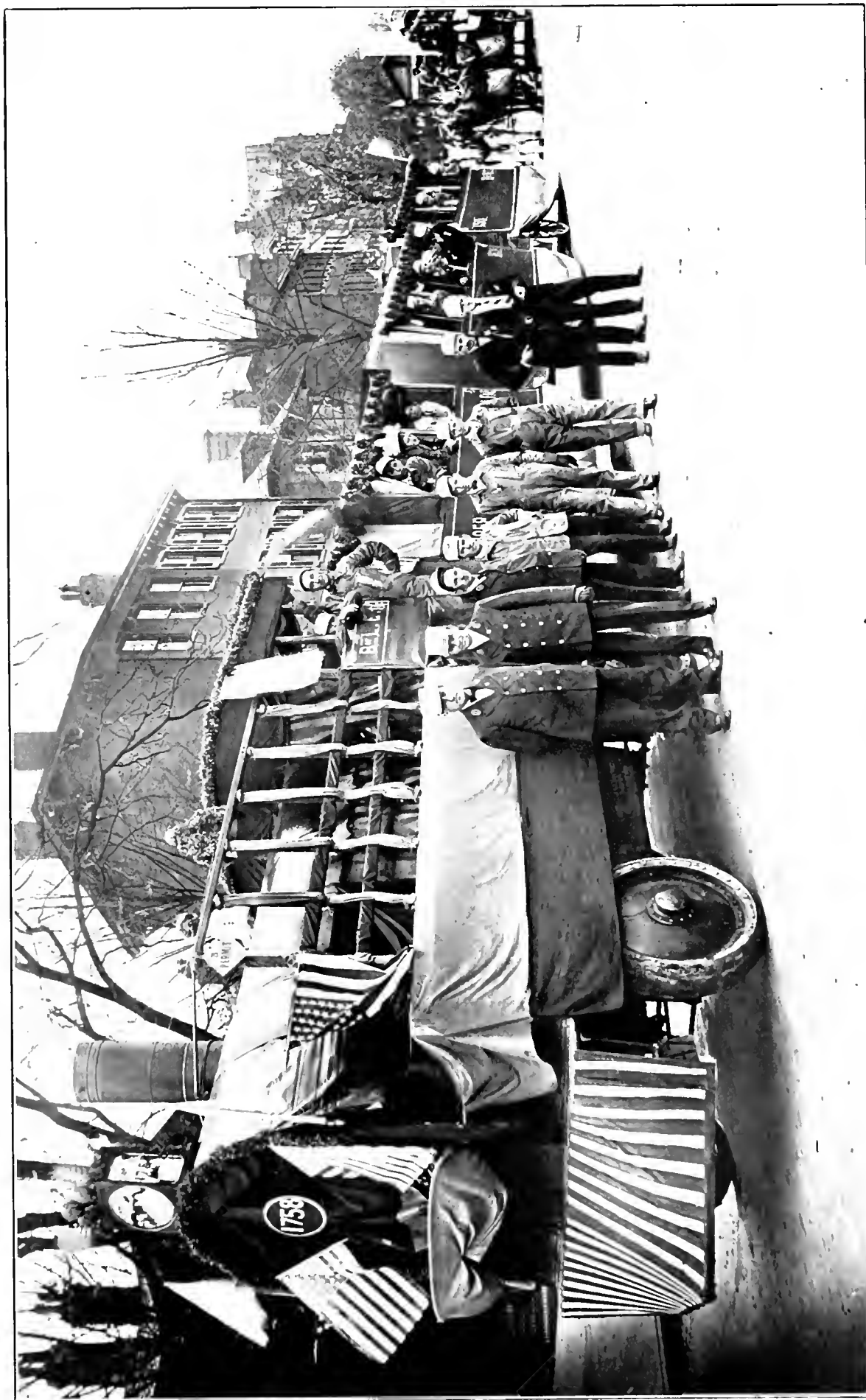
ONE HUNDRED MEN FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, REPRESENTING HIGHER EDUCATION



CARNEGIE TECHNICAL SCHOOL FLOAT

"Education and Labor"

From left to right: George H. Clapp, Chairman Executive Committee University of Pittsburgh, Dr. S. B. McCormick, Chancellor University of Pittsburgh, Rev. S. B. Linhart, Secretary University of Pittsburgh, Dr. William J. Holland, Vice-President C. W. Fairbanks, Governor Edwin S. Stuart, Dr. J. A. Brashear; George C. Palmer, architect, and General Horace Porter.



FLOAT OF THE TRAINMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

An engine and train of cars with a crew of ten men, representing a passenger train and the different classes of railroad men at work. (The large automobile truck which is transformed into a locomotive in the display is secured through the courtesy of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.)



FLOAT OF THE PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION
A complete up-to-date bathroom, a display of old pumps to represent plumbing of 1758, and a display of lead work



GREAT SHOWING OF THE BUTCHERS' ASSOCIATION

Two Hundred Representatives, Uniformed and Mounted, Sesqui-Centennial Parade, Thursday, October 1, 1908



CHARLES J. GRAHAM
Marshal, Manufacturers' Division, Greater Pittsburgh Day Parade



C. W. GRAY
Aid Manufacturers' Division Greater Pittsburgh Day Parade



H. C. GRAHAM
Aid Manufacturers' Division Greater Pittsburgh Day Parade



MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

Charles J. Graham, Marshal; John N. Niebaum, Adjutant. Aides: from left to right: H. C. Graham, W. G. Mortland, Dr. J. B. Reed, John H. Niebaum, Adjutant D. H. Coble, F. J. Lanahan, Harry Murdoch, R. L. Mason, J. C. Simm, Charles E. Breitwieser, John Eichley, Jr., W. G. Clyde, J. M. Gillespie, Charles J. Graham, Marshal; D. A. Ripley, J. R. Swift, Charles W. Gray, C. W. Cantrell, C. J. Coleman, F. A. Dunn.



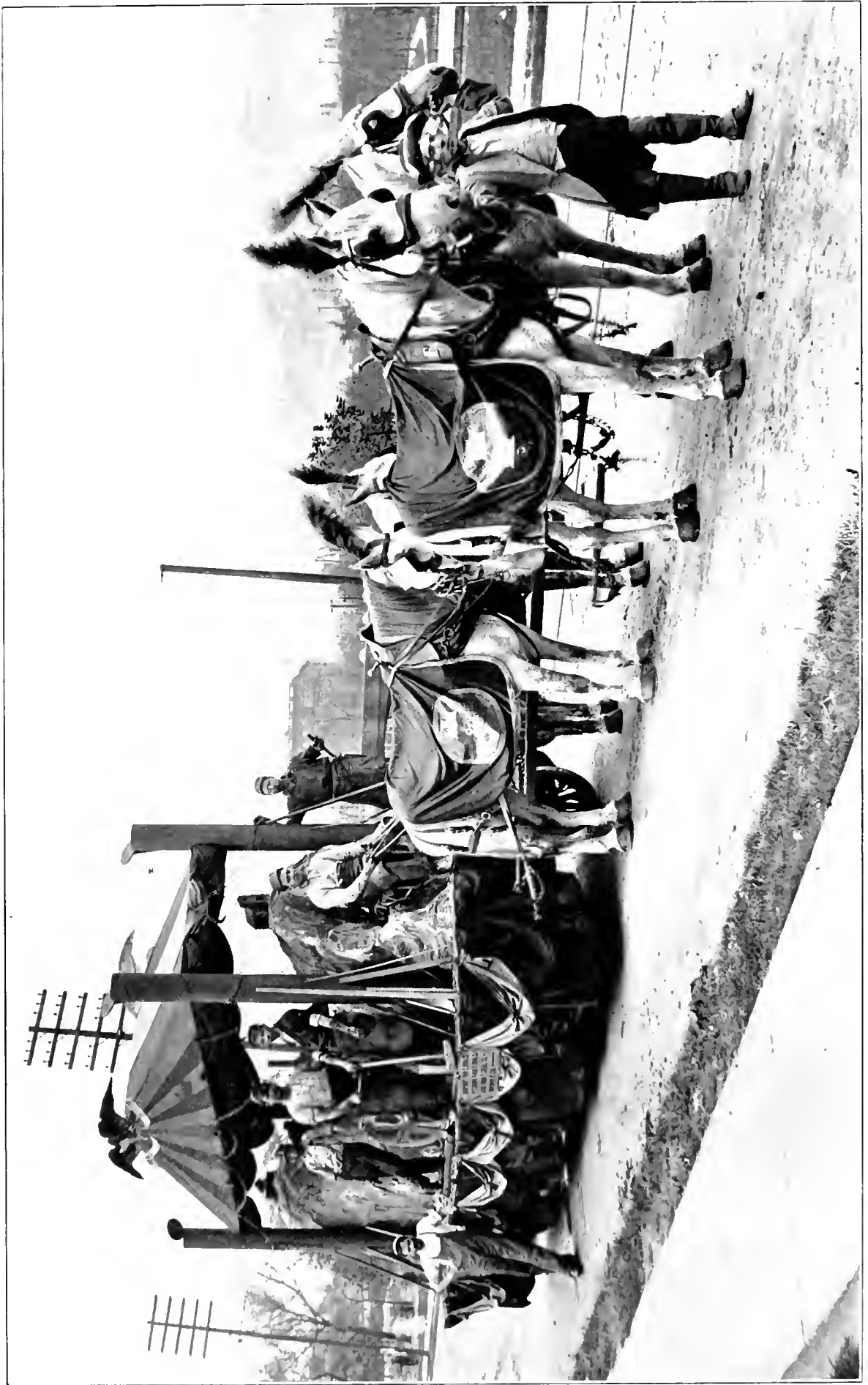
W. G. CLYDE
Aid Manufacturers' Division Greater Pittsburgh Day Parade



D. H. COBLE
Aid Manufacturers' Division Greater Pittsburgh Day Parade



J. R. SWIFT
Aid Manufacturers' Division Greater Pittsburgh Day Parade



Symbolizing the various elements which contribute to Greater Pittsburgh's industrial pre-eminence — manufacturers, commerce, transportation



FLOAT OF JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL COMPANY

Portraying the manufacture of steel by modern methods — the iron ore; the Bessemer converter and its products

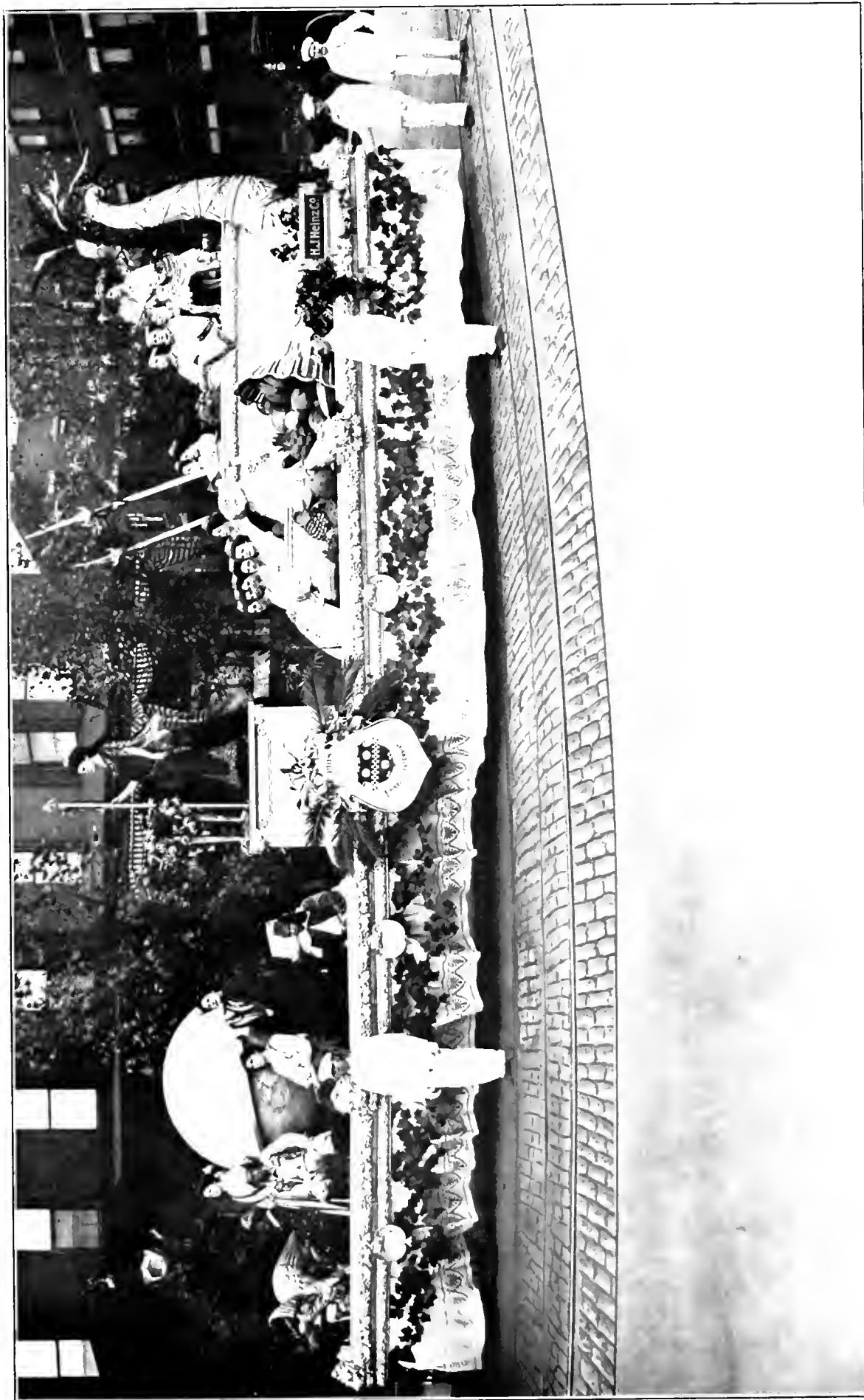


FLOAT OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

Symbolizing the glass making industry. The Glass King seated on a throne of glass, over which extends a canopy composed of articles of glass in various colors. From an overturned furnace flows a stream of molten glass.



THIRTY COAL-BLACK HORSES, WITH THIRTY ATTENDANTS CLOTHED IN WHITE
Made a great showing. This, with the Heinz Float, was a beautiful sight



H. J. HEINZ COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS OF "THE '57 VARIETIES" PURE FOOD PRODUCTS

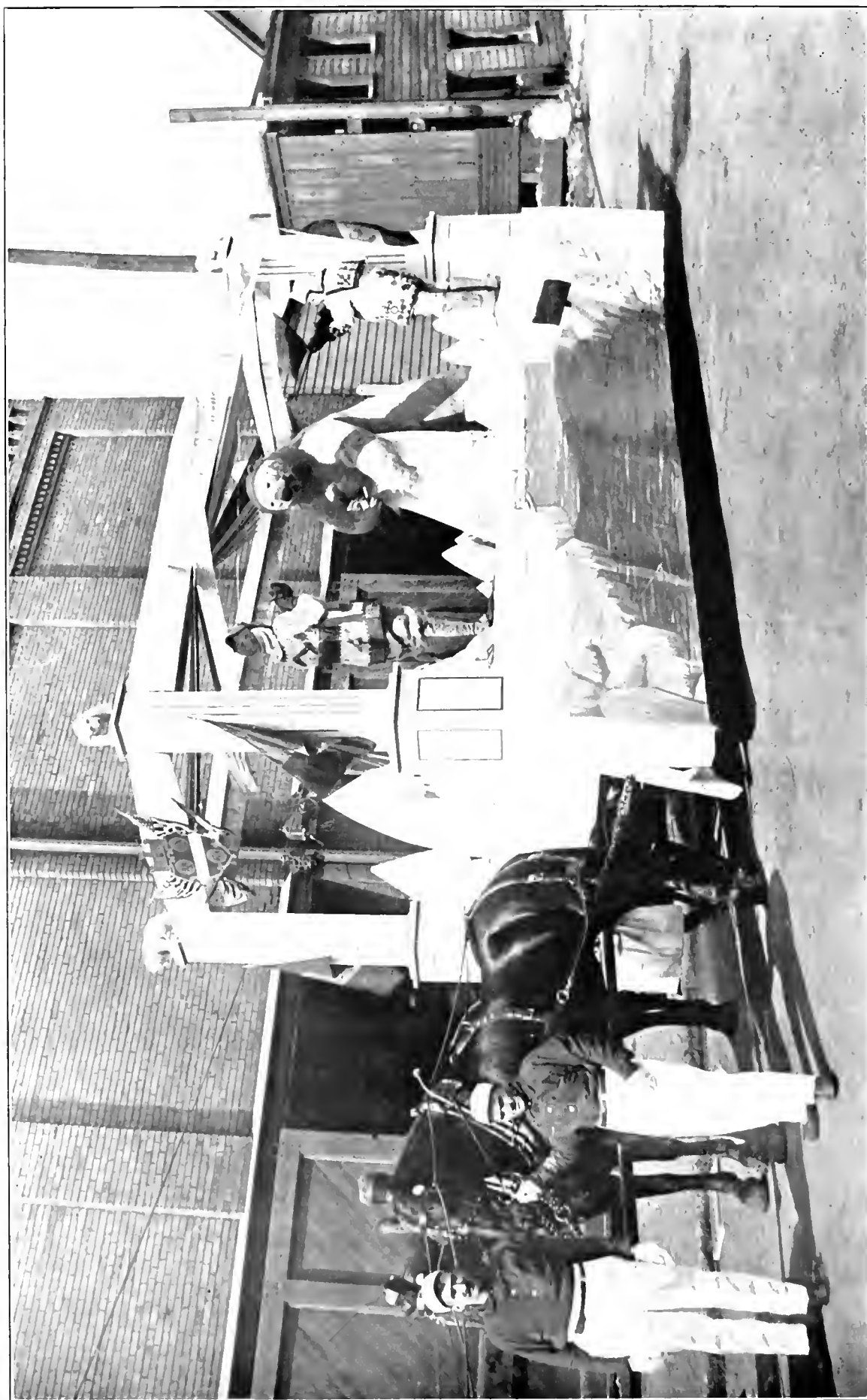
Whose main plant, the largest establishment of its kind in the world, is located at Pittsburgh, was represented by an allegorical float bearing the goddess Ceres surrounded by her handmaidens, presenting to Miss Pittsburgh the fruits of the field, Miss Pittsburgh in turn distributing the food products to the nations of the world.



FLOAT OF JOHN EICHLEAV, JR., COMPANY
 Showing the evolution in buildings from the log hut to the modern steel sky-scraper



FLOAT OF JOHN EICHELEY, JR., COMPANY
Showing the modern method of moving buildings from place to place. An actual reproduction of a building moved by this company



FLOAT OF THE CONSOLIDATED ICE COMPANY

An Arctic scene; the polar bear; showing ice formed by Nature, as compared with artificial ice as manufactured to-day.



FLOAT OF RITER-CONLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY
A reproduction of a modern blast-furnace, with its accessories.

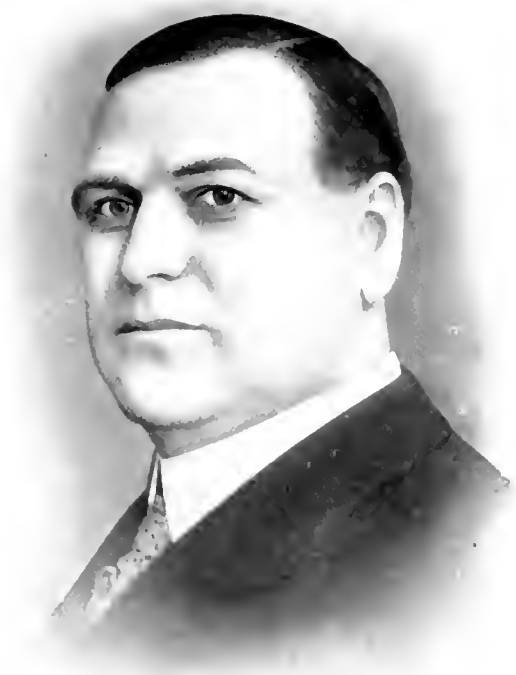


A. GARRISON FOUNDRY COMPANY FLOAT

Showing the evolution of the roll-making industry in Pittsburgh; the old Pittsburgh foundry, which stood at Fifth and Smithfield streets, where cannon balls were manufactured for Commodore Perry on Lake Erie; a small roll made in 1812, and a mammoth roll weighing many tons, manufactured in 1908



ELECTRIC RENOVATOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY FLOAT
The evolution of house cleaning: Cinderella in the chimney corner; the modern mechanical cleaning apparatus



FRANK R. BABCOCK
Marshal Eighth Division



ADAM WILSON
Aid to Marshal Babcock



SAML. McCLEMENTS
Aid to Marshal Babcock



O. H. BABCOCK
Aid to Marshal Babcock



E. M. DIEBOLD
Aid to Marshal Babcock



H. L. BLIND
Aid to Marshal Babcock



W. M. FURRY
Aid to Marshal Babcock



THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SYSTEM BRINGING THE PRODUCTS OF THE COUNTRY TO PITTSBURGH

Father Pitt on an elevated stage at the rear of the float; on either side of Father Pitt, two female figures representing the Allegheny and the Monongahela valleys (these valleys meeting at Pittsburgh at the headwaters of the Ohio River); a modern overhead traveling crane, representing the methods of handling heavy material in the large industries for which Pittsburgh is noted; approaching Father Pitt a female figure representing the Pennsylvania Railroad System; in her train figures properly costumed to represent the industries which contribute to Pittsburgh's wealth.

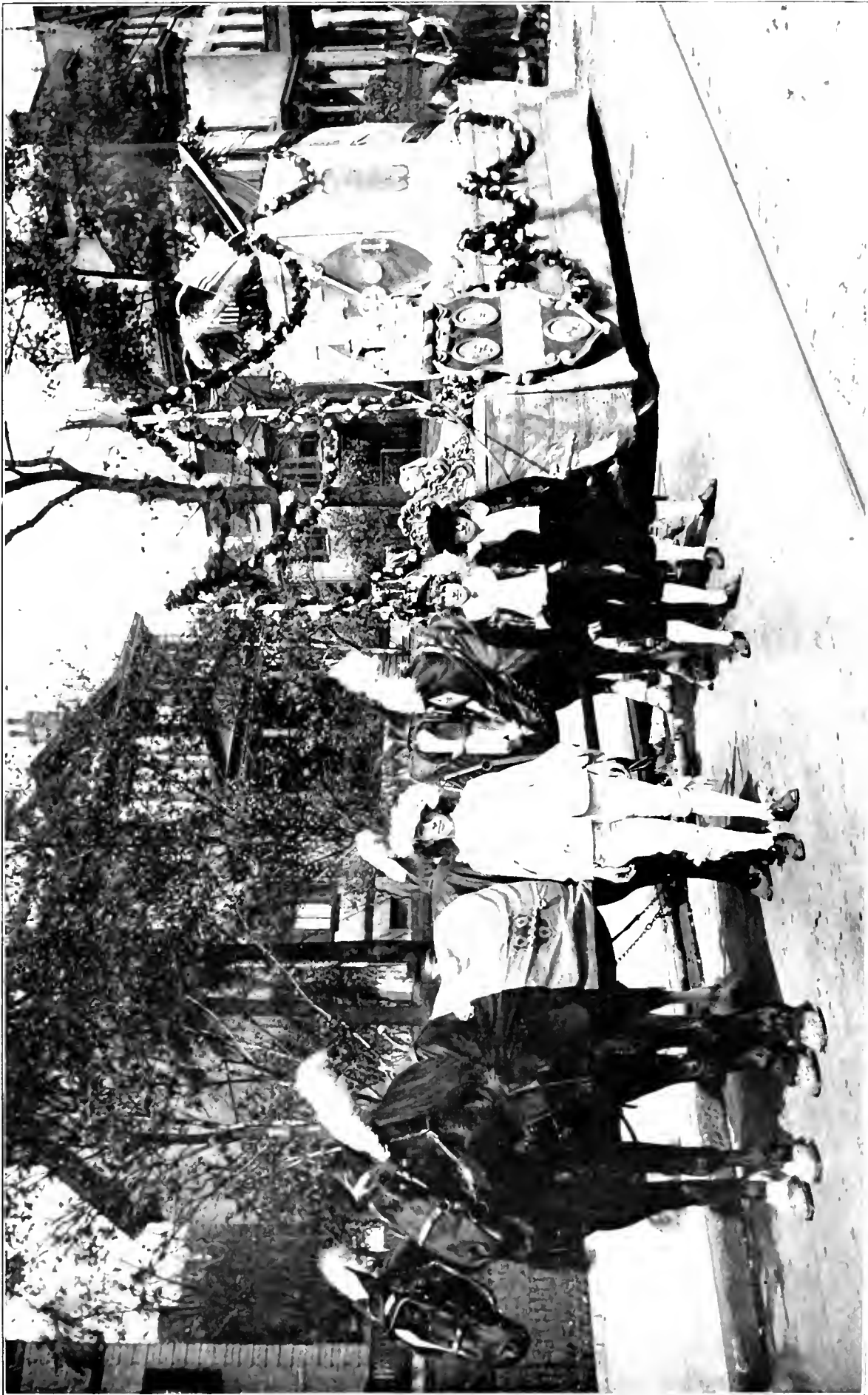


FLOAT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SYSTEM

Representing a steel plant bordering on a river, characteristic of the steel industries along the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers; river transportation represented by the stern wheel steamboat and coal barges; rail transportation represented by a railroad yard with locomotives and cars bringing the raw material to the mill and carrying away the finished product for distribution throughout the country.



FLOAT OF JOSEPH HORNE COMPANY
Showing the evolution of dress as worn in Pittsburgh from 1758 to the present time. One of the most elaborate floats in the parade.



THE ASSOCIATED BANKS OF PITTSBURGH FLOAT

Fidelity and watchfulness symbolized by the watchdogs guarding the savings of the people; reproduction of a modern safe-deposit vault, to represent care and safety. Strength denoted by the columns at the rear end of the float.



McCREEY & COMPANY'S HORSES AND FLOAT
Both men and horses were costumed expressly for the Greater Pittsburgh Day parade



McCREEY & COMPANY FLOAT

The McCreey colors, white and gold, worked out in a throne covered by a canopy upheld by figures in Grecian costumes surrounding the throne



FLOAT OF RETAIL LUMBER DEALERS ASSOCIATION OF GREATER PITTSBURGH

The evolution in the methods of transporting timber; the method in use a century ago represented by the boatman's shanty upon it.



EDWIN M. HILL
President Retail Lumber Dealers Association



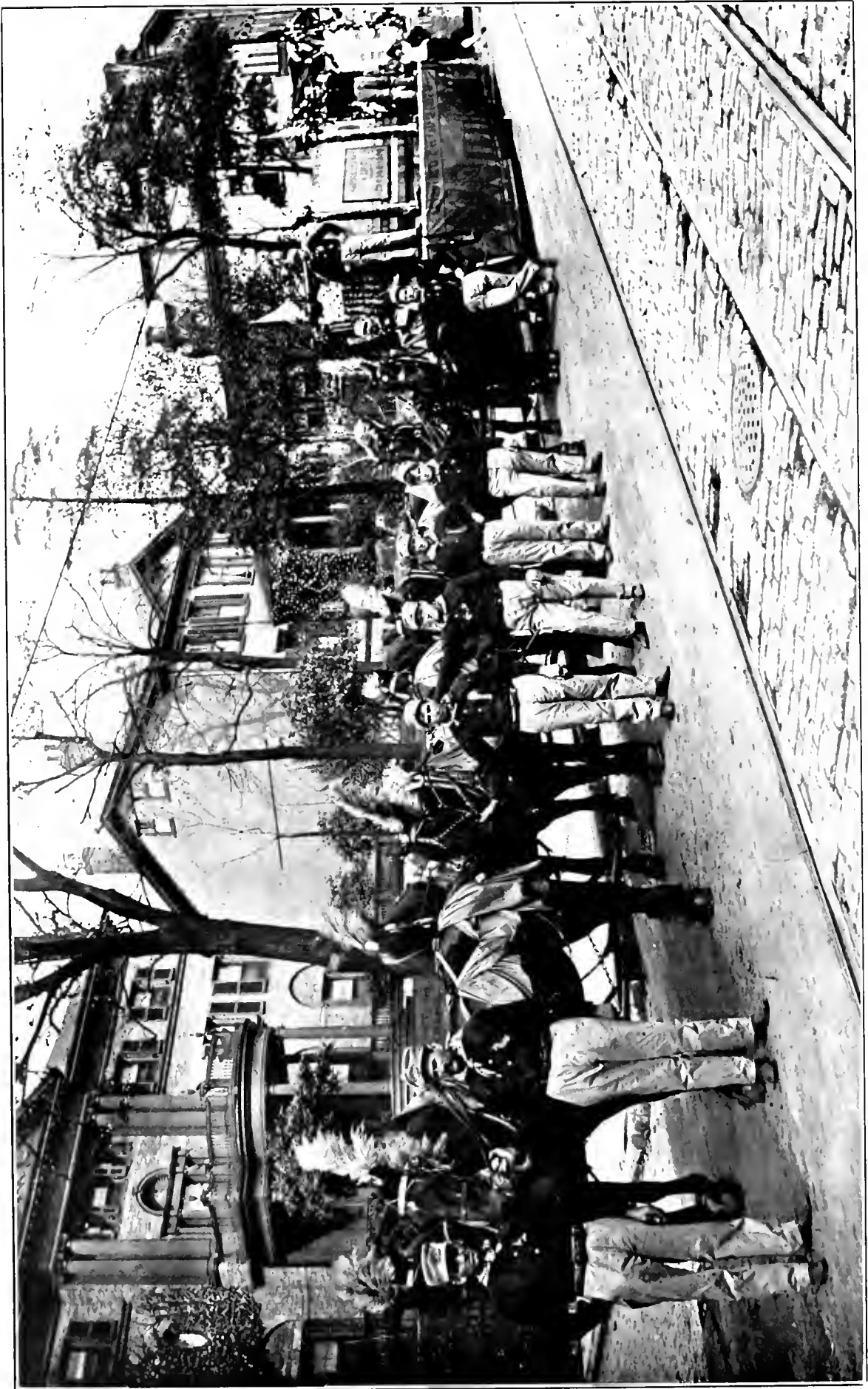
WALTER E. AHLERS
Treasurer Retail Lumber Dealers Association



ALBERT J. RIGHTOR
Secretary Retail Lumber Dealers Association



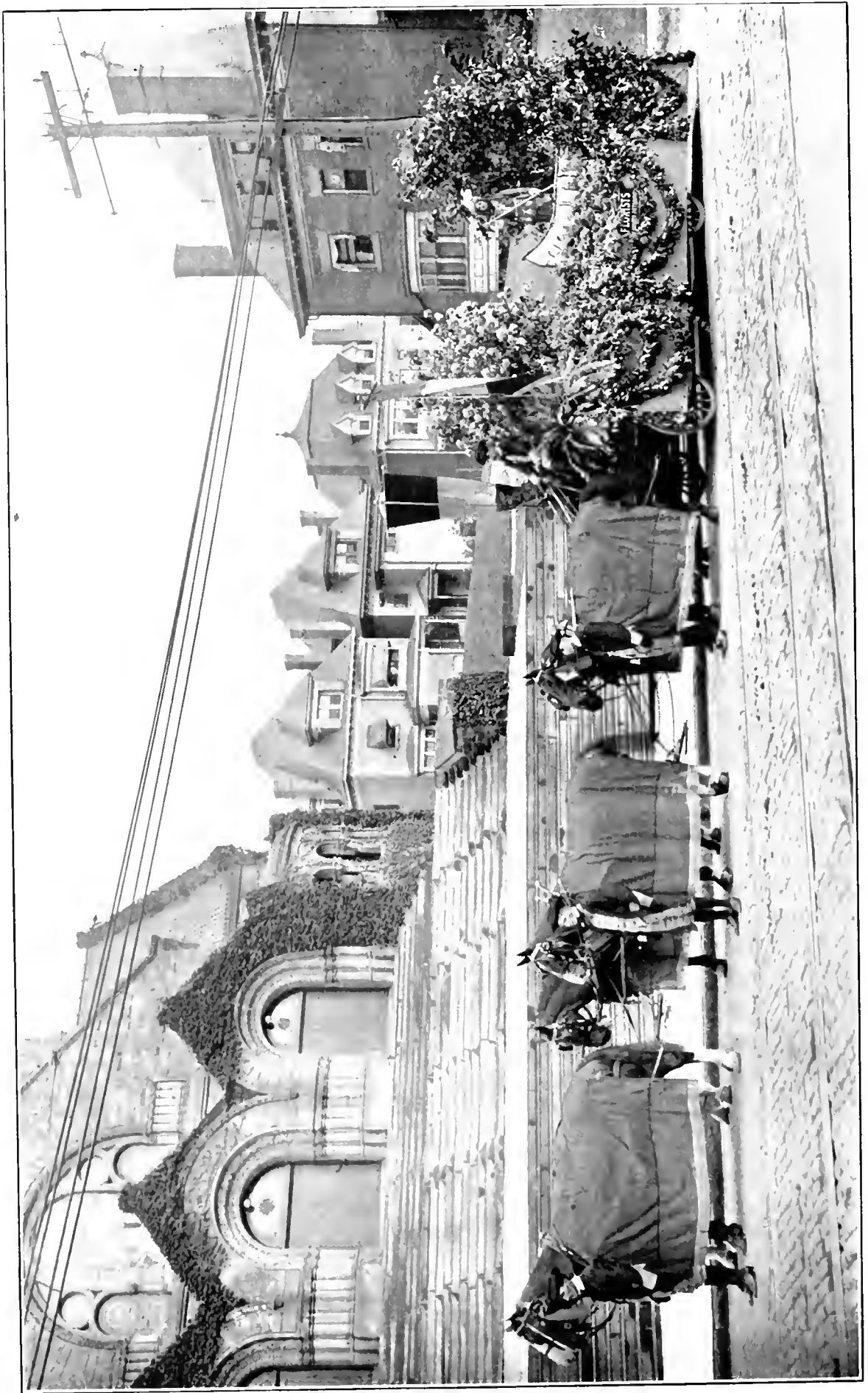
JAMES J. MUNN
Retail Lumber Dealers Association



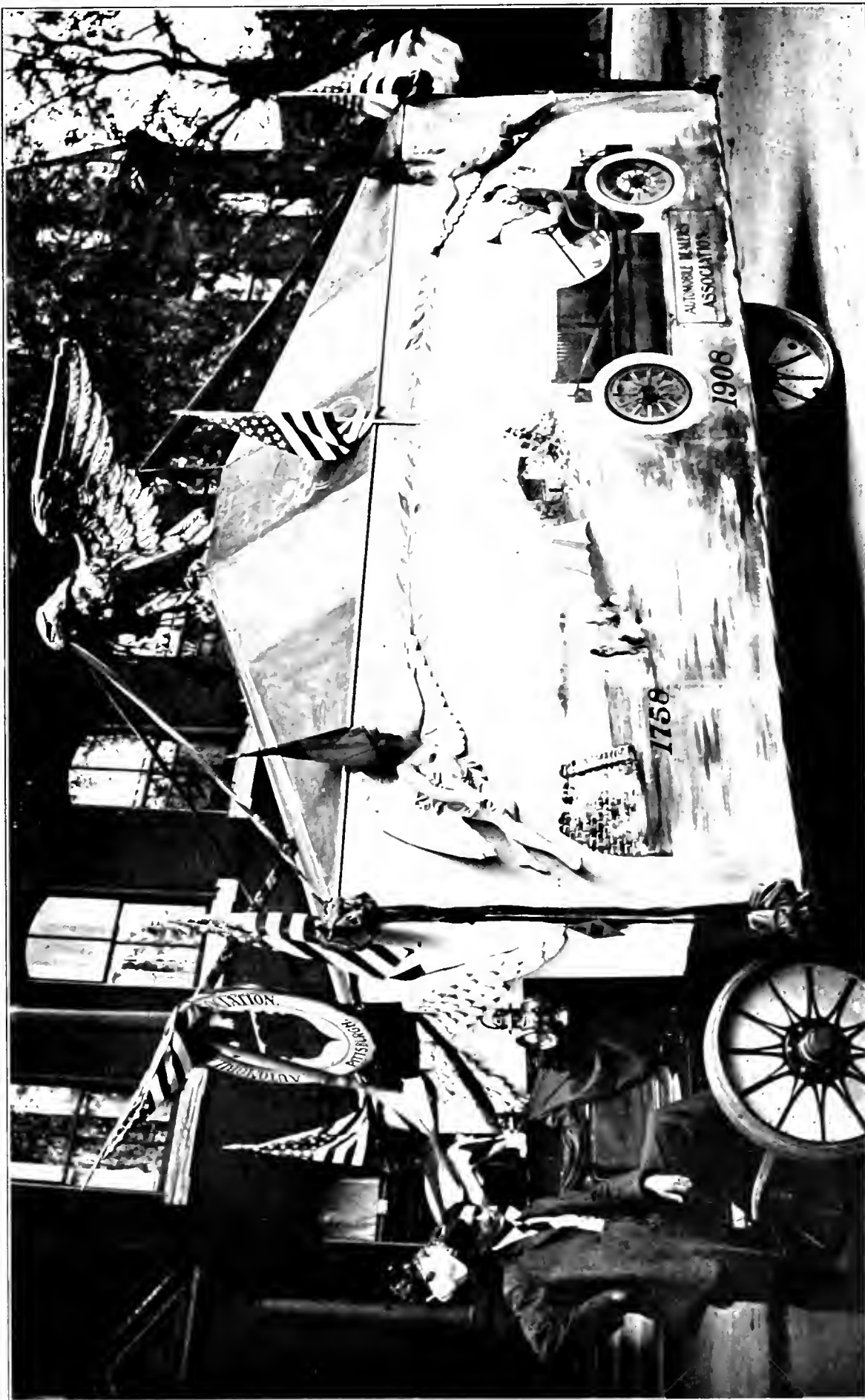
FLOAT OF RETAIL LUMBER DEALERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREATER PITTSBURGH
The modern method of transporting lumber represented by the freight car loaded with lumber.



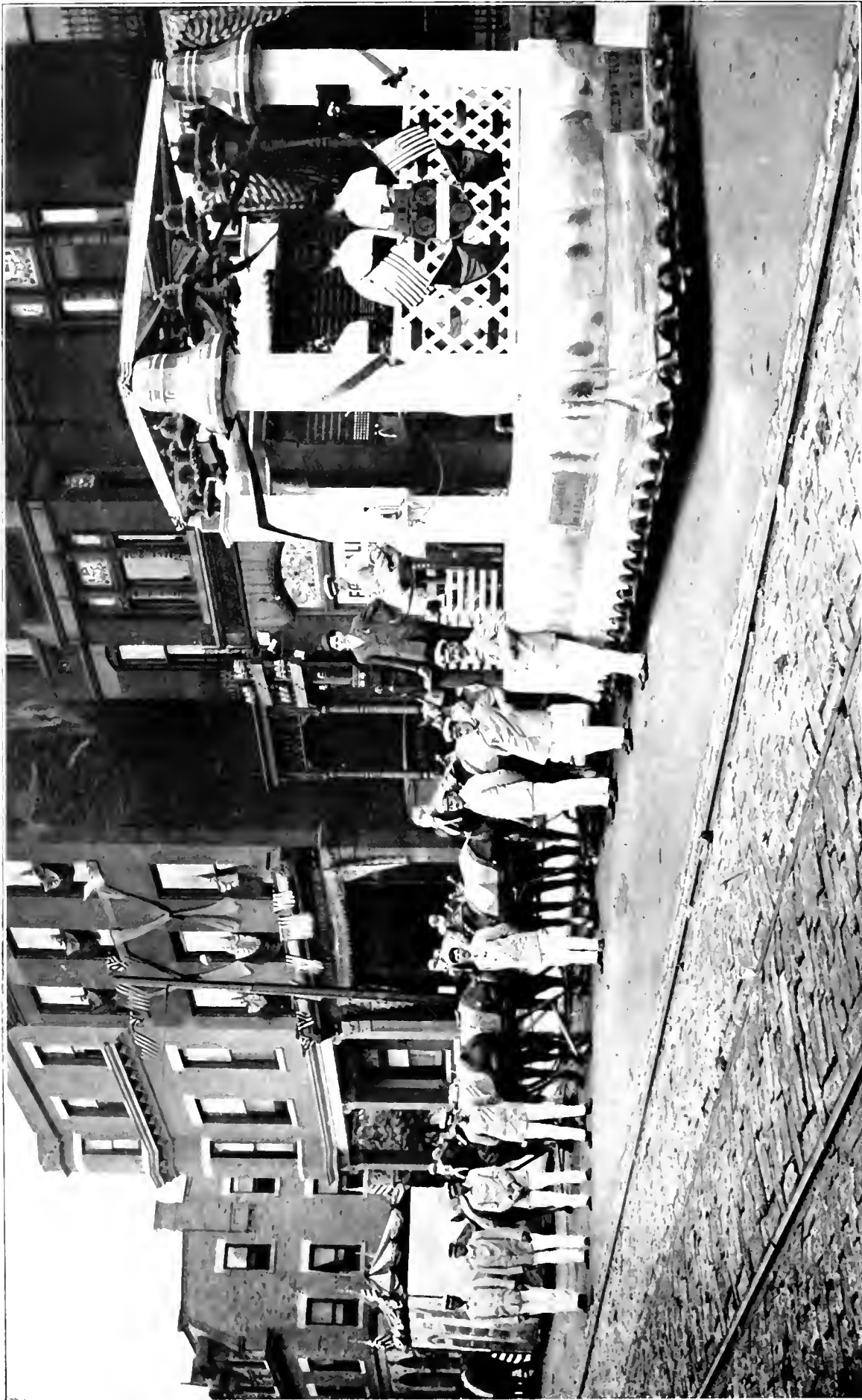
FLOAT OF E. M. DIEBOLD LUMBER COMPANY
The progress of the log from the forest to the finished material.



FLOAT OF THE FLORISTS' CLUB OF PITTSBURGH
The primeval forest and its luxuriance of wild flowers and foliage. An Indian maiden in her canoe. Modern floral decorations.



AUTOMOBILE DEALERS ASSOCIATION OF PITTSBURGH
"The Winged Wheel." Mercury outdistanced



CENTRAL DISTRICT AND PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY FLOAT

The evolution in the telephone business in Pittsburgh since 1879. The first telephone switchboard, installed in the first National Bank in 1879; capacity, ten lines, with forty subscribers; operated by a boy. An old telephone pole, carrying old-style iron wires. Interior of an old time telephone office. The present represented by the interior of a modern telephone office; up-to-date switchboard.

MARDI GRAS ON SOUTH SIDE

Twenty thousand people lined Carson Street, South Side, last night to witness the Mardi Gras parade arranged by the business men of that section as a precursor to the great parade that is to take place this afternoon. Last night everything that conduced to fun and a good time was permitted. There was no roughness and a very little disorder, and the merry thousands who participated in the jollification enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content.

The South Side celebration is intended primarily for South Siders. Visitors from other sections of the city are welcome: they were even permitted yesterday to participate in the several athletic contests held at the recreation grounds in South Twenty-second Street and South Ninth Street. These contests were indulged in by young and old alike, and substantial prizes were provided by the merchants for each event.

The chief feature yesterday was the setting at liberty (for a while) of the greased pig. The porker, weighing 150 pounds, went to the person who caught it. Also there went along a box of soap and several other prizes.

The pig was kept in the cellar of a saloon at Carson and South Twelfth Streets, and no person outside the committee was supposed to know when it would be turned loose.

This resulted in thousands of people taking up their stand along Carson from South Tenth to South Thirteenth Streets and waiting there for hours in the hopes of being the lucky one.

Finally, about 5 p. m., the crowd began thinning out. Then the pig made its appearance. Brought up from the cellar and prodded with a sharp stick, the porker stood demoralized for a moment; then it gave vent to a squeal of fright and indignation.

Finally, after a half-hour's hot sport, the porker was captured by a man after it had dodged under a stand in the market house.

During the early hours of the evening the crowds

devoted their attention to the merry-go-round, the Ferris wheel and dodging nigger, the country circus, the hootchie-koochie show, and the various other means of entertainment provided.

About 7 o'clock the advance guard of the masqueraders appeared and from that on until after midnight King Fun held full sway.

There was the regulation tickler fiends who threw confetti, the ones who toted along a cowbell and the ones who tried to turn the sidewalks into football fields.

On the whole, however, the affair was quite orderly, and none there was who overstepped the bounds, the aforesaid bounds being judged from a Mardi Gras standpoint.

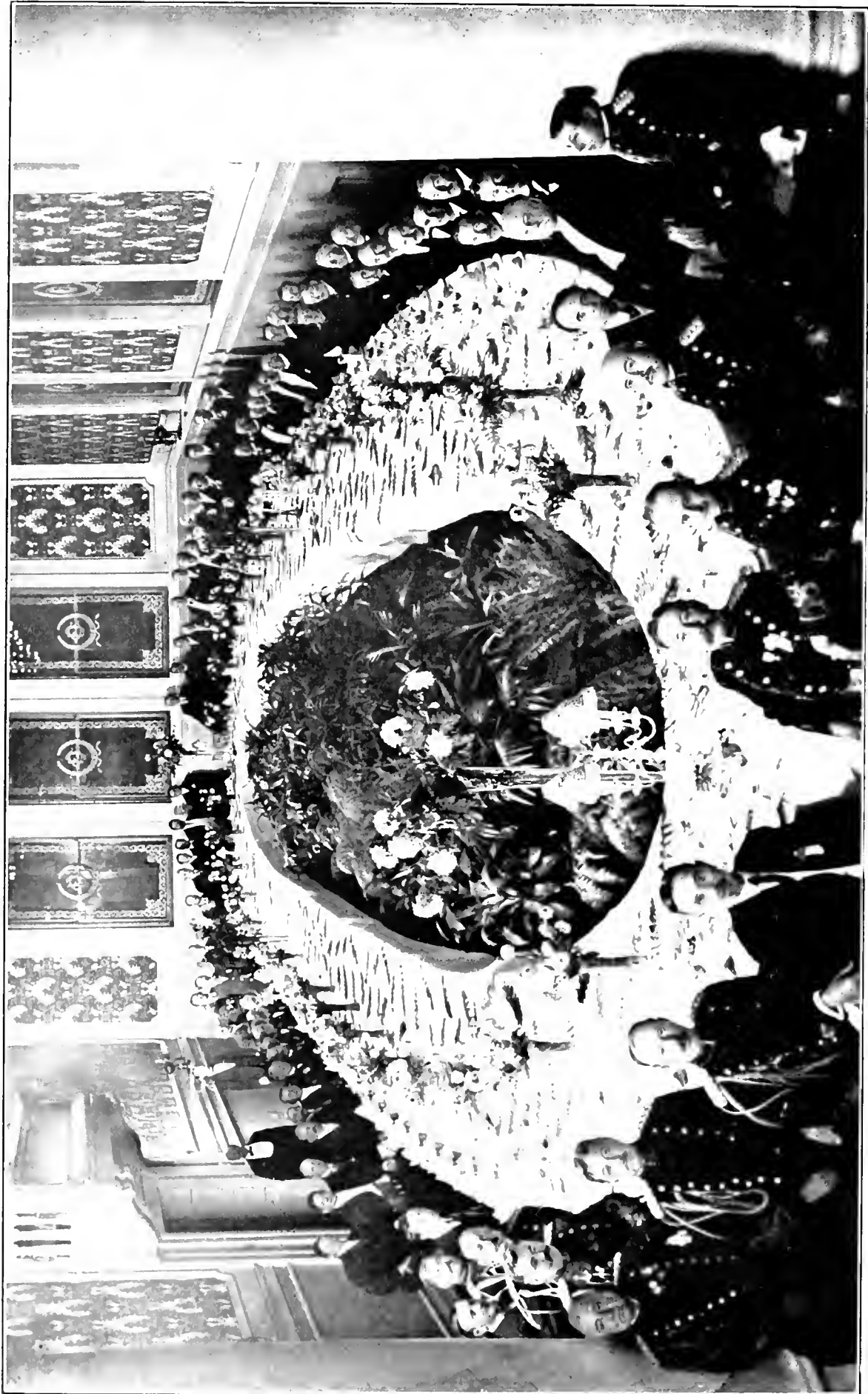
There had been no arrests made up until 11 o'clock, and at the South Thirteenth Street station it was reported that no accidents had occurred.

One pleasing feature about the South Side celebration was that many former residents of the district took advantage of the occasion to return "home" for a time, if only long enough to say "How d'ye do?" to the friends and acquaintances of the long ago.

Scores of former friends who had not met for from five to fifteen years renewed their friendship yesterday, and other scores will do the same to-day.

The men who have labored so arduously for the success of the South Side celebration have as their chairman John Reeves, for many years boss millwright in the mills of the Oliver Iron and Steel company.

Every merchant, business man and professional man, as well as most of the private citizens of the South Side has worked hard to make the affair a success. The committee Assisting chairman Reeves consists of John Dunker, Lawrence Byers, John Bergmann, John Patch, David Hughes, August Kriel, W. R. Paulin, George Long, Charles Long, George A. Jones, Thomas Friedel and J. B. Foerster. Nearly \$2,000 was raised by subscription.



DINNER AT DUQUESNE CLUB

Tendered by the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce in honor of Vice-President Fairbanks, Governor Stuart and other visiting guests, on the occasion of Greater Pittsburgh Day, in connection with the Sesqui-centennial Celebration, October 1, 1908.

GUESTS AT DUQUESNE CLUB DINNER

- MR. LEE S. SMITH, President Chamber of Commerce.
HON. EDWIN S. STUART, Governor of Pennsylvania.
MR. F. R. BABCOCK, Vice-President Chamber of Commerce.
HON. ROBERT S. MURPHY, Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania.
MR. D. P. BLACK, Vice-President Chamber of Commerce.
HON. S. W. PENNYPACKER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
HON. W. A. STONE, ex-Governor Pennsylvania.
GENERAL T. J. STEWART, Adjutant-General National Guard, Pennsylvania.
MR. D. C. RIPLEY, Director Chamber of Commerce.
HON. JOHN DALZELL, Member Congress.
MR. E. A. KITZMILLER, Director Chamber of Commerce.
HON. JOHN D. SHAFER, Allegheny County Court.
MR. J. W. KINNEAR, Director Chamber of Commerce.
HON. J. M. SWEARINGEN, Allegheny County Court.
MR. A. J. KELLY, JR., Director Chamber of Commerce.
HON. W. H. GRAHAM, Member Congress.
MR. JAS. A. HENDERSON, Director Chamber of Commerce.
W. B. RODGERS, Esq., City Solicitor.
COLONEL C. A. ROOK, Governor's staff.
HON. JAMES F. BURKE, Member Congress.
COLONEL FRANK G. SWEENEY, Governor's staff.
COLONEL J. P. PENNEY, Governor's staff.
COLONEL J. M. REID, Governor's staff.
MR. W. G. WILKINS, Director Chamber of Commerce.
COLONEL OLIVER S. HERSHMAN, Governor's staff.
COLONEL J. W. HUTCHINS, Governor's staff.
COLONEL L. T. BROWN, Governor's staff.
COLONEL J. R. WIGGINS, Governor's staff.
COLONEL LEWIS E. BEITLER, Governor's staff.
MR. HAMILTON STEWART, Director Chamber of Commerce.
COLONEL FRED E. PUSEY, Governor's staff.
HON. A. B. MILLAR, Secretary to Governor.
MR. A. M. HANAUER, Director Chamber of Commerce.
SERGEANT W. L. HICKS, Governor's Staff.
MR. JOHN EICHLEAY, JR., Director Chamber of Commerce.
HON. E. R. WALTERS, President Select Council.
MR. A. J. BIHLER, Director Chamber of Commerce.
MR. JOHN C. OLIVER, Member of Common Council.
MR. SAMUEL McELROY, Member of Common Council.
MR. WILLIAM BRAND, President Common Council.
MR. E. P. EBBERTS, Member Entertainment Committee.
MR. JOHN W. ROBINSON, Allegheny Citizens.
REV. F. P. WARD
MR. OTTO F. FELIX, Director Chamber of Commerce.
MR. T. D. HARMAN, Pittsburgh Board of Trade.
MR. I. E. HIRSCH, Volksblatt und Freights Freund.
MR. MARCUS RAUH, Director Chamber of Commerce.
MR. W. H. NEELY, Director Chamber of Commerce.
MR. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Director Chamber of Commerce.
MR. JOHN B. BARBOUR, JR., Chairman Committee on Entertainment.
GENERAL H. M. NEVIUS, Commander-in-Chief Grand Army of Republic.
MAJOR A. P. BURCHFIELD, Chamber of Commerce.
MR. JOHN H. JONES, Director Chamber of Commerce.
HON. JOHN M. GOEHRING, Member of State Legislature.
DR. S. B. McCORMICK, Chancellor University of Pittsburgh.
MR. D. F. COLLINGWOOD, Member Committee on Entertainment.
MR. W. S. BROWN, Member Entertainment Committee.
HON. CYRUS E. WOODS, Member State Legislature.
MR. R. H. BOGGS.
DR. A. A. HAMERSCHLAG, Director Carnegie Technical Schools.
MR. ROBERT GARLAND, Director Chamber of Commerce.
MR. A. P. MOORE, "Pittsburgh Leader."
HON. ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.
HON. JOHN M. KENNEDY, Allegheny County Court.
CAPTAIN W. B. RODGERS, Director Chamber of Commerce.
MR. J. W. MARSH, Director Chamber of Commerce.
HON. JAMES W. BROWN
HON. WILLIAM METCALF, JR., Member Select Council.
REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE C. REITER, United States Navy.
MR. WILLIAM L. JONES, Director Chamber of Commerce.
HON. W. P. POTTER, Pennsylvania Supreme Court.
DR. JOHN A. BRASHEAR
HON. S. LESLIE MESTREZAT, Pennsylvania Supreme Court.
MR. JOHN EATON, President of Chamber of Commerce at the time the Greater Pittsburgh Bill was enacted.
GENERAL HORACE PORTER, guest of City.
HON. ERIC COLLIER, of England, guest of City.
MR. C. E. E. CHILDERS, Entertainment Committee.
HON. ARTHUR FORBES, of Scotland, guest of city.
MR. H. D. W. ENGLISH, Chairman Greater Pittsburgh Day Committee.
GENERAL S. B. M. YOUNG, Grand Marshal Greater Pittsburgh Day.
MR. W. H. STEVENSON, Chairman Executive Committee Greater Pittsburgh Day.
HON. GEORGE W. GUTHRIE, Mayor City of Pittsburgh.
HON. CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS, Vice-President United States of America.
MR. LOGAN McKEE, Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DINES CITY'S GUESTS

Following an informal banquet at the Duquesne Club last evening, at which the directors of the Chamber of Commerce and the city's guests were entertained, a reception was tendered them at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, with many of the foremost business men of Pittsburgh in attendance.

The rooms were decorated with a splendid showing of the city and national colors, the State and city seals being much in evidence. Music was furnished by an orchestra concealed behind a bank of palms.

In the receiving line were: Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks, Governor Edwin S. Stuart, Lieutenant-Governor Robert S. Murphy, ex-Governor S. W. Pennypacker, ex-Governor W. A. Stone, Adjutant-General A. T. Stewart, Arthur Forbes, Eric Collier, General S. B. M. Young, General Horace Porter, Supreme Court Judges W. P. Potter, S. L. Mestrezat, Congressmen John Dalzell, James F. Burke, W. H. Graham, Commander-in-Chief H. M. Nevius, G. A. R., members Governor's military staff, Lee S. Smith, president Chamber of Commerce; William H. Stevens, vice-president; F. R. Babcock, Judges Robert S. Shafer and J. H. Swearingen, and Secretary of Commonwealth Robert MacAfee.

In an informal manner several of the distinguished guests were introduced by the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Lee S. Smith, and responded with short speeches.

Ex-Governor Pennypacker was introduced as the "Daddy of Greater Pittsburgh," and spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce: Agreeable and satisfactory as have been the results of to-day's demonstration of the energy and capability of the city of Pittsburgh, I am here unhappy, disappointed, misled, betrayed. When they sent to me the official program of the demonstration I saw that there

was to be a parade, a dinner at 7:30 and a reception at 8:30, and I thought that there would be no opportunity of making speeches. Here I am made mournful to find that I am 'up against it.'

"Just after the War of Rebellion, in the Shenandoah valley, in the State of Virginia, when Sheridan, instructed by General Grant, had burned every barn, every mill for 100 miles, this story is told: Following in Sheridan's wake, many who deserted from the Confederate army were promptly hanged. Among those captured was a Pennsylvania Dutchman, who after his capture was promptly hurried to the rear. 'Vat are you vellers goin' to do mit me?' he inquired. 'We are going to hang you,' was the reply. 'Vell, vatefer is the rule,' replied the Dutchman.

"The Pennsylvania Dutchman is the representative of the race, and whatever is the rule I am bound to follow.

"Greater Pittsburgh is the result of conditions that came about naturally. Among those that may be given credit for this I mention first the newspapers that agitated it. Credit also must be given to the skilled lawyers who framed the charter and the members of the Legislature that saw it passed. There is nothing in my public career of which I am more proud than the passage of that bill.

Pittsburgh is impregnable in location, more so than any other American city. When Thomas Jefferson made the Louisiana purchase from France he thought that the Mississippi valley would become the great waterway of the country. The railroads have interfered with this to some extent in the present day, but the time will come when the waterways will be restored to their former greatness and this will become the greatest city in the world.

For a long time there was a question as to whether France or England would dominate on this continent. At one time Fort Duquesne, owned by the French, was in the center, when to the right was the St. Lawrence River and to the left was New Orleans. When England gained

the domination of this center it changed the whole of Europe.

"We have heard much talk here of late of predatory wealth, but at the present time we must admit that money is the power that rules, the greatest power in the world, and of this Pittsburgh has been made by nature the greatest center in the world.

And Pittsburgh at the present time stands, as does the National Government, for the spirit of modern progress and advancement."

Vice-President Fairbanks made a short speech, thanking the members for their generous hospitality and kindly welcome. He said that he contrasted in his mind the hearty welcome that he had received at the event with the welcome that he received when he was a boy coming to this city from college thirty-five years ago, but he had found that the hearts had not changed since then in their highest expressions of cordiality.

He said that he had heard much of Greater Pittsburgh, but that he did not like the expression, as he thought that it would be better to say "Great Pittsburgh," and to look to the future for a "Greater Pittsburgh."

He stated that he was interested in the talk of a highway to Philadelphia and another to the West, which the establishment of a great water way from Pittsburgh would mean. He said that the opening of a great highway to the Western country was to be greatly desired, for its importance in a commercial way.

He closed by saying that there was no pessimism in his view of the city of Pittsburgh, as had he ever been inclined to such a view the magnificent spectacle of the day would quickly cause it to vanish.

Governor Stuart then made a short speech in which he spoke of the events of the day as

being the most inspiring spectacle that he had ever witnessed in his life, and the most inspiring part of it was the great body of American citizens that he had seen taking part and witnessing the spectacle, all looking prosperous and progressive.

The Governor paid his respects to the Flag, which, he said, stood to-day for what William Penn stood 200 years ago — civilization and liberty.

Lieutenant-Governor Murphy made an address in which he said that the growth of the city of Pittsburgh from 1758 to 1908 had been the most marvelous in the history of the world, and due to the high ability of the men who had taken part in the growth of the city. He spoke of the city as a queenly city and the most magnificent industrial center in the world.

Mayor Guthrie then, in a few words, said that the speakers before had voiced his sentiments and that he was in favor of the movement to make the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers more navigable and the establishment of more intimate commercial relations with the West.

He thanked the members of the Chamber of Commerce for the important part that they had taken in the celebration of the week. He also voiced the gratitude of the city to the foreign guests who had come from a distance to help in the more fitting celebration of the great event.

Lieutenant-Governor R. S. Murphy in his speech referred to Pittsburgh as "the most magnificent industrial center of the world, and spoke of its marvelous growth from 1758 to 1908, and offered a warm testimonial to the enterprise of Pittsburgh's public-minded men and women who have assisted in its growth and development.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce having charge of the reception were John B. Barber, Jr., chairman; Robert Gail, W. S. Brown, E. P. Everitts and D. F. Collingwood.

NOTABLES ON REVIEWING STAND

In the reviewing stand with Mayor George W. Guthrie were Vice-President Charles Warren Fairbanks, Governor E. S. Stuart, Lieutenant-Governor Robert S. Murphy, General S. B. M. Young, Adjutant-General T. J. Stewart, former Governor Samuel Pennypacker, former Governor W. A. Stone, Colonel John P. Penney, General Horace C. Porter, Captain James W. Porter, Colonel S. W. Jeffries, Majors Harry G. Koerner, William O. McNary, C. C. Wiley, Captains Ralph E. Flinn and Harry B. Bunting, Lieutenant Curtis Hussey, Cadets Albert H. Acher, Robert W. Clark, Kenneth B. Harmon, Joseph C. Morrow, Jr., Paul Sorg Reinecke, John W. Stewart, John R. Walker, Maurice D. Welty, and John May Howell of the U. S. M. A.; Edward Abel, J. H. Bair, D. P. Black, W. H. Brown, Colonel Samuel Harden Church, John B. Jackson, A. J. Kelly, Jr., W. K. Steele, Joseph W. Marsh, Hon. J. J. Miller, Colonel Chambers McKibben, Henry McKnight, John H. Ricketson, Jr., Dr. C. P. Seip, E. Z. Smith, Francis J. Torrance, A. Leo Weil, H. D. W. English, W. H. Stevenson, Governor Stuart's staff, consisting of Colonels Frank G. Sweeney, Oliver S. Hershman, C. A. Rook, James M. Reid, L. T. Brown, Lewis E. Beitler, J. Warner Hutchins, J. R. Wiggins and Fred T. Pusey, and A. B. Millar, private secretary to Governor Stuart; Justices S. Leslie Messtresat and William P. Potter, Judges Joseph Buffington, James M. Young, R. S. Frazer, Joseph M. Swearingen, J. M. Kennedy and Wm. G. Hawkins, Jr., Representatives James Francis

Burke, John Dalzell and Wm. H. Graham, State Senators John M. Gochring, D. A. Wilbert, Cyrus Woods and John W. Crawford, Deputy Mayor Charles F. Kirschler, Controller E. S. Morrow, City Solicitor William B. Rodgers, Councilmen E. R. Walters, John C. Oliver, William Brand and Samuel McElroy, Colonel A. J. Logan, T. D. Harman, George C. Reiter, R. H. Boggs, Rev. Francis P. Ward, John W. Robinson, Robert McAfee, Lee S. Smith, John Eaton, H. J. Heinz, William L. Jones, Joseph W. Brown, George T. Oliver, I. E. Hirsch, Director E. G. Lang, Colonel J. M. Schoonmaker, Colonel E. J. Allen, General Nevius and Major A. P. Burchfield.

In the box to the right were the Misses Pitt-Taylor, Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks, Mrs. Warren Fairbanks, Hon. Eric Collier, Mrs. George W. Guthrie, Mrs. H. D. W. English, Mrs. E. T. Cassidy, Mrs. James W. Brown, Mrs. William H. Rea, Mrs. W. H. Stevenson, Miss Rachel Aiken, Miss Anna Stevenson, Miss Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. William Metcalf, Jr., C. E. E. Childers, A. H. Burchfield.

In the box to the left were Miss Martha Washington, Mrs. Robert S. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Forbes, Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Holland, Director and Mrs. Arthur Hamerschlag, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Dupuy, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. James I. Kay, Mrs. John G. Holmes, R. W. Guthrie, Dr. John A. Brashear, Mrs. D. P. Black, Captain and Mrs. James A. Henderson, Postmaster W. H. Davis, Chancellor and Mrs. S. B. McCormick.



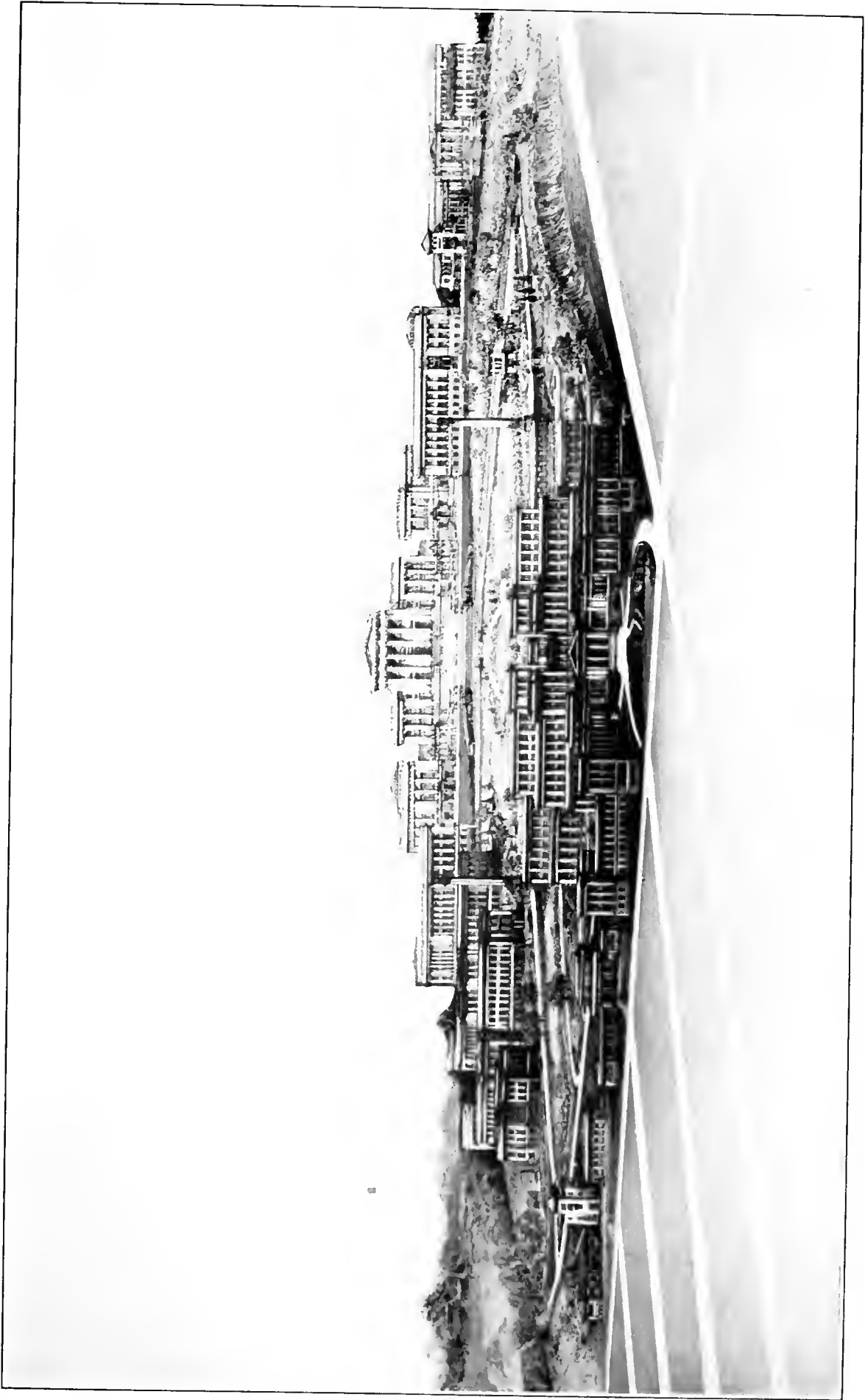
MAIN REVIEWING STAND, FIFTH AVENUE OPPOSITE HOTEL SCHENLEY
Showing part of immense crowd which saw the Greater Pittsburgh Day Parade, Thursday, October 1, 1908



DR. S. B. McCORMICK
Chairman of Clergy and University of Pittsburgh
Sesqui-Centennial Committee



JOHN A. BRASHEAR
Chairman Reception Committee and Member University of
Pittsburgh Sesqui-Centennial Committee



UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
Showing how the University will look when fully completed.



GEORGE H. CLAPP
Master of Ceremonies Corner Stone Laying School of
Mines Building, University of Pittsburgh



SAMUEL A. TAYLOR
Committee on University of Pittsburgh Corner
Stone Laying



T. H. B. McKNIGHT
Committee on University of Pittsburgh Corner
Stone Laying

LAYING OF CORNER-STONE OF SCHOOL OF MINES BUILDING

Friday, October 2d, will always be remembered as an important date in the history of the University of Pittsburgh. On that date the corner-stone of the first building on the new campus was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

It was arranged that this event should be a part of the Sesqui-Centennial celebration to follow immediately after the laying of the corner-stone of the Soldiers' Memorial.

Just before the exercises at the Soldiers' Memorial began, the trustees, members of the faculty and students of the University, to the number of over five hundred, formed in line on either side of Grant Boulevard and saluted the flags of the veterans as they marched up the boulevard on their way to their places in front of the Memorial Building.

Immediately after the corner-stone of the memorial was laid the speakers, invited guests and representatives of the University proceeded to the School of Mines Building, where a large audience had assembled and the following program was carried out, the addresses of the various speakers being given in full. The following guests of the City of Pittsburgh at the Sesqui-Centennial celebration were present on the platform: Miss Hester Louise Pitt-Taylor, Miss Madeline Pitt-Taylor, and Hon. Eric Collyer, of London; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Forbes, of Edinburgh, and Miss Martha Washington, of Philadelphia.

PROGRAM

George Hubbard Clapp, Class of 1877, President of the Board of Trustees, presiding.

Invocation — Rt. Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, D. D.

Song — "Veni, Vidi, Vici" — Students of the University, Prof. Ferdinand Berger, Director.

Address — Hon. George Wilkins Guthrie, Class of 1866, Mayor of Pittsburgh.

Address — William J. Holland, D. D., LL. D., ex-Chancellor of the University.

Address — Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Address — Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, Vice-President of the United States.

Address — Hon. John O. Sheatz, Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

Address — Dr. John A. Brashear.

Laying of the Corner-Stone — Chancellor Samuel Black McCormick.

Hymn — "America."

Benediction — Rev. Matthew Brown Riddle, D. D., LL. D.

SONG — VENI, VIDI, VICI.

Many years we have been peering
Through a mist of gloom,
Hoping that our Alma Mater,
Might secure a home.
Uni, Uni, rough thy path
As thy steps ascend,
But thy sons are loyal, true,
And will be to the end.

Now at last the mist is lifted,
And through it we see
Visions of a grand and mighty
University.
"Veni, Vidi, et Vici,"
Cæsar did exclaim,
Again the Rubicon is crossed,
To Pittsburgh, be the fame.

In the future soon Old Uni
Glorious will rise,
Reared against the blue of heaven,
Framed by golden skies.
Sons of Uni, shout aloud, joy proclaim,
Proud, victorious, true,
And with willing hands uphold
The valiant Gold and Blue.

ADDRESS OF MAYOR GUTHRIE

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Students of the University: I feel it a pleasure and an honor to be with you to-day and participate in this service. It seems eminently fit and proper that these services of the laying of the corner-stone of our building should fall in connection with the laying of the corner-stone of that glorious mem-



BENJAMIN THAW
Committee on University of Pittsburgh Corner-
Stone Laying



ROBERT PITCAIRN
Committee on University of Pittsburgh Corner-
Stone Laying



HOWARD HEINZ
Committee on University of Pittsburgh Corner-
Stone Laying

orial which is to stand opposite, a memorial of heroism and devotion to duty that should inspire us and all men in the years to come; that you should now, when such a great memorial has been started, a memorial of great deeds of the past — that you should here lay this corner-stone, plant the seeds which we hope will blossom into deathless deeds as great and glorious as those which have been performed in the past. The greatest work of the State, the greatest work of civilization is not making money, is not building great buildings, glorious and beautiful as they may be, but building character, making men; and it is truer in this republic than anywhere else that the safety and perpetuity of the republic itself, the stability of our institutions, the permanence of our civilization, rest upon the character of our people. And if we would have this nation continue great and strong, we must take steps which will build up in our people a character, a nature, a disposition, a will to make this nation, to make our Government that which it should be for all time, that of a free, liberty-loving, self-governing people, who respect the rights of others and will have the rights which belong to them as the gift of their Creator.

"I hope that this great building now being erected will be but the predecessor of others to accompany it, and that from these walls will go forth in the years to come a constant stream of men and women, trained to the duties of life, trained in heart and mind to meet the responsibilities of life and to carry forward the work of this great nation, which has been saved by the heroes whom we commemorated a moment ago, and which, under the blessing of God, will blossom in all the years to come with heroism as great as theirs. And let me tell you, your daily duty as citizens of this country call for as great devotion, heroism of the mind if not of the body, which enables you to meet the problems of civilization and to solve them without fear, to face, if need be, temporary opposition, abuse and denunciation, if you are fortified in your hearts with the knowledge that

what you stand for is the truth and the God and the salvation of your country.

"Wishing to our University prosperity and long years of usefulness, I bid you godspeed in your work."

ADDRESS OF DR. HOLLAND

"Mr. Vice-President, Your Excellency, Mr. Chancellor, Fellow Students: The product of the coal mines of Pennsylvania exceeds in value the product of all other mines in this state, and exceed in value the product of all mines of precious metals on the continent of North America. This fact properly impressed upon the minds of those who were in charge of the destinies of this institution some fifteen years ago, led them to think that Pittsburgh, located in the heart of this bituminous coal field, was a fitting site in which to establish a school of mines; and in order to do that, we felt that we had need of the aid of the generous mother of us all, the Commonwealth. I do not know whether the illustrious occupant of the White House would entirely approve of what we did, in these times of strenuous thinking in reference to political matters. But the representatives of Allegheny County were invited to dinner one day in a house the roof of which I see over yonder, and they agreed that the University of this city deserved to have some legislative assistance. Thanks to the kind efforts of several of those who have passed away and whom we love to think of pleasantly and to honor in our thought, Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, Hon. Christopher Lyman Magee, and their associates, the proper legislation was introduced and passed, and Governor Hastings signed the bill creating the Western Pennsylvania School of Mining Engineering, carrying an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars. We asked for two hundred and fifty thousand; we got only fifty. That fifty was conditioned upon our raising another fifty; and the duty of soliciting that fifty fell upon our humble servant. Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Magee, who contributed ten thousand dollars, of Mrs.

George B. Edwards, of the late Mr. Charles Lockhart, and another gentleman who insisted that his name should not be mentioned in connection with his gift of five thousand dollars, we quickly had twenty-five thousand. And then the other twenty-five had to be raised in contributions running from one dollar up to twenty-five hundred dollars. Coming as it did just after the panic times of ninety-three, we were very grateful to get the fifty from the people and the fifty from the State. The State has nobly supplemented what she did in that first gift since. And we are laying here the foundations of a building which is one of a series of buildings that are designed, which will convert this hill, upon which I see the remains of the old earthworks that were built in the times of the Civil War to protect us against Morgan's raid, into the acropolis of the center of the iron industry of the continent.

"I might tell you a great many things about the history of the University in my day, but having been thus reminiscential, I think it is proper for me simply to yield to others. But I wish before I take my seat to express to you, one and all, trustees, faculty and students of this University, the oldest institution of learning on the continent west of the Appalachian mountains, with but one exception, having been established in 1787, my best and heartiest wishes for your prosperity and success in all things, temporal and spiritual. And I want you to remember that it should be the fundamental tenet of a man's life to utter the prayer day by day, 'The work of our hands establish thou it.' And if you have ever been a student in the University, or a teacher in the University, or in any way connected with it, your duty is to be loyal to it until your last breath."

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR STUART

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I do not know that I am able to tell the second step. The second step was asking the legislature for some more money. I do not propose to tell the

second step. That was a mistaken idea, that the legislature makes these appropriations. That is not true. It is the governor who makes the appropriations. Because under our law the legislature appropriates all moneys, appropriations can only originate in the legislature, and they always do it. The last session of the legislature appropriated to various institutions, charitable and educational, and to carry on the government, something like seventy-two millions of dollars. It then went to the Governor. He was told by the state treasurer and the auditor-general, the only men who could inform him of what the estimated revenues would be, that we would only have about forty-seven millions to appropriate. Under the law he has to cut down. That is why I say the governor has to make the appropriations fit the revenues of the State. And consequently, he had to cut down seventy-two millions, I think, to forty-six or forty-seven. But out of that you got one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars for the erection of this building. And I don't propose to tell that second step.

"Now, I have led a very strenuous life since I have been here. I started in on Thursday attending a Blair county agricultural fair; I came to Pittsburgh and was here all day yesterday, and last night I felt very much like a man on a street of Pittsburgh, who, when asked, 'Have you lived in Pittsburgh all your life?' replied, 'Not yet.' [Laughter]. But I am glad to be here, and I am glad to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of this great University. And when I looked at that great educational exhibit yesterday, I thought and felt what that meant, not only for Pennsylvania, but for the republic; for the more you educate the boys, the better citizens they make. Only to start the primary system of education, this Commonwealth appropriates to the public school system the enormous sum of fifteen million dollars. And they appropriate a great deal more to help the cause of higher education.

"I am glad to be here."



HON. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS, VICE-PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES, DELIVERING HIS ADDRESS AT CORNER STONE LAYING OF THE SCHOOL OF MINES, UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

Geo. H. Clapp, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Master of Ceremonies, on left. Prominent guests present were Mayor Guthrie, Governor Stuart, General Horace Porter, Lieutenant Governor Murphy, Bishop Canevin, Dr. William J. Holland.

ADDRESS OF VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS

"Mr. Chancellor, Governor Stuart, Members of the Board of Trustees, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a peculiar pleasure to me to participate in these ceremonies. When the invitation was extended first to be present and speak, I accepted, as I always do, an invitation to lay a corner-stone and to address those interested in advancing educational work. Circumstances then changed, so I recalled my acceptance; and I have discovered to my amazement that the head of this great institution is ignorant of the meaning of language, for he did not release me. I am glad he did not, for the scene we witness here is full of inspiration to any American citizen. It is perhaps nowhere else to be observed that an institution of learning should be established as this is, in such immediate vicinity to a great work which is not to teach science, but which is to teach patriotism. And if you want to make science an efficient agency in the promotion of the welfare of the community, you want to send it into the future hand in hand with patriotism.

"I am particularly glad that the Governor of the State is here. I congratulate you upon having him grace this occasion. I have known him for many years. I have learned to esteem him as a friend and a fellow-citizen. I know perfectly well, Doctor, that your appeal made to the Governor here a few minutes ago will not go unanswered. I can promise you if it goes unanswered, I will withdraw everything good I have said of Governor Stuart. And I feel perfectly confident that I will have to withdraw nothing.

"This building, I understand, is to be devoted to one specific department of college work, that it is to be devoted to the subject of Mines. It is an illustration of the fact that it becomes necessary, in the great field and sweep of knowledge, to specialize. If men are to make themselves efficient in this world, they have got to address their genius and their effort to some great object. And there

is no more important field for science than the field of Mines and Mining. I have thought it particularly appropriate that a great school, devoted to the advancement of the interest of Mines, should be erected here, surrounded by these multiplied and impressive monuments of industrial development, these monuments of peace, these reminiscences of victories won in the field of human effort in times of national tranquility. The strength and power of Pittsburgh — and one remarkable thing I have found since I have come here, that everybody is for Pittsburgh, and I have discovered that Pittsburgh is for everybody — the splendor of this great city, one of the greatest in industrial development in the United States of America — and that means one of the greatest in the world — her glory is due largely to the wealth which has been won by science and the genius and effort of man from the immeasurable treasure-house stored, by the Omnipotent One, in the earth millions and millions of years ago. This imperial Commonwealth, one of the greatest among the sisterhood of States, owes much of her strength and her potentiality to the wealth of the Mines. We have as Americans often boasted of our inexhaustible resources. We have felt that nature has been so bountiful to us that there was no limit to her riches. Rich in Mines, rich in Forests, rich in Agriculture, and rich in every department where natural resources are to be gathered. All of these bounties of nature have their limit, and we are coming more and more to see that it is part of intelligent, patriotic American citizenship to learn how to conserve these mighty natural resources placed at our disposal for our benefit and for the blessing of future generations beyond us. We have denuded many of our forests, swept them from the face of the earth with reckless prodigality. And we have mined minerals below the soil with like prodigal disregard. It is the work of science, which is to preside in this temple erected in her honor, to show us how to win most with least loss from the inexhaustible treasures of the earth. Those whose beneficence



DR. WILLIAM J. HOLLAND, MAKING HIS ADDRESS AT LAYING OF CORNER-STONE, SCHOOL OF MINES,
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH



GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART OF PENNSYLVANIA, MAKING HIS ADDRESS AT CORNER-STONE LAYING OF
SCHOOL OF MINES, UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

has founded this institution have been benefactors in the highest and fullest degree.

"Young man and young woman, what future lies before you? No one has the gift of prophecy to foretell what wonders you will look upon. We live essentially in a scientific age. Science is the key which unlocks the wondrous 'mysteries of nature' that minister to the necessities and the comfort of men. The whole country is brought closer and closer day by day. Already the nations of the world, the peoples of the earth are brought into close and intimate relation. It is all due to the wonderful development of science. I have faith to believe that we have not reached the limit of knowledge. Knowledge is power, and each accession to the fund of knowledge given us only enlarges the field of future opportunity. We often hear it said that the future is being closed, that the door is being shut, and that for the young Americans of the future there will not be found the opportunities that their fathers enjoyed. Those who so reason, reason falsely. From the time that our ancestors landed upon Plymouth Rock until now the zone of knowledge has widened and the field of opportunity has ilimitably expanded.

"Knowledge is power. If I had one thought beyond another which I would leave with you, it is, don't get top-heavy. If you do you are liable to be inverted. Learn wisdom, crown your mind with the priceless jewel of knowledge, have ideals, no matter how hard or how great, but be sure that you keep your feet upon the earth. Learn to be helpful. Help each other. God Almighty has placed us here, upon this, the favored spot beneath the sun, to co-operate with one another, and work out our destiny in this world. You are here to study chemistry and to study science in the laboratories which will be constructed here. Our country is a laboratory, the largest of which we have knowledge. In this great laboratory God Almighty presides and there He is fashioning human character. Here meet and mingle the children of all races born beneath

all flags known to the world. I have faith to believe that there is a divine purpose in it all, and that supreme purpose is to develop out of all the characters, all of the civilizations of the world, which meet and mingle here, the ideal American citizen, and that is the ideal citizen of the world.

"No more appropriate place for a University than the one which has been selected here could be found, a University upon a hilltop. From it there shall radiate the rays of a higher and better civilization. I understood from the distinguished ex-Chancellor that we may see upon the top of the hill yonder, upon this campus, the earthwork constructed in defense of the integrity of this State and the republic years ago. It was an earthwork for preventing the enemies of our institutions working therein overthrow and destruction. It is a happy circumstance that you are constructing here these buildings which are to be the defense of the republic against the enemies, ignorance, and superstition.

"I must now, my good friends, express to you my thanks for this opportunity, and to indulge the hope that this institution may prove to be a potential agency in the dissemination of scientific knowledge and in fitting young men and young women worthily to wear the robes of American citizenship. I thank you all."

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN O. SHEATZ

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Our good Governor a short time ago alluded to the tremendous amount of work placed upon his shoulders by the Appropriation Committee of the last session of the legislature. I had the honor of being chairman of that committee, and I wish to assure the men and women present here to-day that the greatest pleasure I had in making these appropriations was the one I made to begin this great educational institution. But when the bills left the committee they amounted to fifty-six million dollars, in round numbers. But Allegheny County, which has many great things, had two members in



MAYOR GEORGE W. GUTHRIE MAKING HIS ADDRESS AT LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF SCHOOL OF MINES, UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH



CROWD OF UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH STUDENTS AT CORNER-STONE LAYING OF SCHOOL OF MINES, U. OF P.

the senate who, like all the work done in Pittsburgh, started in and in the swiftest possible manner raised those appropriations to seventy-two millions. Both of those men are going back. While I do not wish to mention their names, still if you will watch the two members, who will be on the Finance Committee of the Senate, it might be well for the Chancellor, who was so active during the last session, to become well acquainted with those gentlemen.

"Now, my friends, I will get back to a few remarks I wish to make in reference to this institution and the ceremonies which are taking place here to-day. The participants upon an occasion of this kind should carry away with them impressions that should lead to high ideals in human effort. And in the commencement of these buildings, which in time will become a great University, it is most fitting that the first structure to rise on these hills should be the building for a School of Mines, in which will be taught the commercial and scientific method for a greater development of the greatest natural resources of Pennsylvania, whose combined yearly output nearly equals in value the great steel and agricultural product of Pennsylvania. The gentlemen associated with this enterprise, giving their best thought, time, and money so unselfishly in order to carry through this great project in establishing a University for western Pennsylvania, will leave deep foot-prints upon the sands of time, and their names will be sung in praise by the youth of coming generations. The task which confronts these men who have made this splendid beginning should be lightened by the liberality of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"May we all hope and pray that, side by side with the teachings of the University course, there may be instilled into the minds of the young men who will fill the halls of this institution, the duty they owe to the State of Pennsylvania, social and political, and noble ideals of personal honor. And if the young men in future years will keep those principles uppermost in their minds, Pennsylvania

will have cause to rejoice in the possession of such sons.

"I feel highly honored by being permitted to make some remarks here, and I sincerely hope that the buildings, one of which we are starting here to-day, will be completed much sooner than you anticipate at the present time."

ADDRESS OF JOHN A. BRASHEAR

"Why, this good president of ours said all I had to say. You give me three minutes to talk; I will cut it two more. I want these good people here, the Vice-President, the Governor, and the others — that good man there knows it, Chancellor Holland knows it — that we have got another building over on the North Side which the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny gave me three hundred thousand dollars to build. And we want you to come over and see it. We laid the corner-stone, and Dr. Holland made the speech, and it was a good one, too. That's the kind he makes.

"Now, we want you all to help us in this work, and I know you will do it. The University must depend upon its boys and its girls. And boys, you will make it go — and I am going to use that old expression of mine, you will make it go or 'bust.' I asked the Bishop what I was to do with the square. The Bishop says it is only emblematical, it is only symbolical. But after all, boys, you and I want to work squarer than this square is. I know you will do it. This is a glorious day for us. I made arrangements with the clerk of the weather. And I think you ought to give the college yell for Pennywitt.

"Now, I am to try this square, am I, Doctor? It is out two hundred and fifty ten millionths of an inch, but I guess that will do for a corner-stone. But it will not do for us, boys, and there you are."

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE

At the conclusion of Dr. Brashear's remarks he tested the stone with the square and pronounced



FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: GEORGE H. CLAPP, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, U. OF P.; DR. S. B. MCCORMICK, CHANCELLOR, U. OF P.; REV. S. B. LINHART, SECRETARY, U. OF P.; DR. WM. J. HOLLAND, VICE-PRESIDENT C. W. FAIRBANKS; GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART; DR. J. A. BRASHEAR; GEORGE C. PALMER, ARCHITECT; AND GEN. HORACE PORTER.



A SNAP SHOT OF HON. EDWIN S. STUART, GOVERNOR PENNSYLVANIA; HON. ROBERT S. MURPHY, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR; AND GENERAL HORACE PORTER, AT UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH CORNER-STONE LAYING.

it true, Dr. Linhart used the towel cementing the stone in its place and then Chancellor McCormick, tapping it with the hammer, concluded the ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone with the following words:

"For the glory of God, for the uplifting of humanity, for the conquest of this earth, in the name of true science and sound learning, I now declare this corner-stone well and truly laid."

After the singing of "America" Dr. Matthew Brown Riddle pronounced the benediction and the audience was dismissed.

LIST OF ARTICLES DEPOSITED IN CORNER-STONE

Catalog 1907-08 and Acts of Assembly of University, Charters etc., of University.

Descriptive Bulletin April, 1908, containing views of New University.

Two photographs of the breaking ground for Mines Building.

Photograph of Dr. S. B. McCormick, Chancellor of the University.

Pennsylvania Legislative Directory.

Introductory part of Pittsburgh Directory for 1908, containing National, State and Municipal officers, members of Pittsburgh Councils, churches, societies, streets, etc.

Coins.

Reprint of first Directory of Pittsburgh, 1815.

Chamber of Commerce facts about Pittsburgh, 1907.

Guide to Dedication of Carnegie Institute, 1907.

Pittsburgh daily papers.

Thirty-three picture postal cards, views of Pittsburgh.

Instructions and regulations of a competition for selection of an architect for the group of buildings, 1908.

The old driving clock of the 13-inch telescope put in place in the old observatory in 1860.

University flag designed by S. A. Taylor of the class of 1887, and a member of the Board of Trustees.

Program of exercises of corner-stone laying.

Program of Sesqui-Centennial.

Photographs taken by compass, due north, south, east, and west from the corner-stone.

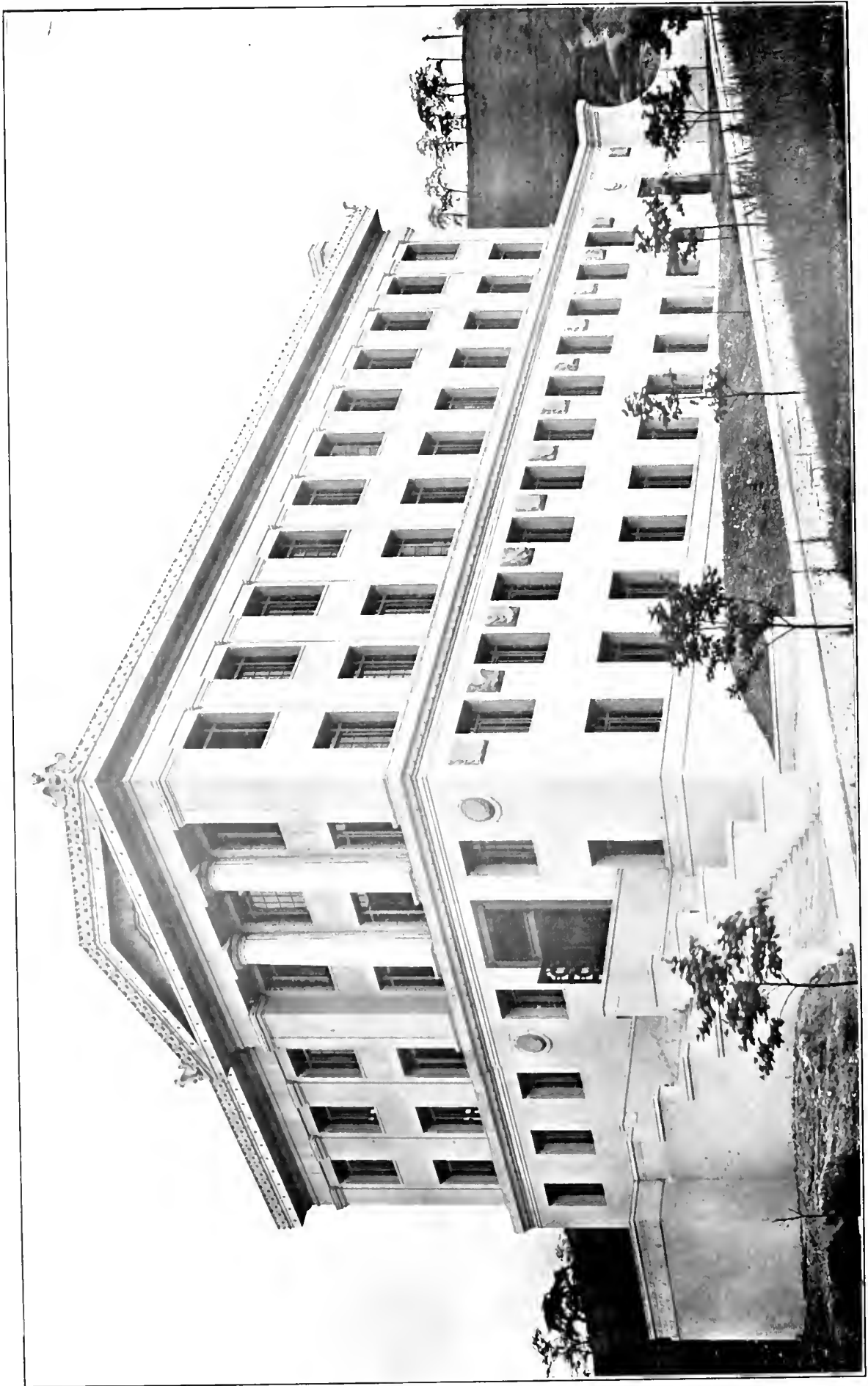
Decree changing the name of the Western University of Pennsylvania to University of Pittsburgh



YOUNG WOMEN STUDENTS MARCHING TO LAYING OF CORNER-STONE OF UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH



ONE HUNDRED YOUNG MEN FROM UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH REPRESENTING HIGHER EDUCATION



THE NEW SCHOOL OF MINES
This is the first building of the University of Pittsburgh. The Corner-stone was laid Friday, October 2, with impressive ceremonies.



C. L. MAGEE FOUNTAIN IN SCHENLEY PARK



ANDREW CARNEGIE
Founder Carnegie Institute



W. N. FREW
Chairman Carnegie Institute Sesqui-Centennial Committee

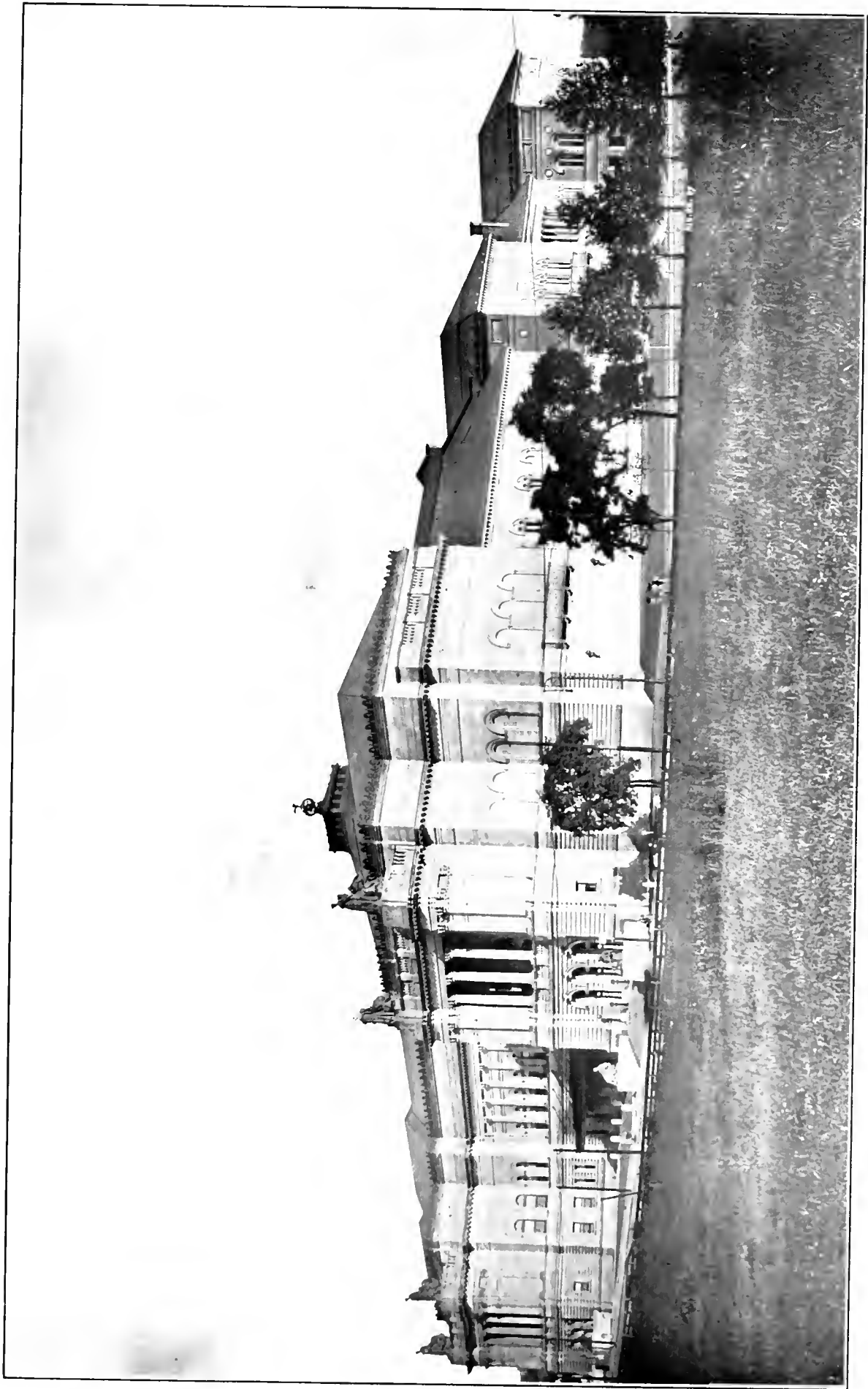


Photo by Johnston Studio

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH
Was open during the entire week of the Sesqui-Centennial



DR. WILLIAM J. HOLLAND
Director of Carnegie Institute Museum



DR. A. A. HAMERSCHLAG
Director Carnegie Technical Schools

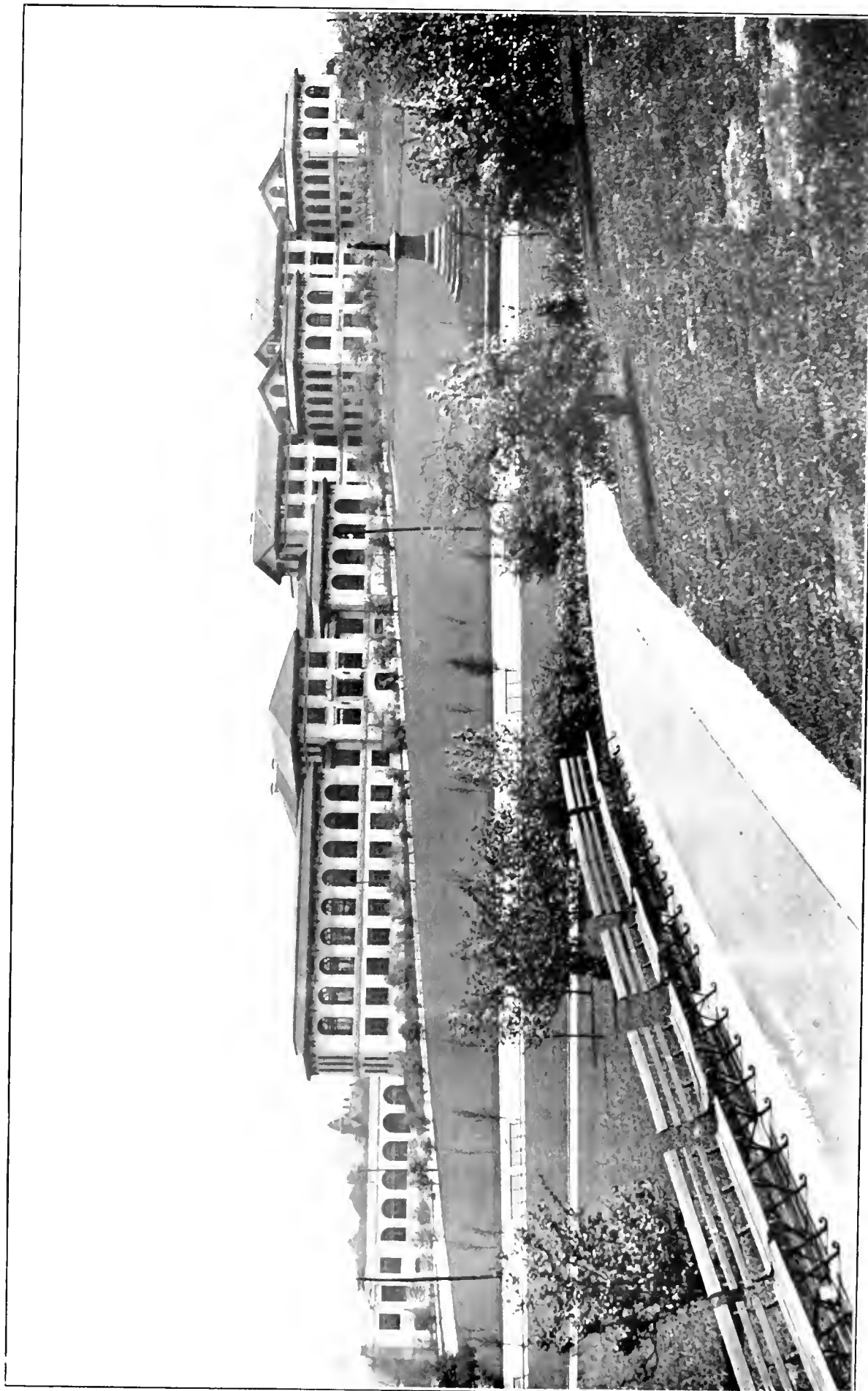


Photo by Johnston Studio

CARNEGIE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS
Dr. A. A. Hamerschlag, Director



JOHN W. BEATTY
Director Carnegie Art Gallery



COL. SAMUEL HARDEN CHURCH
Secretary Carnegie Institute



HON. JOSIAH COHEN
Carnegie Institute Committee



CHARLES L. TAYLOR
President Carnegie Hero Fund

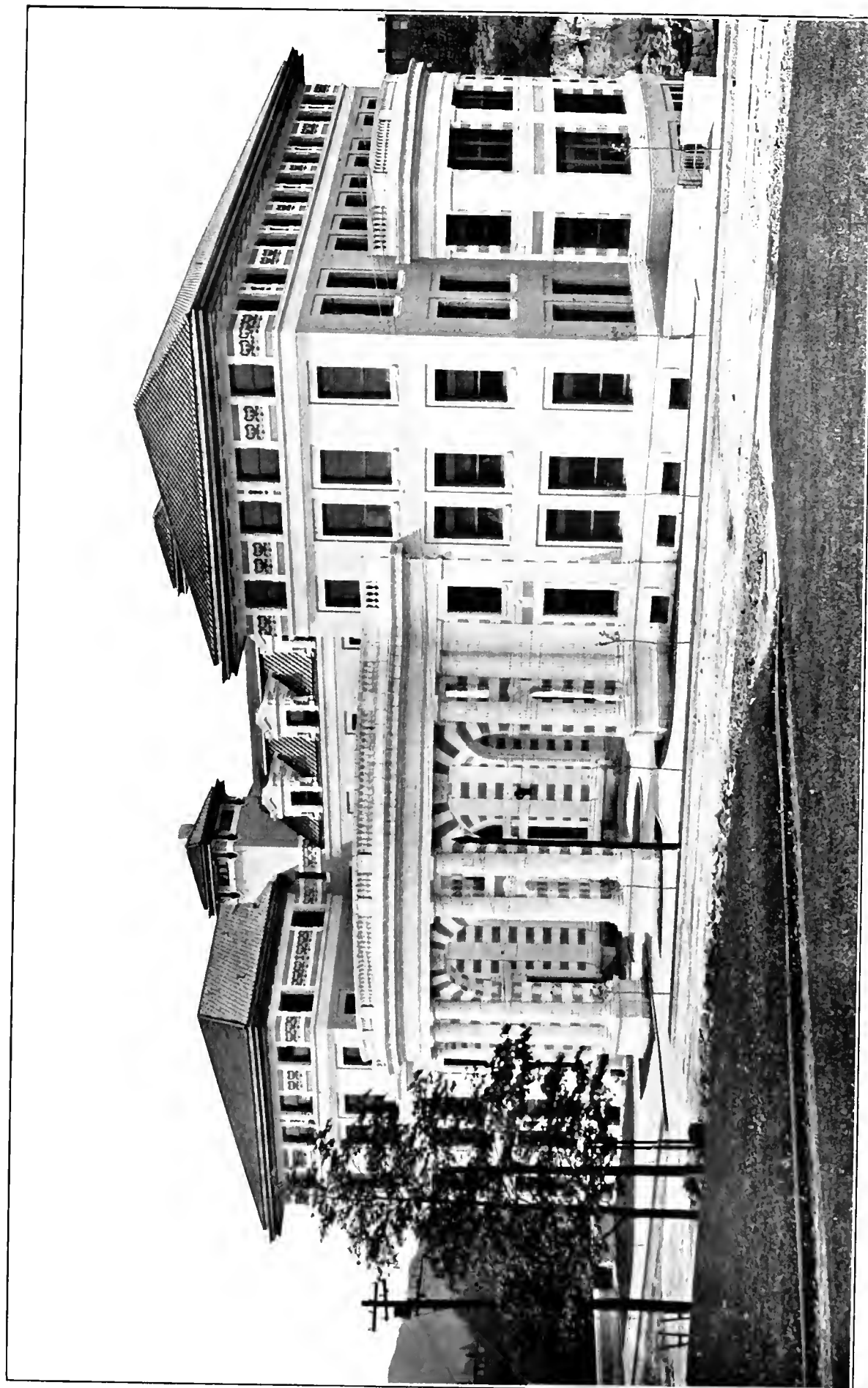


Photo by Johnston Studio

MARGARET MORRISON SCHOOL
A Part of the Carnegie Technical Schools



CHARLES B. PRICE
Chairman Committee on Laying Corner-Stone of
Soldiers' Memorial Hall



MAJOR A. P. BURCHFIELD
Master of Ceremonies Laying of Corner-Stone of
Soldiers' Memorial Hall



I. K. CAMPBELL
Soldiers' Memorial Hall Committee



HON. JOHN M. KENNEDY
Soldiers' Memorial Hall Committee

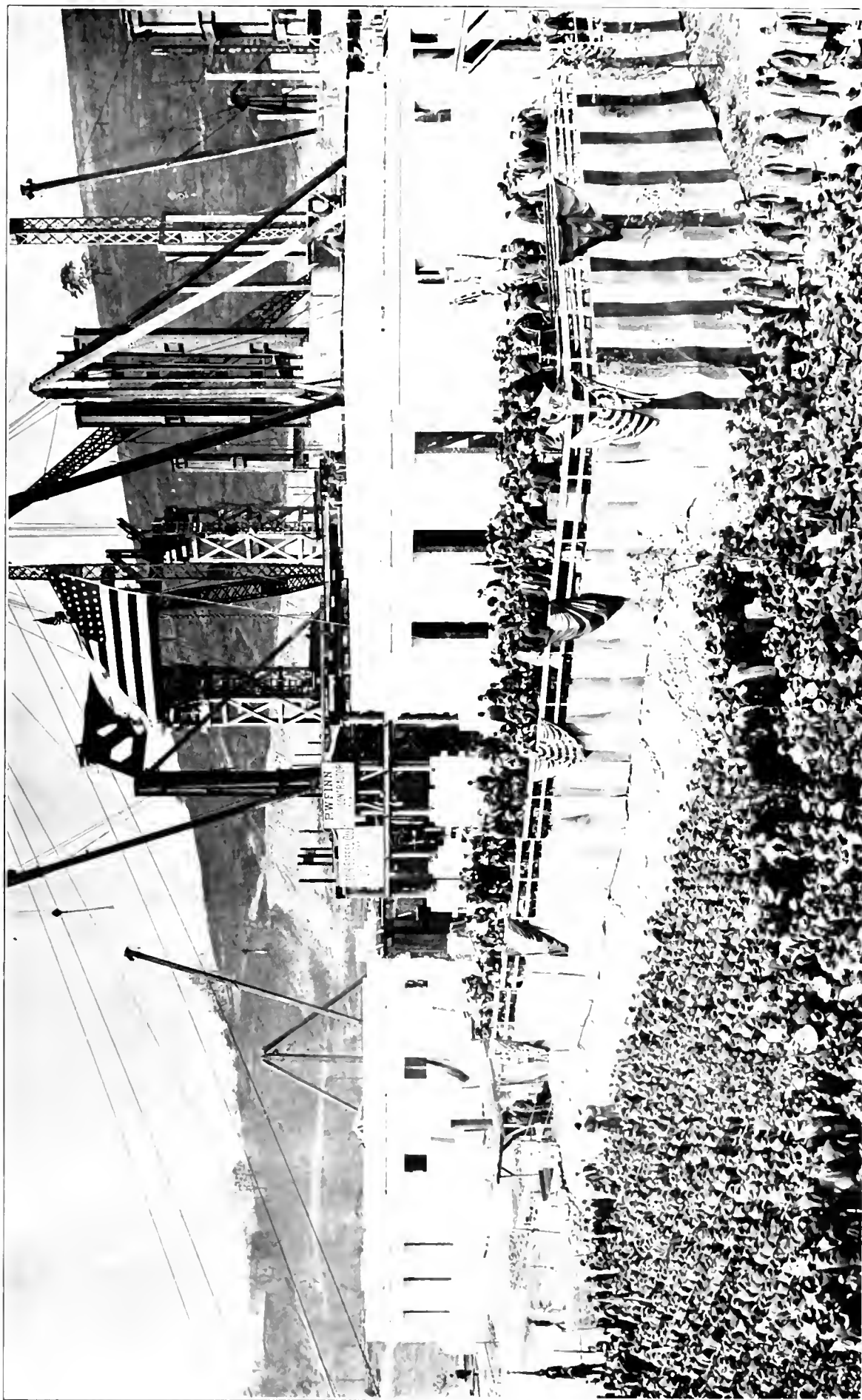
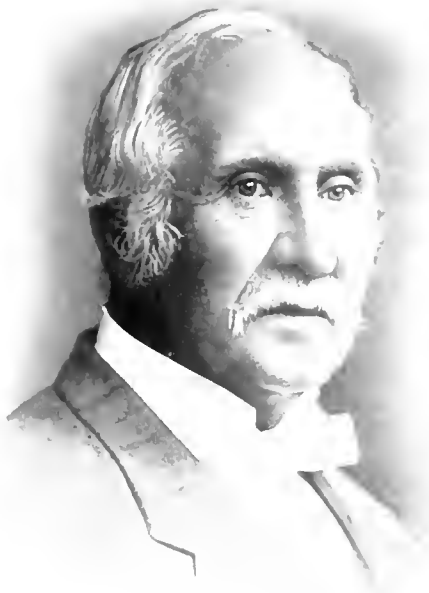


Photo by Johnson Studio

ALLEGHENY SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL HALL.

Showing immense crowd at Laying of Corner-Stone, Friday morning, October 2, 1908. Major A. P. Burchfield, Master of Ceremonies



COL. EDWARD J. ALLEN
Representative of the Military Order of Loyal Legion
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Parade



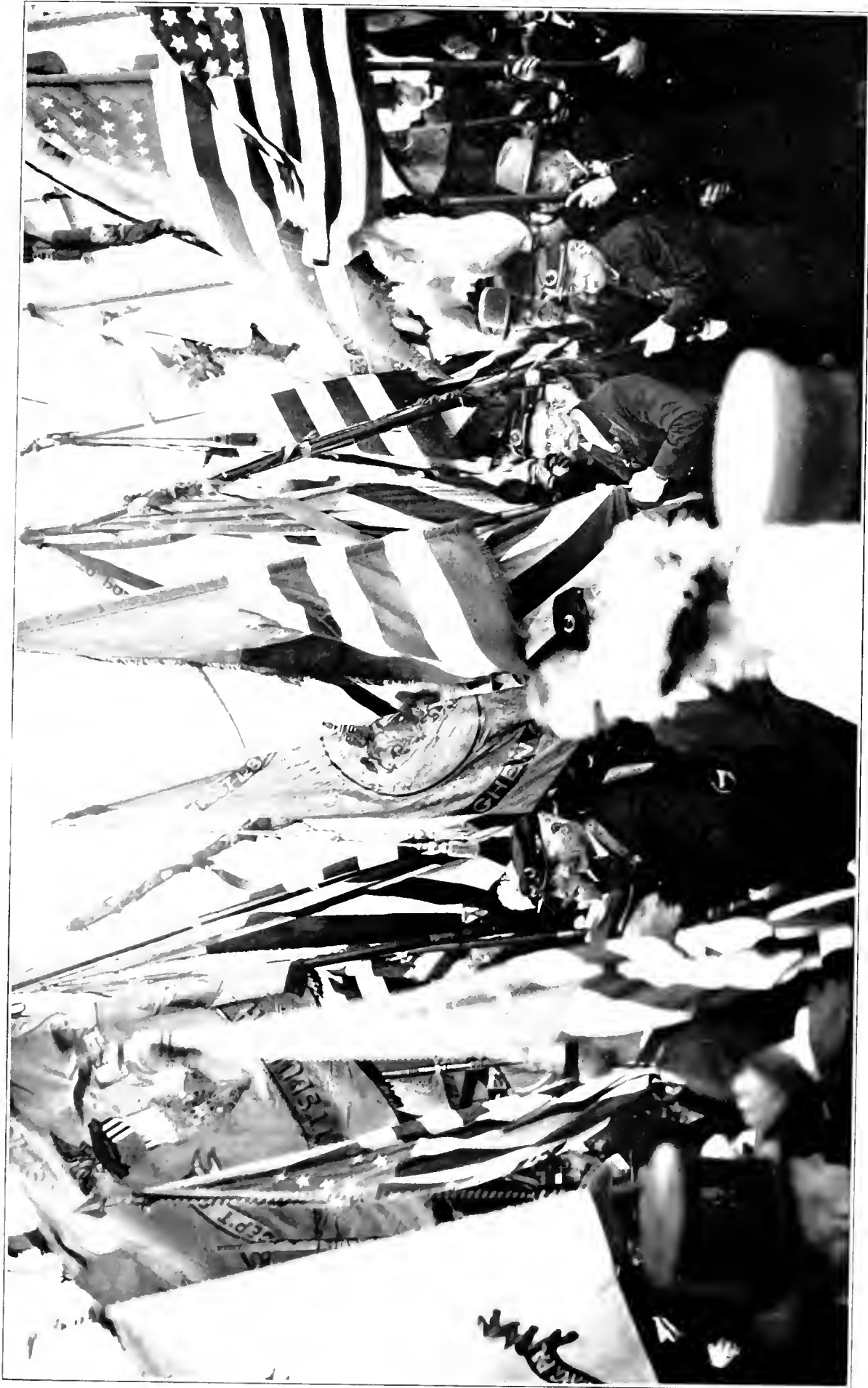
COL. JAMES M. SCHOONMAKER
Representative of the Military Order of Loyal Legion
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Parade



COL. A. S. M. MORGAN
Representative of the Military Order of Loyal Legion
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Parade



MAJOR WM. G. McCANDLESS
Representative of the Military Order of Loyal Legion
Greater Pittsburgh Day Sesqui-Centennial Parade



Courtesy of Dispatch

VICE-PRESIDENT AND MRS. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS BEING SALUTED BY VETERANS, USING OLD BATTLE FLAGS
OF THE CIVIL WAR



COL. W. J. PATTERSON
President Soldiers' Memorial Hall Committee



COL. H. H. BENGOUGH
Secretary Soldiers' Memorial Hall Committee



REV. T. N. BOYLE
Post Chaplain-in-Chief G. A. R.



COL. CHARLES F. McKENNA
Historian Soldiers' Memorial Hall Committee



Photo by Gazette-Times

GUARD OF HONOR GUARDING THE CORNER-STONE OF SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL HALL

Rev. T. N. Boyle, Post Chaplain-in-Chief, G. A. R., sitting, and H. H. Bengough, Post President, standing, in rear.

Side view. W. J. Hamilton, Post 33, next to Rev. T. N. Boyle is Captain Samuel Scott, Post 88; in front, on right, is Comrade Unks, Post 155; on extreme right is Bishop Regis Canevin.

Thomas C. Jenkins and W. L. Searle, West Point cadets, are back of veterans on right.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MEMORIAL HALL

OF

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

SKETCH OF ITS ORIGIN AND ORGANIZATION

BY COL. CHARLES F. McKENNA

The movement for the erection of a suitable memorial to the memory of the Civil War soldiers and sailors of the County of Allegheny originated in the year 1891, in discussions at the monthly meetings of the Allegheny County Grand Army Association, a body composed wholly of delegates of honorably discharged soldiers of the Civil War from all the twenty-eight Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

PRELIMINARY ACTION OF THE G. A. R.

The G. A. R. Association first took formal action on the subject by appointing a committee to consider the matter, and to devise the best method of accomplishing the desired object. It was supposed at first that sufficient money for the purpose could be obtained by public subscription, as many liberal and public-spirited citizens, embracing a number of the largest taxpayers, had expressed a desire to contribute to a fund for so patriotic a purpose.

The committee thus appointed consisted of the following comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic: Major Joseph F. Denniston, Post 117; Captain Samuel M. Duvall, Post 151; Thomas G. Sample, Post 128; Captain William J. Patterson, Post 157; Herbert H. Bengough, Post 157.

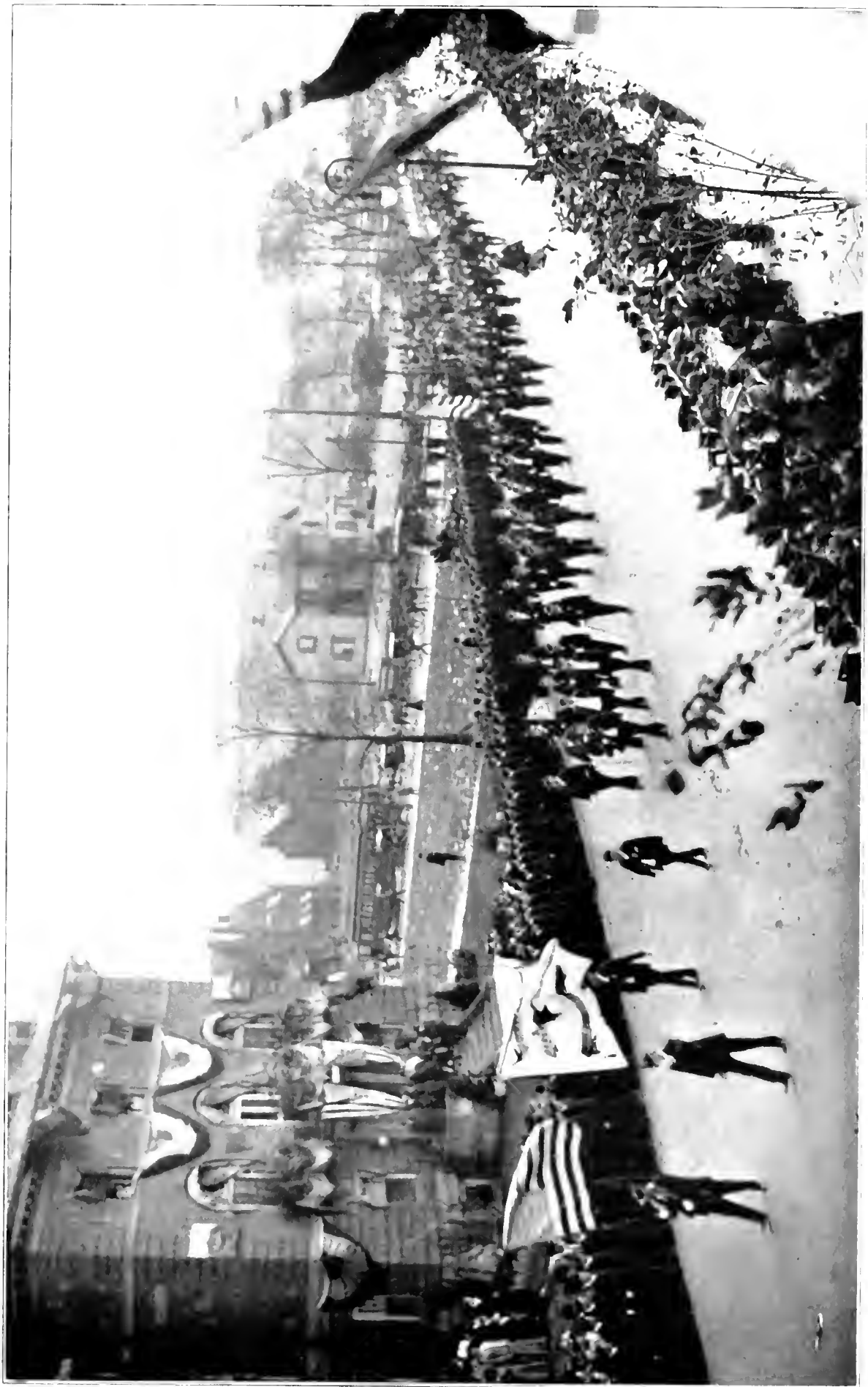
The committee found that there was a deep and unanimous sentiment in the community that such a memorial should be erected, and that it should take on grand proportions, and be of a character

so imposing and impressive as to represent the wealth, intelligence, and patriotic sentiment of our great county, which, as early as the year 1860, the immortal Lincoln had publicly styled the "State of Allegheny."

In the year 1893 the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held in the city of Pittsburgh, and the revival of patriotic memories and sentiments growing out of that important assemblage of survivors of the Civil War materially increased the sentiment for a county memorial.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT INVOKED

It was finally decided that, while certain wealthy citizens had expressed a willingness to contribute liberally, yet it was preferable to have the Memorial erected at public expense, and to thus have the honor and glory therefrom shared by all classes of citizens. The late Hon. C. L. Magee, at that time a state senator, representing a populous district of the county, was consulted by the Grand Army Committee, and he advised the committee that the object was of such public importance that they should ask legislation in behalf of the measure, and for that purpose he generously offered his services as senator to bring the matter before the General Assembly at the approaching session. At the opening of the session of 1895 Senator Magee introduced an act authorizing counties to erect monuments to the memory



Courtesy of Dispatch

GENERAL ALEXANDER HAYS POST, No. 3, DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

1. Charles H. Hart, National Flag. 2. Edward Stubbs, Post Flag. 3. Porter Phipps, Post Commander. 4. A. Filson Dalzell, Adjutant.

of soldiers and sailors of the War of the Rebellion, which was passed and approved by the Governor on the 22d day of May, 1895.

Under the provisions of this act, the Grand Army Association of Allegheny County secured the required petitions and the recommendations of two successive Grand Juries to the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, to authorize the county commissioners to act in the matter of erecting a soldiers' and sailors' monument at the county seat.

The late comrade John H. Stevenson, of the One Hundredth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, as attorney representing the Grand Army Association and the petitioning taxpayers, on moving for the final approval of the proceedings by the court, encountered serious objection on the part of the court to approving the recommendations of the two successive Grand Juries.

MEMORIAL HALL SUGGESTED

Hon. Thomas Ewing and Hon. J. W. F. White, presiding judges at said term of court, expressed their approval of the patriotic sentiment of the petitioners and of the grand juries, but held that the action of that body was fatally defective in not limiting the amount to be expended by the county commissioners in the erection of the monument. The judges further declared that it was beyond the authority of the court to cure this omission. The judges also stated that if the act of assembly, approved the 22d day of May, 1895, was amended so as to authorize the erection of a Soldiers' Memorial Hall, instead of a mere monument or shaft, the court would give official sanction to a proper appropriation for that purpose. A Memorial Hall, they added, would be more in keeping with the dignity and the greatness of the county which the memorial was intended to represent. Judge Christopher Magee, of the same court, also filed a strong opinion, heartily endorsing the project.

This judicial announcement encouraged and

awakened renewed interest in the subject throughout the county. The Grand Army Posts, the Union Veteran Legion, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and auxiliary organizations became enthusiastic on the subject and promptly took action on the court's suggestion, accepting the performance of the labor of love involved as a sacred duty due their fallen comrades. Through weekly assemblies, and also at campfires, regimental reunions, and other patriotic meetings throughout the county, a continuous campaign for the measure was maintained. The effect was to concentrate public opinion in favor of a Memorial Hall. This was publicly indorsed by the entire daily press, and also at conventions of all political parties, and by the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, representing the entire business interests of the county. The labor unions and affiliated organizations of the county also adopted resolutions in support of the tribute to the patriotic object.

ORGANIZATION MEETING

Early in the year of 1903 a public meeting of the soldiers of Allegheny County, and citizens generally, was called by the committee of the Grand Army Association of the County to meet in the identical court-room where the judges had wisely joined in recommending the erection of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hall instead of a mere monumental shaft. The meeting was largely attended. It organized by the election of Major Albert P. Burchfield as Chairman. In a brief address he explained the object of the meeting. William M. Cramp was chosen secretary.

The meeting then formally resolved itself into an organization to be known as "The Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hall Committee," for the purpose of securing the remedial legislation required to authorize the county to erect a Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hall instead of a monument, as limited by the existing acts of Assembly.



Courtesy of Dispatch

SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL DAY, PITTSBURGH SESQUICENTENNIAL.
Veterans marching to laying of Memorial Hall corner-stone. Veterans' file and drum corps.

The election of officers of the organization took place, with the following unanimous results: Captain Samuel M. Duvall, President; Thomas G. Sample, Vice-President; William M. Cramp, Secretary; and Charles F. McKenna, Solicitor.

Committee of Grand Army Association.— S. M. Duvall, H. H. Bengough, S. W. Hay, William M. Cramp, J. W. Boyd, and Fred Beuchler.

Committee of Union Veteran Legion.— Charles F. McKenna, John Stulen, Charles Davis, Frank L. Blair, J. M. Ray, and Thomas J. Hamilton.

Committee of Loyal Legion.— Colonel James M. Schoonmaker, Colonel E. J. Allen, and William McConway.

Executive Committee.— S. M. Duvall, Thomas G. Sample, S. W. Hill, Charles F. McKenna, and Frank L. Blair.

It was voted to hold the regular meetings at the Court House on the last Saturday of each month. The Executive Committee decided to meet weekly.

REMEDIAL LEGISLATION

A Remedial Act, prepared by the committee, was introduced by Senator William A. Magee, in the State Senate, early in January, 1903, and was promptly referred to the proper committee. Comrade Charles F. McKenna, Solicitor, representing, with Thomas G. Sample, the Memorial Hall Committee, appeared before the Senate Committee in advocacy of the measure, and, after its passage through both Houses, they also appeared before Governor S. W. Pennypacker, who, at the end of the public hearing, approved the act on April 9, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of the above amended Act the Grand Juries of the March and June terms, 1903, took prompt action and heard the new petitions of veterans and taxpayers and their witnesses, as required by law. Favorable recommendations were unanimously adopted and finally approved by Hon. James R. Macfarlane, presiding judge.

The report and recommendations of the Grand Juries cover so completely all details that its

introduction here, omitting only mere formal portions, is deemed instructive and interesting, and also as being of more than ordinary historical importance.

REPORT OF GRAND JURY, JUNE TERM, 1904

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County.

The question of the erection of a suitable Memorial Hall or buildings at the county seat, to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of Allegheny County in the War of the Rebellion, pursuant to provisions of the existing act of assembly approved May 22, 1895, and of act amendatory of the same approved April 3, 1903, having been presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on petition of fifty or more taxpayers of the county, composed wholly of surviving soldiers of said War of the Rebellion, praying for reference by the court of said petitions to the present and succeeding Grand Jury for action thereon, under said Acts of Assembly, the Grand Jury hereby begs leave to respectfully make the following report and recommendations concerning the subject matter of said petitions so referred:

That pursuant to notice of the time and place appointed for the public hearing of said petition, and of all parties interested therein, the Grand Jury of June term, 1904, on the eighteenth day of July, 1904, at 10 A. M., convened in public session at the Grand Jury room, Allegheny County Court House, and heard the said petitioning taxpayers and their accredited representatives, Committees of the Grand Army of Republic Association of the County of Allegheny, and of the Union Veteran Legion Encampments aforesaid, and all parties interested in said proceeding were invited to be heard, as well those opposing as those favoring said petition.

We further report that certain preliminary plans and drawings for a suitable Memorial Hall, which were prepared for use of said petitioners by the late Thomas D. Evans, architect, were formally



VETERANS' GUARD OF HONOR AT LAYING OF CORNER-STONE, MEMORIAL HALL



G. A. R. VETERANS MARCHING TO LAYING CORNER-STONE OF MEMORIAL HALL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1908

presented, and were offered in evidence generally for the information of the Grand Jury on the subject; also that testimony was taken as to the estimated costs of a proposed suitable Memorial Hall or buildings; and also as to the probable quantity of ground required for the site of the same.

RECOMMENDATION OF JURY

The Grand Jury, therefore, upon due consideration of said petitions and of the preliminary plans and designs for a Memorial Hall offered in evidence, and of the testimony submitted in support thereof, hereby respectfully report and make the following recommendations to your honorable court:

1. That as it affirmatively appears that the assessed valuation for taxable purpose of the County of Allegheny for the current year, 1904, is seven hundred and fifty million dollars, that the same is rapidly increasing, and the Grand Jury therefore hereby respectfully report and recommend the erection of a suitable Memorial Hall at the county seat by the County of Allegheny, as provided for by said acts, and further respectfully submit that the slight millage to be assessed on said mentioned valuation would occasion no perceptible burden to the taxpayers of the county. In view of the sacred object to commemorate the deeds of valor and patriotic sacrifices of twenty-five thousand soldiers and sailors of the war for the preservation of the Union furnished by Allegheny County, and of the wonderful prosperity vouchsafed this great county in the years following the war, the Grand Jury feel confident that no complaint or objection will be made to the recommendation of the Jury and its final approval by the Court for the amount recommended for said purpose, the said sum so fixed being commensurate with the wealth and dignity of the county.

2. The Grand Jury further report that the patriotic sentiment prompting the appropriate marking of the epoch of the Civil War by the

erection of a suitable Memorial Hall, as voiced by the entire press of the county, and by all political parties by resolutions formally adopted in conventions assembled, and by the action of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Pittsburgh, and many of the largest taxpayers of the county, as submitted to the Grand Jury, shows that no discordant note has been raised against the erection of the proposed Memorial Hall, which, as shown by the testimony, has been already recommended by three successive Grand Juries of the county.

3. The Grand Jury further respectfully recommend that provisions be made in erection of said Memorial Hall for at least two spacious rooms, suitable for meetings of the G. A. R. Posts and of the Unions Veteran Legion Encampments, and auxiliary rooms, also a small auditorium, and that a large and spacious ground floor Hall of Statuary and Tablets, to be the principal and memorial feature of the Memorial Building, which the Grand Jury recommends shall ever be the leading and predominant character of the entire building.

4. The Grand Jury further respectfully recommend as also a requisite feature of said Memorial Hall that there shall be placed in said Statuary Hall, as part of its erection, tablets containing the roster in bas relief bronze of every soldier and sailor who enlisted or who served in regiments or batteries or military or naval organizations recruited or credited to Allegheny County in the War of the Rebellion, and also that said Hall shall contain on said tablets the official list of engagements of said regiments, batteries or other military or naval organizations of the War of the Rebellion.

We further recommend that in providing for the erection of said Memorial Hall the commissioners be authorized and required to erect in said Statuary Hall of said Memorial buildings, and as part of it, life-size statues of the following regimental commanders and soldiers of Allegheny County who fell in battle, as was recommended by two preceding Grand Juries:



Courtesy of Chronicle-Telegraph
 FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: THOMAS C. JENKINS, BISHOP CANEVIN, MISS MARTHA WASHINGTON, MRS. FAIRBANKS, VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS, MAYOR GUTHRIE, GOVERNOR STUART, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR MURPHY AND GENERAL HORACE PORTER AT MEMORIAL HALL CORNER-STONE LAYING



Courtesy of Gazette-Times
 VETERANS MARCHING TO CORNER-STONE LAYING OF SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL HALL

General Alexander Hays, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, killed at battle of Wilderness.

Colonel Samuel W. Black, Sixty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, killed at Gaines' Mills.

General C. F. Jackson, Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, killed at Fredericksburg.

Colonel Oliver H. Rippey, Sixty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, killed at Seven Pines.

Colonel John W. Patterson, One Hundred and Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, killed at Wilderness.

Colonel William H. Moody, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, killed at Cold Harbor.

Colonel James H. Childs, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, killed at Antietam.

Major Frank B. Ward, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, killed at Stone River.

Captain Robert B. Hampton, Hampton's Battery, killed at battle of Chancellorsville.

Private William Montgomery, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was the last soldier killed prior to the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.

Finally, the Grand Jury deem it but simple justice to the patriotic survivors of the Civil War, who have by patriotic agitation secured the legislation required for the erection of the proposed Memorial Hall, and who have aroused the public sentiment unanimously favoring the same, that the Commissioners of the County should fittingly recognize their services and public spirit in this matter of said Memorial Hall by formally adopting resolutions at the next meeting of the Board of County Commissioners ensuing the final approval of the report, creating the committees annually appointed by the Grand Army Association of Allegheny County and by the Union Veteran Legion Encampment as an advisory committee in the choice of site for said Memorial Hall and in the selection of designs and plans for said Memorial Hall, both of which recommendations were also properly embraced in the two former pre-

sentments to the Grand Juries recommending erection of the Memorial Hall pursuant to the existing Act of Assembly providing for the same.

Signed A. J. PENROD,
Foreman Grand Jury.

Attest:

GEORGE McCANDLESS,
Clerk to Grand Jury.

A. J. EDWARDS,
Assistant District Attorney.

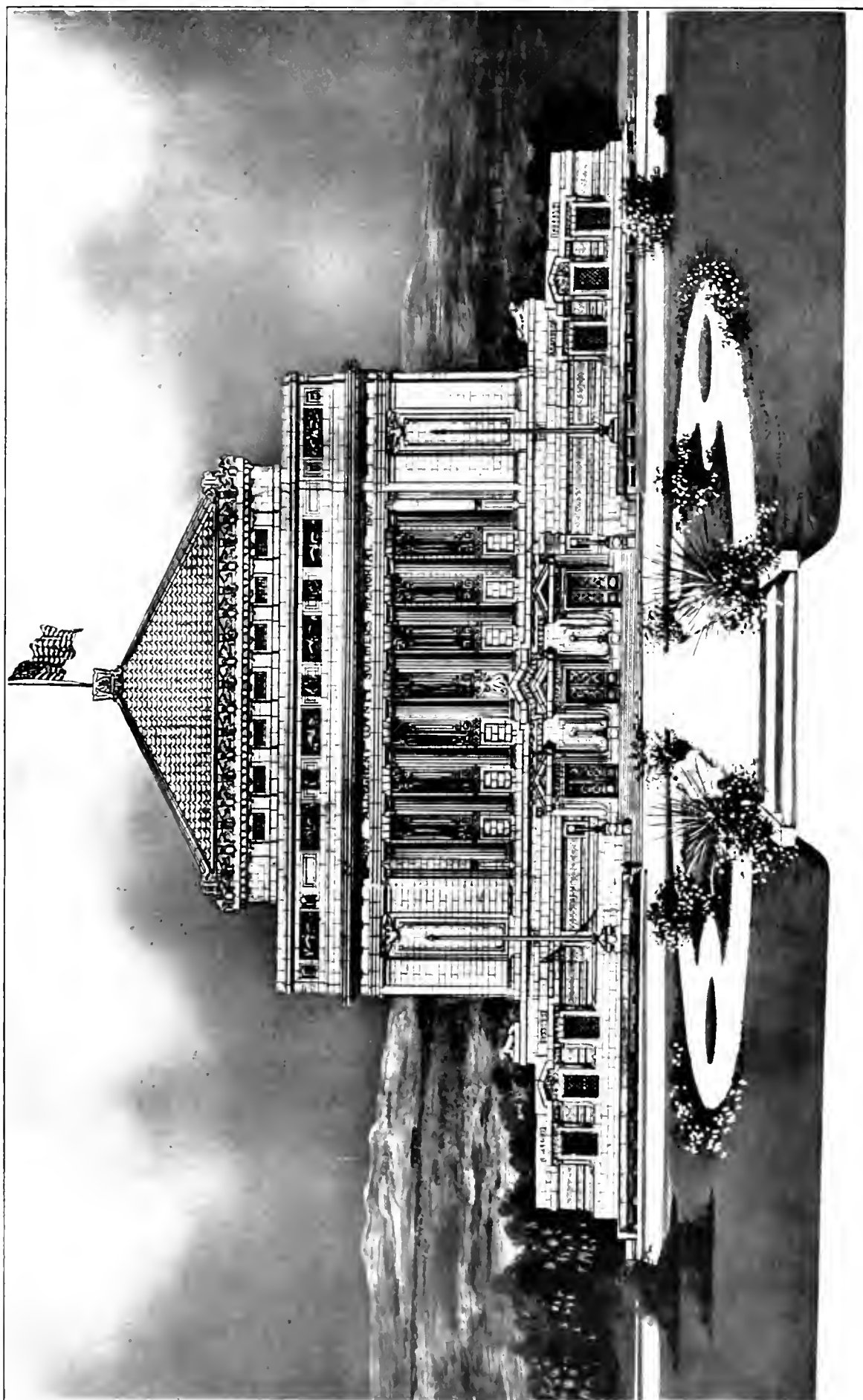
(Signed by all the Grand Jurors.)

Comrade Thomas D. Evans, the architect of the Memorial Committee, on appearing before the Grand Jury at the hearing, generously presented and explained to that body a preliminary sketch and plan of a proposed Memorial Hall. A few hours later, in the court house, he was stricken with apoplexy, and died June 20, 1903, universally lamented by his comrades and the public generally.

ANNOYING CONTROVERSY

The late Carson Mercer and James A. Clark, at that period composing the majority of the Board County Commissioners, took issue with the Grand Jury and the Committee on the Memorial Hall on the question of selecting an architect to succeed the late Comrade Evans. The Commissioners named insisted that under the law it was the sole prerogative of the County Commissioners to select the architect, and that consequently they had already chosen Mr. F. J. Osterling to prepare the plans.

The Commissioners named also declined to recognize the public demand through the press, and the appeals of the committee of veterans, and of numerous other petitioning taxpayers, for competitive plans for the Memorial Hall from architects of national reputation, as recommended by the Grand Juries, and approved by the court. These demands were in conformity with the precedent established in the erection of the present county court house and all other public buildings.



Courtesy of T. K. Campbell

ALLEGHENY COUNTY SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL HALL AS IT WILL LOOK WHEN COMPLETED

It is due the memory of the late James Evans, the third member of the Board, to state that he steadfastly dissented from the action of his colleagues in this matter. The delays caused by this stand taken by the majority of the Commissioners were at the time annoying to the veterans of the county, who, naturally by reason of their advanced age, were anxious to see the work commenced in their lifetime.

In the end, however, the delays proved most fortunate to the ultimate success of the Memorial Committee's labors, by the enactment of a law to compel public competitions by architects. The Memorial Hall Committee, to thwart the unexpected position taken by the majority of the County Commissioners, petitioned Judge Macfarlane to recall his final approval of the recommendations of the Grand Juries, and his order to the Commissioners to proceed in the matter, the petition alleging as cause the refusal of the latter to invite competition for designs from a number of architects.

The Court granted the prayer of the Memorial Committee, and thus the proceedings were suspended until further remedial legislation could be enacted to overcome the proposed action of the majority of the Board of County Commissioners in the selection of an architect.

detail was prepared, presented, and was finally passed by both branches of the legislature, and became a law by the approval of Governor Pennypacker, April 12, 1905.

This new act under which the Soldiers' Memorial Hall was to be erected, was prepared by Comrades William A. Stone and Andrew S. Miller, under the direction of the Memorial Hall Committee. Comrades S. W. Hill and C. O. Smith were appointed a subcommittee, and visited Harrisburg in the interest of the measure, making such changes in the original draft as seemed to be necessary, after conferences with the lawmakers, and then had it presented to both branches of the Legislature for enactment.

Governor Pennypacker, having erroneously conceived the idea that the measure lacked the full approval of the veterans, was about to veto the bill for want of proper information as to its merits, when Comrades H. H. Bengough and Frank L. Blair, of the Memorial Committee, visited the Governor on behalf of the committee, and after fully explaining the public sentiment and patriotic demand for the measure the Governor finally approved the act. It is so comprehensive in every detail that the title to the act herewith published is really an index to the contents, viz.:

"AN ACT

FURTHER LEGISLATION SECURED

A meeting of the Memorial Hall Committee was convened, and it was resolved to apply for additional legislation requiring County Commissioners to advertise for competitive plans from a number of architects for the proposed Memorial Hall, and also to provide for submitting to a vote of the people of the county the whole question as to whether they desired to vote the money for the erection of a Memorial Hall.

This action necessarily involved a long and trying wait until January, 1905, before the General Assembly of Pennsylvania would convene. By that date the following bill covering every

"Providing for the erection and maintenance of a Memorial Hall at the county seat of Allegheny County, in honor of the soldiers and sailors and marines from that county, who served in the army and navy of the United States in the war for the suppression of the rebellion; authorizing and directing the commissioners of said Allegheny County to erect and maintain said Memorial Hall, upon petition of fifty citizens, approved by two successive Grand Juries, the Court of Quarter Sessions, and a majority vote of the qualified voters of said county, at a general election; designating a committee to determine what relics, records, etc., shall be placed in said Memorial

Hall, and providing for a flagstaff and display of the flag of the United States."

OBJECTS OF THE MEMORIAL

The objects of the Memorial Hall and its administration are so fully defined in Section Sixth of the act that for general information it is deemed worthy of publication:

"SECTION 6. Said Memorial Hall shall be in honor of the soldiers, sailors and marines from Allegheny County, who served in the army and navy of the United States in the war for the suppression of the rebellion. It shall contain one large Assembly Hall, or auditorium, for public meetings of the soldiers, sailors and marines of Allegheny County; but which may be used for other public meetings. It shall also contain rooms for meetings of Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, Encampments of the Union Veteran Legion, Commanderies of the Loyal Legion, and kindred patriotic organizations. It shall also contain rooms and places for the proper display and preservation of relics and trophies of the War for the Suppression of the Rebellion; flags, histories, rosters and records of the Grand Army Posts, Encampments of the Union Veteran Legion, Commanderies of the Loyal Legion; regimental and company histories, photographs, paintings and portraits, busts and statues of soldiers, sailors and marines of Allegheny County; and mural tablets, upon which shall be inscribed the names of soldiers, sailors and marines of Allegheny County, who served in the War for the Suppression of the Rebellion. A committee of ten, with power to fill vacancies, shall be selected by the survivors of the War for the Suppression of the Rebellion, residing in Allegheny County; said committee shall determine and designate what relics, trophies, flags, statues, busts, histories, rosters, records, et cetera, shall be placed in said rooms. The President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, numbers two and three, and the County Commissioners of the said county, shall be ex-officio members of said committee."

The election directed by the act of 1905 to be held took place on December 7, 1905, and the vote on the Memorial Hall is officially certified as follows:

VOTE ON SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL HALL

We, the undersigned Judges of the several courts of Common Pleas, of Allegheny County, State of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that at 12 o'clock on the 9th day of November, A. D., 1905, being the second day after the election held on the first Tuesday of November, A. D., 1905, the Prothonotary of said county having presented the returns of said election according to law, we opened the same and caused them to compute in our presence by an officer of said court, and by assistants appointed by us, who were duly sworn, and the vote cast at said election having been carefully added together by said assistants, it appears that for

MEMORIAL HALL

"Yes" had 47,902 votes.

"No" had 5,487 votes.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and caused the seal of courts to be affixed, this 22d day of November, A. D., 1905.

F. H. COLLIER,	} Judges.
JOHN M. KENNEDY	
JOHN D. SHAFER,	

After the announcement of the vote by the court, the County Commissioners were advised that before such a large sum of money should be expended the various Acts of Assembly, providing for the erection of a Memorial Hall, should be legally tested and passed upon by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF LAW AFFIRMED

In October, 1906, George D. Yoho and Henry Werries, taxpayers, filed their bill against the

county and the County Commissioners to restrain them from proceeding to carry out provisions of said acts for the erection of a Memorial Hall, alleging said Acts were unconstitutional and void.

The Commissioners filed a demurrer, and the case was heard by Hon. J. D. Shafer. In an opinion filed, the court sustained the demurrer and dismissed the bill. At the October term, 1907, State Supreme Court, the appeal was argued by Messrs. W. A. Stone and A. B. Hay, solicitors representing the county. On the first Monday of January, 1908, the decision of Judge Shafer was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. With this ended the labors and existence of the original Memorial Hall Committee organization.

DEATH OF ACTIVE COMRADES

During the existence of the first Memorial Hall Committee its ranks were invaded by death, and a number of its most efficient workers in the cause were destined to die before witnessing the completion of the glorious monument, namely, Comrades Denniston, Duvall, and Burchfield, who were each in turn chairman of the original Memorial Hall Committee, while Comrades John H. Stevenson, S. W. Hay, Thomas D. Evans, Charles Davis, and John Stulen, all active workers, passed away during the progress of the work on the Memorial structure.

That these comrades, all so deeply interested in the success of the County Memorial, did not live to witness the fruition of their earnest hopes, will ever be a cause of profound regret to their surviving comrades and numerous friends.

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEE PROVIDED FOR BY ACT

January 20, 1906, at a public meeting of survivors of the Civil War, held in the court house, Pittsburgh, pursuant to a published notice to

soldiers of Allegheny County, the following named comrades were elected members of the Committee of 'Ten of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hall Committee, under the provisions of the act approved April 12, 1905, viz.:

Albert P. Burchfield, Herbert H. Bengough, Joseph W. Boyd, Samuel W. Hill, John Stulen, Rev. Thomas N. Boyle, D. D., Frank L. Blair, Charles Davis, William J. Patterson, and Charles O. Smith.

The Committee of Ten organized February 24, 1906, by electing A. P. Burchfield, President; W. J. Patterson, Vice-President; H. H. Bengough, Secretary, and F. L. Blair, Treasurer.

March 27, 1906, a meeting of the Committee of Fifteen, provided for by the act of April 12, 1905, was held and organized by electing A. P. Burchfield, President; Hon. John M. Kennedy, First Vice-President; W. J. Patterson, Second Vice-President; F. L. Blair, Treasurer, and H. H. Bengough, Secretary.

ACTION OF COMMISSIONERS

Charles B. Price, Irvin K. Campbell and James A. Clark, the newly elected County Commissioners, took prompt action and invited the preparation of competitive designs for the Memorial Hall from ten of the most reputable architects and firms in Pittsburgh, New York, Chicago and Boston, who had signified a willingness to compete, one thousand dollars (\$1,000) to be paid for each of the ten designs, to be received up to January 19, 1907, by Professor Warren P. Laird, College Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., advisory and consulting architect for the Allegheny County Commissioners.

Out of the ten competitive plans furnished, the prize was awarded the design of Messrs. Palmer and Hornbostel, architects, of New York, February 15, 1907.

The County Commissioners advertised for proposals for construction of the Memorial Hall, November 9, 1907, to be received until November

25, 1907, and on the latter date the contract was awarded to P. W. Finn, of Altoona, Pa.

THE RESOURCES AND RECORD OF THE COUNTY

The remarkable increase of population and development of resources of the County of Allegheny since the martyred Lincoln in 1861 called it the "State of Allegheny," is worthy of mention. At that period the total population of the county was 178,831; by the census of 1900 it had attained a population of 775,058. During the decade terminating with the present year, 1910, it has continued to rapidly increase until it has now reached considerably over the million mark, showing an increase of over forty per cent in that decade.

Its continuous increase in taxable valuation has been no less remarkable. The official taxable valuation of the county for the year 1910 compiled from assessors' returns has been fixed at one billion and ninety million dollars.

ROLL OF HONOR

There will be placed on the mural tablets of the Memorial Hall the names of all soldiers and sailors who enlisted in the war of 1861-1865 from the county of Allegheny. No less than twenty-five thousand names will appear on this roll of honor.

Among Civil War officers of highest rank and national reputation who were mustered into the United States service in the county of Allegheny,

and who survive at this writing, are Lieutenant-Generals S. B. M. Young and Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. Army, and Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, U. S. Navy, all on retired list. Generals Young and Chaffee each rose from the ranks of private soldiers to that of Lieutenant General Commanding U. S. Army.

General St. Clair Mulholland, President of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Commission, in a recent public address, declared that from the muster rolls of Pennsylvania soldiers present in the great battle of Gettysburg, compiled for placing on tablets on the state monument, Allegheny County representatives exceeded that of any other county.

The official records show that in case of war with any foreign nation Allegheny County is to-day in a position to furnish the government with 158,025 men, between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, who are subject to military duty. These figures are required to be officially compiled and certified to the Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania, who in turn is required by law to forward them to the Secretary of War of the United States.

Well might a county possessed of so great resources and blessed with the enjoyment of such unexampled prosperity since the close of the great Civil War, pay the splendid tribute to her soldiers in the war of 1861-1865, by the erection and maintenance of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hall, an edifice displaying a triumph alike of patriotic sentiment and of imposing architectural beauty.

THE SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL HALL

EXTERIOR

The building is of sandstone and occupies the entire tract of one acre and a half on Schenley farm plan. It has a Southern frontage on Fifth Avenue and a frontage on Grant Boulevard on the East. An additional tract of same size and having same frontage on Fifth Avenue and Grant Boulevard was acquired by the County subsequent to the laying of the corner-stone, to serve as an appropriate setting for the Fifth Avenue approaches and driveways and landscape effects essential to the imposing architecture of the Memorial edifice.

Abundant space is also afforded by the possession of this additional tract for equestrian or other statues of distinguished soldiers of the County who fell in battle. Application for proper space for this object has already been made to the Memorial Hall Committee by the Sixty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers Association, for the erection of a heroic equestrian statue in bronze of Brigadier-General Alexander Hays, who as Colonel organized the Regiment in Allegheny County and who won great distinction in the battles of the Army of the Potomac, and attained the rank of Brigadier-General, falling in action at the head of a division of Hancock's Corps at the battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

The Monument proposed by the Association for the Memorial Hall Park, Fifth Avenue frontage, it is stipulated will cost not less than \$25,000.00, being of dimensions and design similar to the well known equestrian statue of General Hancock in the park off Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City. No doubt application for sites for similar monuments on the Fifth Avenue frontage of Memorial Hall will be received from other Regimental Associations or from families of Allegheny County Soldiers killed in battle.

INTERIOR

FIRST FLOOR AUDITORIUM, 122 feet in width and 120 feet in depth. Height to the glass ceiling, 65 feet.

STAGE LENGTH, 84 feet, depth, 22 feet.

ENTRANCE TO SEATS — all sides of room. TWO ADDITIONAL entrances on stage and platform.

AUDITORIUM SEATS IN FIVE BLOCKS, with total of over 1700 theatre chairs on main floor and 850 on the gallery level — ADDITIONAL CHAIRS 300 CAN BE PLACED ON THE STAGE.

AUDITORIUM MAIN FLOOR IS SLOPED TO THE STAGE. Stage and all aisles have CORK FLOORING.

DIRECT LIGHT — BY 25 LARGE WINDOWS placed on four sides of building.

ILLUMINATION — by Cooper-Hewitt Mercury Vapor Light, Moore Nitrogen Vapor tubes, Incandescent lamps and Flaming Arcs placed the above the ceiling of the hall and reflected down on surface of ceiling. Incandescent lamps on first floor.

ON SOUTHWEST CORNER of building is a GRAND ARMY POST ROOM furnished for meetings of the G. A. R. and County Societies. This room is 28 feet wide by 54 feet long.

DIRECT LIGHT in all rooms.

ILLUMINATION side and center lights in bronze fixtures.

THIS ROOM is planned for display of portraits.

SECOND ROOM same size and is wainscoted to ceiling in oak.

DIRECT LIGHT. ILLUMINATION same as G. A. R. ROOM, first floor.

CORRIDORS — First floor on three sides of building, are 14 feet wide and total length 470 feet with 28 niches on inner line for statues of Allegheny County Soldiers Recommended by Grand Juries. THE OUTER LINE IS FOR TABLETS GIVING ROSTERS, NAMES FOR ALL ALLEGHENY COUNTY ENLIST-

MENTS, etc. CORRIDORS ON FRONT OF LOBBY give entrance to two elevators first floor to third floor. Two main stairways, first to third and entrance to large room. Office of the Superintendent of the Building and to public 'phone rooms, two ticket offices, stairs down to public toilets and basement. The side and rear corridors have entrance from side and direct entrance to G. A. R. Room and Society Rooms.

The LOBBY and CORRIDORS have direct light, marble floors and ornamental plaster and stucco work.

SECOND FLOOR GALLERY is on three sides of room 100 and contains 850 theatre seats—access by two front elevators, front and rear stairs.

DIRECT LIGHT same as first floor and SAME, ILLUMINATION.

SPACIOUS TERRACE ROOF AT GALLERY level on all sides of building allows promenade—access by doorways off galleries sides and rear.

ON TERRACE ROOF is base for COLOSSAL STATUE IN BRONZE OF FEMALE seated in Chair SYMBOLIC OF "PEACE." It will face front of building towards Fifth Avenue.

THIRD FLOOR. BANQUET HALL level. BANQUET HALL 73 FEET WIDE BY 73 FEET DEEP, height story to glass ceiling 31 feet 6 inches.

Cloak rooms, retiring rooms, etc.

DIRECT LIGHT, 28 windows gallery level.

ILLUMINATION—by lights 59-8 lamps each, over ceiling sash. INCANDESCENT LAMPS—reflected

third, amber glass. On gallery 32 clusters, 5 lights each.

STAGE ON SOUTH WALL 8 FEET WIDE BY 36 FEET LONG.

GALLERY 13 FEET WIDE on all four sides of room for visitors, etc.

Connected with Room by accordion doors. Have also small BANQUET HALL 20 feet wide by 73 feet long, height of story, direct light from North, ILLUMINATION by theatre clusters.

ON SOUTH OR FIFTH AVENUE FRONTAGE CORRIDOR, 73 feet long by 16 feet wide to be used as lobby for banquet halls, etc. Direct light and illumination side lights in bronze.

CORRIDORS connected at elevator and stairs leading to first floor.

FIVE LARGE SPACIOUS ROOMS on West side, Natalie Street.

TROPHY ROOM AND TROPHY ROOM VAULT. KITCHEN AND SERVING ROOM FOR BANQUETS.

A FREIGHT ELEVATOR discharges in this room connecting with the rear basement entrance for use in handling supplies, etc.

STAIRWAYS AT THE REAR END and stairs leading to first floor. SERVICE STAIRWAY OF FIRE ESCAPE.

ON GRANT BOULEVARD side or East, THREE ROOMS.

WOMEN'S CHECK ROOM.

LIBRARY, cases on all walls for books and direct light.

ALSO FOUR ROOMS for Meetings, Readings, etc.

LAYING OF CORNER-STONE, MEMORIAL HALL, OCTOBER 2, 1908

By S. W. HILL



COLONEL S. W. HILL
Soldiers' Memorial Hall Sesqui-Centennial Committee

The Memorial Hall foundation being ready for the formal services of laying the corner-stone at the time contemplated by the citizens of Pittsburgh for the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne by the British and Colonial forces under General Forbes, in A. D., 1758, it was resolved by the general committee organized to prepare for the three days celebration of said Sesqui-Centennial by the citizens of Allegheny County, that the laying of the corner-stone of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hall, with attendant ceremonies, should be one of the features of the second day, October 2, 1908, and requested the Memorial Hall Committee of Fifteen to make proper arrangements and to prepare a suitable program, which was done under the direction of the following organizations:

The Committee of Arrangements.—Major A. P. Burchfield, Chairman Memorial Hall Committee; Rev. Thomas N. Boyle, D. D., Frank L. Blair, Joseph E. Boyd, Colonel L. T. Brown, Memorial Hall Committee; I. K. Campbell, County Commissioner; James A. Clark, County Commissioner; Hon. Robert S. Frazer, President Judge Common Pleas No. 2; Colonel S. W. Hill, Memorial Hall Committee; Hon. John M. Kennedy, President Judge Common Pleas No. 3; Charles B. Price, County Commissioner; William J. Patterson, John Stulen, Charles O. Smith, Memorial Hall Committee; H. H. Bengough, Secretary, Memorial Hall Committee.

The Committee met July 15, 1908, to arrange for ceremonies of corner-stone laying, and organized by the election of Charles B. Price, Chairman; S. W. Hill, Secretary, and appointing the following subcommittees:

Programme — W. J. Patterson, Charles O. Smith, Irvin K. Campbell.

Parade — S. W. Hill, F. L. Blair, H. H. Bengough.

Invitations — Charles B. Price, Irvin K. Campbell, James A. Clark, A. P. Burchfield.

Contents of the Corner-Stone — Charles B. Price, Irvin K. Campbell, James A. Clark, F. L. Blair.

At a meeting held August 7, 1908, James E. Porter, Past Department Commander of the Grand Army, was designated as Chief Marshal of the parade, to form on Meyran Avenue at 9 A. M., October 2, 1908, and move at 9:30 A. M., via Forbes Street to Memorial Hall.

An auxiliary committee was appointed to consist of the Post Commander of each Post of the Grand Army of the Republic in the County and the Colonel commanding Encampment No. 1, Union Veteran Legion, with John T. Porter, Post 155, as Chairman.

October 2, 1908, at 9 o'clock A. M., the parade was formed on Meyran Avenue and moved at 9:30 A. M. via Forbes Street and Grant Boulevard to the Memorial Hall in the following order:

P I T T S B U R G H ' S S E S Q U I - C E N T E N N I A L

ESCORT

Detachment of Cadets West Point Military Academy.
 CHIEF MARSHAL — James E. Porter
 CHIEF OF STAFF — B. J. Coll
 ADJUTANT GENERAL — S. W. Hill
 AIDES — Charles F. McKenna, Oliver McClintock, Charles
 A. Walter, John H. Kerr.

FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY SONS OF VETERANS RE- SERVE

Field and Staff

Frank A. McKelvey.....Colonel.
 Winfield S. Harvey.....Lieutenant-Colonel.
 Ray D. Harr.....Major.
 William R. Harvey.....Adjutant.
 J. H. Wentzel.....Adjutant.
 H. M. Zundel.....Quartermaster.
 A. H. Cargo.....Commissary.
 E. F. Mickey.....Inspector of Ride Practice.
 George W. Miller.....Surgeon.
 Minor H. Day.....Assistant Surgeon.
 Fred M. Gordon.....Chaplain.
 W. Price Harvey.....Sergeant-Major.
 George W. Thompson.....Quartermaster-Sergeant.
 Theodore Rose.....Commissary-Sergeant.
 Lewis G. Tomer.....Hospital Steward.
 George E. Sprague.....Color-Sergeant.
 Homer V. Culp.....Bugler.

REGIMENTAL FIELD BAND

Second Lieutenant Boswell J. Clark Commanding

A COMPANY

L. P. Wentzel.....Captain
 John M. Baker.....First-Lieutenant
 D. F. Smith.....Second-Lieutenant

B COMPANY

O. P. Benson.....Captain
 Harry Sisco.....First-Lieutenant
 B. W. Williams.....Second-Lieutenant

C COMPANY

S. E. Ferry.....Captain
 J. C. McCutcheon.....First-Lieutenant
 Stephen A. Martin.....Second-Lieutenant

D COMPANY

Gustav Schaaf.....Captain
 Charles W. Teeple.....First-Lieutenant
 Bert Ammon.....Second-Lieutenant

E COMPANY

Samuel T. Steel.....Captain
 Claude A. Drake.....First-Lieutenant
 Morris S. Jones.....Second-Lieutenant

F COMPANY

William C. Jenkins.....Captain

G COMPANY

Harry C. Lea.....Captain
 Clarence L. Thompson.....First-Lieutenant
 Ben J. Sleig.....Second-Lieutenant

H COMPANY

D. L. Steen.....Captain
 E. J. Sexton.....First-Lieutenant
 J. W. Beadling.....Second-Lieutenant

I COMPANY

Harry B. Koessler.....Captain
 L. C. Hicks.....Second-Lieutenant

M COMPANY

John E. Coughenour.....Captain
 Charles M. Harvey.....First-Lieutenant
 Albert C. Daniels.....Second-Lieutenant

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Twenty-eight posts of Allegheny County, John T. Porter
 Post 155, commanding.

Post 3, Porter Phipps, commander.
 Post 38, Wilson Wigle, commander.
 Post 41, James Wallace, commander.
 Post 59, William J. Giles, commander.
 Post 88, George W. Maggi, commander.
 Post 111, Joel C. Pancost, commander.
 Post 117, L. H. McCroskey, commander.
 Post 127, Thomas Webster, commander.
 Post 128, William E. Caldwell, commander.
 Post 135, J. C. Stewart, commander.
 Post 151, A. T. Goff, commander.
 Post 153, William M. Snyder, commander.
 Post 155, Robert McMillan, commander.
 Post 157, William Melvin, commander.
 Post 162, Henry Dauber, commander.
 Post 181, J. E. Bell, commander.
 Post 206, John W. Jenkins, commander.
 Post 207, D. W. Hutchison, commander.
 Post 215, L. W. Mallasee, commander.
 Post 230, F. R. Hutchison, commander.
 Post 236, John P. J. Young, commander.
 Post 259, Irvin K. Campbell, commander.
 Post 289, John B. Holmes, commander.
 Post 320, James A. Abraham, commander.
 Post 360, Thomas McLaughlin, commander.
 Post 470, W. S. Marshall, commander.
 Post 495, William Woffington, commander.
 Post 548, John M. Marsh, commander.
 About 1,500 men.

P I T T S B U R G H ' S S E S Q U I - C E N T E N N I A L

UNION VETERAN LEGION

Encampment No. 1, R. P. Douglass, Colonel commanding; S. M. Evans, Adjutant.

About 250 men.

CIVIL WAR VETERANS

SPANISH WAR VETERANS

FOREIGN SERVICE VETERANS

On arrival of the procession at the site of the Memorial Hall, the colors and markers with Guard of Honor of the various organizations moved to the platform and were arranged in position by Color-Sergeant William J. Hamilton.

The members of the various organizations participating in the procession moved to chairs provided for them in front of the platform.

The ceremonies incident to the corner-stone laying, according to the ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic, were then proceeded with by the following:

OFFICIAL DETAIL

Commander, A. P. Burchfield, Past Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.

Chaplain, Thomas N. Boyle, D. D., Past Chaplain-in-Chief of the G. A. R.

Adjutant, H. H. Bengough, Past Commander Post 157, G. A. R.

Quartermaster, C. C. Fawcett, Past Commander Post 181, G. A. R.

Officer of the Day, William T. Powell, Past Department Commander of Pennsylvania G. A. R.

Officer of the Guard, Samuel Scott, Past Junior Vice Department Commander of Pennsylvania, G. A. R.

Engineer-in-Chief, I. K. Campbell, Commander Post 259, G. A. R.

Color-Sergeant, W. J. Hamilton, Past Commander Post 3, G. A. R.

FORMAL PLACING OF STONE

Commander Burchfield called upon the Rt. Rev. Cortland Whitehead, Bishop of the Diocese

of Pittsburgh of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who invoked Divine blessing.

Rev. Thomas N. Boyle, D. D., Chaplain, read an appropriate selection from the Bible and followed with a prayer.

Adjutant H. H. Bengough read the following list of articles deposited in the box in the corner-stone, namely:

Portrait of Theodore Roosevelt, President of United States, 1901 to 1909.

Picture of Ex-Governor W. A. Stone, who framed the special act authorizing the erection of Memorial Hall in honor of soldiers who served in the War of the Rebellion, from Allegheny County.

Portrait of Ex-Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, who signed the act for the erection of Memorial Hall.

Portrait of Governor Edwin S. Stuart, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Finding of Grand Juries authorizing the erection of Memorial Hall.

Order of Court directing the County Commissioners to comply with said act of Assembly in the erection of Memorial Hall.

Copy of specification furnished architects of competitive plans for said Hall.

Minutes of meeting of soldiers of Allegheny County, showing the election of a Committee of Ten as per Act of Assembly for the government of said Hall.

Map of Allegheny County.

Copies of all Pittsburgh papers, Sunday and day editions.

Rosters of Posts 3, 38, 41, 59, 88, 117, 128, 151, 155, 157, 162, 205, 207, 229, 230, 259, 260, 289, 495, 548.

Roster of Encampment No. 1, Union Veteran Legion.

Roster and badge of Union ex-prisoners of war.

Roster of Camp 15, Spanish War Veterans.

Roster of Alfred Hunt Camp, Spanish War Veterans.

Roster of Post 3, Foreign Service Men.

Badge of Union Veteran Legion and lapel shield.

Badge of the Grand Army of the Republic and lapel button.

Badge and roster of McPherson's Woman's Relief Corps, No. 60.

Badge of Woman's Auxiliary of the U. V. L.

One dollar Confederate money as used during the War of the Rebellion.

One 50c. script of United States money as used during the War of the Rebellion.

Portraits of all officials of Allegheny County.

Portrait of the Mayor of Pittsburgh, George W. Guthrie.

Portraits of all the Judges of Allegheny County courts.

Portrait of W. D. Porter, Judge of Superior Court of Pennsylvania.

History of the Bank of Pittsburgh, first bank established in Pittsburgh.

History of the First Presbyterian Church, the first church established in Pittsburgh.

And last, but not least, one United States flag.

COMMANDER BURCHFIELD'S REMARKS

Commander Burchfield then concluded the ritualistic exercises as follows:

"Mr. Mayor, Chairman of the Commissioners, and Fellow Citizens. The Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and other veteran organizations have performed the duty assigned to them, by laying truly and well the corner-stone of this Memorial building. In the name of the soldiers and sailors who saved our nation, we thank you for the honor. We rejoice that our country thus proclaims to the world that patriotic self-sacrifice is not to be forgotten. We trust that our beloved land may never again be deluged in blood. Yet we remember the perils of peace are scarcely less than the perils of war. The demands for loyalty are as great upon the sons as they were upon the sires. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance. The safety of our country is in the intelligence,

the moral character, and the patriotism of her citizens. We believe this structure will be an object lesson to inspire loyal hearts and a treasure house to enrich minds. We now surrender back into your hands, Mr. Commissioner, this stone, and shall watch with deepest interest the completion of the edifice."

The corner-stone was then properly placed and sealed under the direction of Engineer-in-chief I. K. Campbell, who used a solid silver trowel, presented to the County Commissioners by Major A. P. Burchfield for the occasion and to be deposited in Memorial Hall.

After the guards saluted the flag Mrs. J. Sharp McDonald sang the "Star Spangled Banner" with fine effect.

GENERAL EXERCISES

After the conclusion of the ritual work, incident to the formal placing of the corner-stone, Chairman Charles B. Price, of the Committee of Arrangements, assumed charge as Master of Ceremonies, and paid tribute to the patriotic people of Allegheny County who had authorized the building of the Memorial and voted the largest appropriation ever made in any county in the United States for a similar purpose, and closed by introducing Hon. George W. Guthrie, Mayor of Pittsburgh.

ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR

"I feel toward you, those who are left, that too much respect and gratitude for what you have done cannot be shown you. I hope that your remaining years will be marked by a consciousness on the part of the people which is due you and that the people of this country will show you the respect and love that you deserve.

"This beautiful flag is the emblem of our country, because of your love, duty and devotion. It is a fitting emblem of the memory of the men who died for it. Its stripes are no dearer than the blood you shed for it, and its stars are no more bright than the duty you showed it. It is then



GENERAL HORACE PORTER
Guest of Soldiers' Memorial Hall Committee

natural that we should erect this beautiful building of stone and marble. It is a mark of appreciation and esteem of what we think of you. It will be an object lesson to the generations yet to come.

"As our forefathers made this country, so it will continue, the home of freedom and the refuge of all those who seek to stand on their own manhood and live under laws of a free sovereign.

"This building is simply a faint expression of our gratitude to you. May our country continue free and great and a blessing to mankind."

Post 3 choir, composed of Mrs. J. Sharp McDonald, soprano; Mrs. W. W. Waitneight, contralto; E. W. Campney, tenor; Robert L. Layton, bass, and Samuel Brown, organist, then led in singing "America," the audience joining.

Chairman Price, in introducing General Horace Porter, U. S. Army, retired, as orator of the day, announced that "General Porter is a distinguished son of Pennsylvania, a native of Huntingdon County, his father being the late David Rittenhouse Porter, twice Governor of this state, and who died more than forty years ago. General

Porter as a soldier, author, diplomat and orator is peculiarly qualified for the duty of orator on this great patriotic occasion. Having served on staff of the illustrious General Grant on the field, winning high promotion for gallant and meritorious service in action, he is in hearty sympathy with the loyal and patriotic objects of the Memorial Hall, the corner-stone of which has just been placed."

General Porter's introduction met with the hearty responses of all present, his comrades in arms of the Grand Army and Sons of Veterans standing and delivering three rousing cheers.

ORATION OF GENERAL HORACE PORTER

General Porter spoke without notes and delivered a most eloquent, patriotic and instructive oration, the occasion apparently affording him great inspiration.

He recalled most interesting memories of the war and of the many distinguished soldiers Allegheny County has sent to the front in the great conflict. He referred to General Alexander Hays, General Grant's classmate at West Point, and comrade in arms in the war against Mexico, whose death at the battle of the Wilderness General Grant mourned as a severe personal loss. He also reviewed the campaigns in which officers and soldiers of Allegheny County were ever conspicuous, and paid a magnificent tribute to the memory of the heroic colonels Samuel W. Black, Oliver H. Rippey, James H. Childs, John W. Patterson, William H. Moody, Robert B. Hampton and Major Frank B. Ward, who with many thousands of others gave up their lives on the great battlefields of the war. Of those who after most meritorious service in the field were permitted to return at the close of the war to their homes, in the great County of Allegheny, but who have long since joined the great army of the dead, he referred feelingly, with personal recollections of General J. Bowman Sweitzer, General Thomas A. Rowley, General A. L. Pearson, Major George

M. Laughlin, Gen. James S. Negley, and the numerous other soldiers who had earned for themselves distinction and glory for the cause of the Union. General Porter, in closing, declared that no monument or Memorial Hall could be too magnificent to perpetuate the deeds and the fame of the officers, soldiers and sailors of Allegheny County in the War for the Suppression of the Rebellion.

ADDRESS OF VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS

On introducing the next speaker the Chairman announced that the distinguished vice-president of the United States, Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, needed no introduction to an American audience. He delivered an address, in part as follows:

Mr. Fairbanks congratulated Allegheny County upon the honor she does the memory of her brave men and upon the great honor she does herself by erecting a memorial to those who gave much and those who gave all that liberty might not perish from the republic. Here, amidst the assembled evidences of commercial and industrial power, unsurpassed anywhere, it is eminently fitting that an enduring memorial should arise testifying to love of country and devotion to republican institutions.

"Pittsburgh presides here at the headwaters of the Ohio in majesty and strength. Her greatness has been achieved since the triumph of our arms and the immortal meeting at Appomattox. When the ability of the government to preserve itself was finally demonstrated, the integrity of the nation was assured forever and forever, our countrymen quickly turned from the ways of conflict to win the ample trophies of peace.

"The edifice which will arise here will be the perfection of art and as durable as the genius and effort of man can make it. It will long stand as an object of admiration and instruction. Hither the lovers of liberty will come and bathe their souls in its pure atmosphere. In time it will fall into decay and fade away, but the heroic service

it is intended to commemorate, the cause of freedom for which brave men fought, will be remembered and recalled, for the matchless story is written in the imperishable history of the progress of the human race."

The address of the vice-president was frequently interrupted by hearty applause of the vast audience.

CONGRATULATIONS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

H. M. Nevius, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was next presented and received a loyal welcome from the veterans. Commander Nevius thanked the soldiers present and congratulated the people of Pittsburgh and the Grand Army men of the County for the splendid memorial that is now being erected.

REMARKS BY GOVERNOR STUART

The Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, Governor of Pennsylvania, was next introduced by Chairman Price, as an official whose patriotic administration and frequent visits to all sections of the State had endeared him to the public.

Governor Stuart expressed great gratification at witnessing the prevailing revival of patriotism in what the martyred Lincoln had forty years ago, styled the "Great State of Allegheny," which, he remarked, since that period might well be said to have developed and increased into an Empire as respects population and material resources. The Governor tendered his congratulations to the Grand Army and the Union Veterans of Allegheny County in the realization of their fond hopes in having the magnificent Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hall erected in honor of defenders of the Union and Constitution in the War for the Suppression of the Rebellion.

The audience was then dismissed with the Benediction by the Rt. Rev. Regis Canevin, D. D. Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh.



COL. CHARLES OTTO SMITH
Soldiers' Memorial Hall Sesqui-Centennial Committee.

CARNEGIE HALL CAMP FIRE

By CHARLES OTTO SMITH

The Camp Fire at Carnegie Music Hall, Friday evening, October 2, 1908, was a fitting close to a day made memorable by the laying of the cornerstone of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hall.

The large hall was filled by veterans and their friends, who seemed to enjoy the reminiscences and songs to the fullest extent.

Captain W. J. Patterson, Past Department Commander of the G. A. R. of Pennsylvania, presided.

Rev. N. H. Holmes, D. D., pronounced the invocation.

Mrs. J. Sharp McDonald sang the "Star Spangled Banner" in her usual inimitable manner.

OBJECTS AND AIMS OF THE G. A. R.

Captain Patterson, in opening the exercises of the evening, referred to the objects and aims of the Grand Army of the Republic. He said this organization was composed exclusively of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who had served faithfully in defense of the Union during

the great Civil War. This noble order, he said, does not have its peer on the face of the earth for loyalty and exalted patriotism. The Grand Army of the Republic stands pledged to support law and order, to maintain morality in private life and to encourage honor and purity in public affairs. The fundamental principles of the Grand Army of the Republic, as it moves forward in its noble mission, are Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

Mayor George W. Guthrie was introduced and made a stirring address. Among other things he paid a glowing tribute to

TRUE WOMANHOOD

"True womanhood," said he, "means as much to a nation as true manhood. The mothers and wives in those dark days of civil strife gave their sons and husbands to be sacrificed on the altar of war for the cause of right. They, too, as well as you men who were in the thick of the conflict, endured privation, bitterness and sorrow. As much as we owe you who fought and bled that justice might prevail, so much we owe to the brave womanhood of that period."

Mrs. J. Sharp McDonald, the brevetted "comrade" of the Grand Army, who won the honor years ago, because of enthusiastic musical service rendered to the organization, led in singing "Marching Through Georgia," the audience joining in the chorus, and answering to a spontaneous encore sang "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," with a force and pathos all her own.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE G. A. R.

Henry M. Nevius, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, made an eloquent address, emphasizing the necessity of keeping the fires of patriotism alive among the people. He spoke in part as follows:

"I witnessed yesterday your grand pageant, your magnificent floats, the grand parade, such as could



COL. HENRY M. NEVIUS
Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.

not have been produced in any other city except the City of Pittsburgh.

"A city of over five hundred thousand inhabitants, with manufacturing plants, employing over two hundred and fifty thousand men and an annual pay-roll of three hundred and fifty million dollars, and financial institutions with over seventy millions of capital and a surplus and undivided profits of over a hundred million dollars. A city of palatial residences, beautiful churches and schools, that accommodate over seventy thousand pupils.

"Truly, the citizens of Pittsburgh have reason to be proud of their magnificent city and the splendid showing it is making on this its Sesqui-Centennial Anniversary.

"I was delighted to be privileged to see to day Comrade Burchfield, a Past Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, one of your honored citizens, in the presence of that great multitude, complete the pleasant duty of laying the corner-stone of the grand Memorial Hall you are erecting in honor of your soldiers dead, and soldiers living, who, in 1861 and up to 1865, responded to the call of our grand Commander-in-Chief and President of the

United States, Abraham Lincoln, to assist him in enforcing the law. At that time this country was in a state of turmoil, eleven of our sister states had passed ordinances of secession and were engaged in the mad attempt of bursting asunder the bonds of union established by our fathers, and of destroying their government with its institutions. Those were indeed troublous days, days that put to the severest test the patriotism and loyalty of our citizens. Then it was, my comrades, that you broke asunder the ties of party and cast aside the pleasures and pursuits of civil life, and thronged to the front, on land and on sea, resolved that Old Glory should again float over every state and territory in this union, and that no state or territory should be eliminated therefrom.

"That war was the most terrible and bloody of any recorded in the pages of history of ancient or modern times. A war in which father was engaged against son, and brother against brother. And, while you met with many discouragements and many reverses, and while many people of the north, all through that bloody struggle, discouraged enlistments, declared the war a failure, and demanded it should cease, and that the south should be allowed to depart in peace, thereby establishing a precedent that if the south could withdraw from the north, then the east could withdraw from the west, and state from state, until this great and glorious union would be divided up into as many petty republics as there are states and territories in the union.

"But you, my comrades, never faltered and never wavered, and our President never lost faith in the people nor in his army and navy. The love and confidence between him and his generals and admirals, soldiers, sailors and marines, inspired all with a zeal and energy that overcame all opposition until Appomattox, when finally the last armed foe laid down his arms and treason forever surrendered to loyalty. And, then peace was declared and law re-established throughout the length and breadth of our land, and the question was forever

settled that under the Constitution the national government is and must be supreme.

"And then the long lines were formed and beneath the folds of the flag of the United America, the long roll was called, and it was found that for every star in that field of blue, ten thousand comrades, brave and true, had laid down their lives, and in defense of those stripes of stainless hue, three hundred thousand comrades had been sent to their homes, maimed and crippled for life, but the Union of the United States of America still lives intact, and our nation stands first in the forum of the nations of the world."

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL PORTER

Charles Otto Smith, Patriotic Instructor of the Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, in behalf of the Comrades of Allegheny County, presented to General Horace Porter a loving cup, saying:

"April 10th, 1862, just one year after the bombardment and reduction of Fort Sumpter by the Confederate forces, Fort Pulaski (Georgia) was bombarded and reduced by the Union forces. One who participated in this bombardment relates this amusing incident.

"The batteries were under the immediate command of Lieutenant Horace Porter, who went around to every gun to ascertain whether its captain was provided with everything that would be necessary when the firing would begin. At one mortar battery, fuse plugs were wanting, and the officer was in despair. This battery had the position nearest to the fort, and its four mortars were useless without the plugs. Finally he remembered that there was a Yankee regiment (Seventh Connecticut) on the island, and remarked, 'All Yankees are whittlers. If this regiment could be turned out to night, they might whittle enough fuse plugs before morning to fire a thousand rounds.' Thereupon he rode out in the darkness to the camp of that regiment, and the regiment was immediately ordered to whittle,

and in a short time provided all the fuse plugs that were needed.

"This incident illustrates the resourceful ingenuity of one who afterwards became prominent as a General and of world-wide renown as a diplomat, and to whose untiring exertions the people of this country are indebted for the discovery in an obscure corner of Paris, and the removal to our shores the remains of America's greatest naval hero, John Paul Jones.

"It is our pleasure to have the Lieutenant referred to with us to-night in the person of General Horace Porter, and those of you of the present generation, in years to come, in showing the familiar picture of General Lee's surrender to General Grant at Appomattox to your children and grand-children, can point with pride to the figure of General Porter in that picture and tell them that upon this evening of our Sesqui-Centennial, when the veterans of the Civil War were celebrating over the successful laying of the corner stone of the beautiful Memorial that is being erected in their honor, you had the pleasure of seeing and hearing this gallant soldier and splendid citizen.

"General Porter, when we learned you had accepted the invitation to be present with us on this occasion, we were glad—but when our eyes beheld you we were overjoyed—we trust, sir, your stay with us has afforded you as much pleasure as we have enjoyed, and when you depart from us you will carry with you only pleasant memories; but to make sure you may not forget us, your comrades of Allegheny County, veterans of the Civil War, have prepared, as a slight token of their esteem and affection, this loving cup, and in their behalf it is my pleasure to present it to you. Its intrinsic value is not great, but I trust, sir, in the years to come, as you look into this cup you will be reminded of the faces and the scenes of this occasion, and that these memories will gladden your heart.

"May the choicest blessings of Heaven rest upon you, and may you live many years to enjoy them."

REPLY OF GENERAL PORTER

General Porter received the gift with expressions of heart-felt thanks for the comradeship that prompted such a kind remembrance on the part of his western soldier friends of Allegheny County.

The General dwelt on the need of teaching the young to reverence the United States flag and the uniform of the army and navy. He referred to two sailors from a battleship being refused admittance to a theater and hotels at Newport, R. I., because they wore the navy uniform. He characterized the incident as a gross insult to the dignity of the nation in whose service the men were enlisted. He expressed the hope that a law will soon be passed making such disrespect a criminal act. General Porter interspersed his speech with witty anecdotes of the Rebellion, which were enthusiastically enjoyed by the audience.

ADDRESS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks was next introduced and spoke of the battles fought and won by the Grand Army and the outcome of the Civil War, as placing upon those charged with the large civic responsibilities of the country a high and sacred duty to maintain unsullied in times of peace what had been preserved by bloodshed in times of strife. He said:

"We have observed in our progress as a people from the earliest days of the republic until now, that there is in our affairs the guiding hand of an over-ruling Providence. The selection of Abraham Lincoln to preside over the destiny of the republic, when its life was in the balance, was an evidence of providential interposition.

"Who among all the patriotic men of America was better suited than he — no, I will say, equally suited — to the exigencies of that supreme hour?

"He was as patient as destiny. When others lost hope, his confidence in the integrity of his cause and in the valor and the heroism of Ulysses

S. Grant and the armies of the Union was unshaken.

"He felt that sooner or later they would command success and that the unity of the Union would be preserved for ourselves and our children forever. How like the irony of fate, it all seems, that after he had led his people through the Red Sea, it should not have been permitted him to enjoy the promised land!

"The Grand Army of the Republic was the nation's potent defence in war and it has been a source of strength to our institutions in time of peace. Your patriotic service did not end when you were mustered out with honor. You returned to the quiet walks of life and consecrated yourselves anew to the discharge of your civic duties.

"The Civil War cost much in blood and treasure. When we look back upon it we wonder that it could not have been averted and we wish it might have been. Yet it was, perhaps, in a large sense, best that it should have come with all of its cruelty and destructiveness. It will be remembered for unnumbered centuries yet to be.

"Opportunity comes to few men to render service to their fellow men which will long survive, but to you, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, the supreme opportunity came and you met it supremely. You made the generation in which you wrought your debt and the generation which shall follow us will praise and honor you.

"In recalling your arduous campaigns and the success you achieved, we thereby emphasize the necessity of increased devotion to the public weal. That which has cost much must needs have much of our concern to safeguard and preserve it.

"We must have a quickened sense of our civic duty so that we may transmit, strengthened and unsullied, the flag whose integrity you preserved and whose glory you increased."

The Vice-President was followed by Congressman Burke and former Judge Harry White, of Indiana County, both of whom delivered short patriotic addresses and the camp fire terminated.



FIFTH AVENUE BY NIGHT DURING THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL



MR. A. J. KELLY, JR., CHAIRMAN OF ANNIVERSARY DAY SESQUI-CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE, AND HIS GUESTS IN FRONT OF THE SCHENLEY HOTEL

From left to right, Mr. Burdett Patterson, Secretary of Sesqui-Centennial Committee; Mr. William H. Stevenson, Chairman of Executive Committee; Hon. Claude A. Swanson, Governor of Virginia; Hon. Charlemagne Tower, formerly Minister to Germany, and A. J. Kelly, Jr., Chairman Anniversary Day Committee of Pittsburgh's Sesqui-Centennial, 1938.

Complete of Collier's Times

ANNIVERSARY DAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1908

A. J. KELLY, JR., Chairman

On Tuesday morning, November 24th, Hon. Herman de Lagercrantz, the Minister of Sweden to the United States, arrived in Pittsburgh with his Secretary, Count Ludvig R. af Ugglas, both being the guests of the Anniversary Day subcommittee of the Sesqui-Centennial Committee. During the day they visited the Carnegie Institute and Technical Schools and the Homestead Steel Works. In the evening, with Hon. Charlemagne Tower, former United States Ambassador to Germany, and Governor Edwin S. Stuart, they were entertained at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Harden Church, at their residence.

On the morning of Anniversary Day, November 25th, special exercises were held in all the schools of the city, the program for which was prepared by a Sesqui-Centennial Committee headed by Rev. J. Leonard Levy.

The most notable celebration was at the Duquesne School, Prof. M. J. McMahon, principal. This school stands on the sites of Forts Duquesne and Pitt at Liberty and Second Avenue. The program consisted of songs, recitations and drills by the children of the schools. A most interesting feature consisted of a series of historic tableaux. These included Captain Celeron and his followers, descending the Allegheny River, Washington and Gist crossing the Allegheny on a raft, Captain Trent building a fort at the forks of the Ohio, and its capture by the French and Indians; Braddock's defeat, planting of English flag on ruins of Fort Duquesne, the Block House, and the Sesqui-Centennial. The children were trained by Miss Kate H. Dugan and other teachers of the school. The School Board took a great interest in the celebration and expended several hundred dollars. A contribution was also made by the Sesqui-Centennial Committee. The morning ex-

ercises at the school were attended by Governor Edwin S. Stuart, Hon. Herman de Lagercrantz, Minister of Sweden, and William H. Stevenson, Chairman of the Sesqui-Centennial Committee, all of whom made addresses. Count Ugglas, Secretary of the Swedish Minister, and A. B. Millar, Secretary of Governor Stuart, and members of the Sesqui-Centennial Committee, were also present. The program was repeated in the evening.

Special Sesqui-Centennial services were held in the chapel of the University of Pittsburgh.

In the morning of Anniversary Day, Governor Claude A. Swanson of Virginia, and Hon. Charlemagne Tower visited the Carnegie Institute. At 11:45 A. M. all the city's guests and a number of officers and members of the Sesqui-Centennial Committee were guests at a breakfast at the University Club given by Dr. William J. Holland.

At 6 P. M. the city's guests and Governor J. H. Higgins of Rhode Island were given a dinner at the Fort Pitt Hotel.

The Sesqui-Centennial meetings were held in the auditorium of the western Pennsylvania Exposition on November 25th.

AFTERNOON SESSION

At the afternoon meeting there were present about 2,500 people. After the rendition of the overture "Domitian" of Fidelis Zitterbart, by the Pittsburgh Orchestra, conducted by Emil Paur, the afternoon session of the Sesqui-Centennial meeting was called to order by Chairman A. J. Kelly, Jr., Committee on Anniversary Day at 2:15, in the following words:

"On the 27th of September we inaugurated the Sesqui-Centennial exercises with divine worship. It would not be proper to open these exercises without

P I T T S B U R G H ' S S E S Q U I - C E N T E N N I A L

the invocation of the blessings of divine Providence, and giving thanks for all the kindness and goodness shown to this great city. Rev. Maitland Alexander, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church, will now pronounce the invocation."

PRAYER OF DR. MAITLAND ALEXANDER

"Almighty God, we praise thee and acknowledge thee to be the Lord. All the earth doth worship thee, the Father everlasting. We thank thee for thy loving-kindness unto us throughout all the days of the years that are past. And as we review those years, thy hand hast ever been spread out to shield us, to strengthen us, to guide us, and to befriend us. We thank thee for our temporal resources. We thank thee for the fibre and the strength of our ancestry. But above all things, we thank thee for thy providential care which has made us what we are. And therefore, we beseech thee, that as in the days that are past, so in the days that are to come, thou wilt be with thy people here and from everlasting to everlasting, to the generations that are to come. May the beauty of the Lord, our God, be upon them. And establish thou the work of our hands upon us, yea the work of our hands, establish thou it. And we will give the glory unto the Father and unto the Son, and unto the Holy Ghost, world without end, Amen."

REMARKS OF MR. A. J. KELLY, JR.

"Large cities throughout our great country celebrate their centennials and their 200th anniversaries and it came to the minds of some of our best citizens and especially to the mind of our Mayor, that the city of Pittsburgh ought to remember her Sesqui-Centennial. Because, here, at this spot, at this point of the river, where the two rivers meet, the greatest historical interest of this whole Country centers. The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh by resolution authorized our Mayor to appoint a committee of seventy to take charge of these exercises. Our natal day occurs on

November 25th, the day we are now observing. Out-of-door exercises would be impossible at this time of the year, and the committee therefore arranged a program which consisted of a week of celebration and festivities and pageants, to be ended by the celebration of an indoor exercise on this, our natal day. That is why we are here to-day, to finish up the program so auspiciously begun, so well carried out, and so greatly appreciated, on the 27th day of September and thereafter for a week.

"His Honor our Mayor is, and ought to be, the chairman of all these committees. He is the man who has stood by and guided the committees, and generally helped. And we have him with us to-day, and he will preside at this meeting, and also at the meeting this evening. I have therefore not only the pleasure but the great honor to introduce our respected Mayor, the Honorable George W. Guthrie."

ADDRESS OF HON. GEORGE W. GUTHRIE

"Your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, Pittsburghers: We stand to-day on historic ground. In this immediate neighborhood was settled for all time the controversies between the Latin and the English-speaking races as to who should rule the destinies of this great country. One hundred and fifty years ago, in the presence of the English troops and the provincial troops from Pennsylvania and Virginia, the British flag was hoisted over this ground and the name "Pittsburgh" given to the settlement then established, and the destiny, the future of this nation was established. Here quickly gathered the Indian traders. Following them came traders and merchants, and they moved through this gateway of the mountains, animated by that strange land-hunger which animates all humanity, moved to the West, ever going, never ceasing, until they touched the waters of the Pacific. Here started industry after industry. The commerce of the river furnishing first by flat boats all the commerce of the great

west, slowly developing into steamboats, followed by railroads carrying not only our own products, but the products of all the east to the people of the new lands. And here came a people ready to work, sober, industrious, intelligent, who have built up this great industrial and commercial community. It is a matter of pride that we have here displayed to-day, by this great gathering, the loyalty of the people of Pittsburgh in its past, its present and its future, meeting here to-day to give expression to what you feel, your memory of the great deeds done here, the great industries carried on, your love and devotion to your city, and your determination that it will go forward until the growth from that little settlement founded here one hundred and fifty years ago to-day, will be lost in the greater growth, the greater development, the greater glory of this great city in the future.

"And let me tell you, the greatness, the glory of this city, is not in its products, is not in its speed or its houses, fine as they may be, but is in its people, the manhood and the womanhood that it gives to the world, in the loyalty of its people to its own best interests, and to the glory and stability of its nation. That is what makes a city great. And it is because we see in the demonstration which you have given not only to-day but in that past week to which Mr. Kelly so well referred, that we feel justified in saying to the world that for its people and their loyalty we challenge the world. It is a matter of gratification, it is a matter very appropriate, that on this occasion we should have with us here representatives of interests so intimately connected with the early history and development of this State and of this district. We have with us his excellency the Swedish minister, who comes as a representative of his king, because the first settlers on the soil of Pennsylvania came from that kingdom, and their people and their blood have come unto us and have learned to make part of that great foundation of the people who rule this State. We have with us his excellency the governor of Virginia, and you will all

remember that in the early days it was a question as to whether this territory where we now stand should belong to Virginia or to Pennsylvania. And we all remember, too, with pride in the greatness of our nation, and especially in the greatness of our neighboring people, that they set aside all personal or local advantage and voluntarily ceded to the nation, to make peace and good will, the territory over which they believed they had a right to claim authority. And by that cession they made this part of Pennsylvania. He comes here to-day to join with us in our celebration of our prosperity. And we have with us also his excellency the governor of Pennsylvania, who comes here to show that community of interest, that feeling of general loyalty, which testifies to the feeling of the people of the State on the progress and prosperity and glory of Pittsburgh, and to say to us words of good will and good wishes."

Mr. Howard White then sang "My Lovely Rosebud" by Charles Wakefield Codman, and "Oh That We Two Were Maying," by Ethelbert Nevin.

Mayor Guthrie then introduced the Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, Governor of Pennsylvania.

ADDRESS OF HON. EDWIN S. STUART

"Mr. Chairman, your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I said to-day to the members of your committee that if they continued celebrating their Sesqui-Centennials it would be necessary to move the capital to Pittsburgh in order that the Governor might be convenient for all such occasions. I am glad to be here to-day, glad to welcome to the soil of Pennsylvania the Governor of a great commonwealth whose people did so much, not only for the foundation of this republic, but particularly for the reason that Pittsburgh is here to-day. I refer to his excellency, Governor Swanson of Virginia. Also I am glad to welcome to the soil of Pennsylvania the Minister from Sweden to the United States. His people were first to settle in our great State. I am also glad indeed to be



Courtesy of Gazette-Times

DR. WILLIAM J. HOLLAND AND FRIENDS AT ENTRANCE CARNEGIE INSTITUT.

From left to right: Martin Hokanson, Dr. A. A. Hamerschlag, Dr. William J. Holland, Hon. Herman De Lagercrantz, Count Ludvig R. af Ugglas and Burd S. Patterson.



Courtesy of Chronicle-Telegraph

ON WAY TO EXPOSITION HALL.

Dr. J. A. Brashear, Hon. Claude A. Swanson, Governor of Virginia, E. Z. Smith, and Hon. George W. Guthrie, Mayor of Pittsburgh.

with you, and to join in celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Pittsburgh and most sincerely return your salutation, and wish for your city continued prosperity.

"Local history is so rich in material of national and international interest that it is difficult to appropriate it for our own. George Washington was the father of the Pittsburgh country. No one in his time knew the west so well. In his teens he was schooled in the forests and mountains. Thus strong in body and mind he stepped into full view of the world as a chief figure in 1754, when he fired the first gun in the French and Indian War and signed the first treaty at Fort Necessity in the Allegheny country.

"Later, in the halls of legislation, he championed the west because he had especial knowledge of it. From a partisan and patriotic motive he coveted the Ohio trade for Virginia. After the Revolution his interest broadened to a national scope. He then devoted his attention to the commercial aspect of the west, and began the Potomac Navigation Company enterprise, which ultimately gave to America its first steam railroad, a competitive line of communication from Baltimore to the Ohio.

"In early times the Ohio country was a tangled wilderness, the possession and hunting ground of the Iroquois. The Ohio river the same then as now, was a great thoroughfare. Into this region came the French explorers in canoes from the north, and before the world learned of it French forts were established at most of the strategic points. The Indians did not object because the forts were really warehouses where articles of trade could be had and where entertainments were given.

"When, in 1749, the Virginia Company obtained a royal charter from the King of England, for land in the Ohio Valley, the French government at Montreal felt outraged at such aggression. The nearest points of contact between the French and English were on the Virginia and Pennsylvania borders, so here the rivalry was most intense.

"The colonial governor of Virginia, Robert

Dinwiddie, was ordered to build a fort at the forks of the Ohio. Before taking a decided step he sought an envoy; a frontiersman, because there were 500 miles of wilderness to be traversed in dead winter; a diplomat, because cunning savages and French trained in intrigue were to be met; and a soldier, because there were forts to be marked, highways of approach to be considered, vantage sites on rivers and mountains to be noted and compared.

"Major George Washington's services were offered and accepted. He followed an Indian trail blazed by the Ohio Company, and in forty-two days from starting, on December 11, 1753, he delivered the message to the French commander at Fort le Beouf, requesting the French to depart from English territory. To-day one may cross the continent and the Atlantic four times in the same number of days.

"The declination of the French to retire and the publication of Washington's account of the trip, telling of the situation on the Ohio frontier, electrified Europe. The Virginia Governor and Council at once ordered Washington to proceed to the forks of the Ohio and there erect a fort. Thus was begun, by George Washington, the first modern historical highway through Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh.

"Washington's route was not much more than a widened forest path, but it served to inaugurate the struggle which eventually terminated in national independence.

"Braddock's expedition to the Ohio valley from Virginia the following year, over Washington's path, memorialized the colonies.

"Braddock's death brought wretchedness to the colonists.

"No longer did the Indian waver. Bands of savages massacred men, women and children, drove back the settlers, and depopulated the outposts. Even the coast people began to tremble.

"Governor Morris, by authority of the general assembly, widened an old Indian trading path, by which the red men carried his goods to and

from the Ohio. This improvement had been pushed west to the mountains beyond Bedford, when Braddock's defeat put an end to the work. The object of the road was to afford a short cut through Pennsylvania west of Braddock's road for speedy intelligence from the coast, and quick delivery of supplies from the storehouses of eastern Pennsylvania, then the granary of the new world.

"Thus was begun by Governor Morris at Braddock's request, the second modern historical highway through Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh. The first was destined to become a national road to the west. The second was destined to become the military road and the most important highway in America. Three years later, when General Forbes came from England to take up Braddock's unfulfilled task, the colonists were thoroughly aroused to their needs and stood ready to aid the campaign, even to suggesting a route. It meant much to Pennsylvanians to have a highway across the province to the Ohio. It meant a fortified route and a future avenue of trade. Virginians advocated the old Braddock road, and a bitter strife was interjected into the campaign between these factions. It lasted over two decades and nearly precipitated bloodshed.

"Because it was the shortest route from the base of supplies at Carlisle to the French stronghold, Fort Duquesne, General Forbes selected Governor Morris' road and extended it straight through the mountains to the enemy, and so the great Pennsylvania highway to Pittsburgh was established. No other road became so strongly fortified. No other road witnessed so many campaigns. And after the military contests and strife were ended, for fifty years this route was the chief one to the West.

"Washington participated in Braddock's campaign and defeat and in Forbes' expedition. He witnessed the occupation of Fort Duquesne, whose 150th anniversary we now celebrate. Such great prominence did Forbes' road attain during the Revolutionary War that immediately thereafter

the Pennsylvania Assembly made it a State road, now familiarly known as the Pittsburgh and Chambersburgh turnpike.

"It is impossible for the present generation to realize how the Pittsburgh pike was the connecting link in the occupation and winning of the west up to the time the other great Pennsylvania highway, the canal, superseded it. This water thoroughfare was the greatest engineering achievement of its kind in the world at that period.

"After the Revolution, with independence gained, the young republic began to grasp its opportunities. The country was vast in territory. The roads were impassable in winter. They were wretched in wet weather. The rivers, however, were easily navigable. They extended long distances into the interior. The westward movement was common. So improved navigation came rapidly to the fore.

"Washington maintained that the States of Virginia and Maryland, through the improvement of the Potomac and other streams, should secure the trade of the rising empire to the west of the Alleghanies. Due to his influence and initiative, these States united to make the improvement. The Ohio at Pittsburgh was the objective point. So again did Washington's plans lead to the forks of the Ohio; but little was accomplished up to 1820, when the impending success of the canal across New York brought up the question of the feasibility of a canal to the Ohio from Virginia.

"The United States government assisted in the survey again, with the forks of the Ohio the objective point. But meantime the National Cumberland road (Braddock's route) had been built and was in the zenith of its usefulness. It was started in 1808, finished as far as Uniontown in 1817, and in 1818 United States mail coaches ran from Washington, D. C. to Wheeling, W. Va. During a generation the road had a preponderating influence on the growth of the population of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. No steam railroad was ever so wonderful and full of varied life.

"During all the years before the completion of



HON. HERMAN DE LAGERCRANTZ
Of Sweden, Minister to the United States

the Pennsylvania canal the great Pennsylvania highway, the old Forbes road, retained its prestige and luster and was in fact the nation's most important thoroughfare.

"In those days of rivalry between Philadelphia and Baltimore for the Ohio basin trade, it was of greatest moment that Philadelphia should be kept in close touch with Pittsburgh. The Cumberland road across the Alleghenies was many miles shorter, and to overcome this disadvantage Pennsylvania sought a water route of advanced pattern, and a combined water and railway route was built between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh which eclipsed all other possible water routes to the Ohio Valley. Pittsburgh was the objective point, as she has always been.

"Subsequent events in the development of trans-Allegheny traffic have served to enrich Pittsburgh in her position as the port of entry and transfer point between the east and west. I understand that the freight tonnage of this district alone surpassed that of New York and Chicago combined. To-day Pittsburgh is the most renowned industrial center of America, the wonder and admiration of the world. The State of Pennsylvania boasts of

Pittsburgh's history, achievement and wealth, and at this time, set apart for reminiscence and commemoration, the citizens of Pennsylvania extend their congratulations and wish for your citizens continued prosperity and happiness.

"Devotion to duty as he saw it characterized the life of George Washington. In our time we have equal responsibilities and opportunities. Our acts also may preserve for the present and future generations manifold blessings, and I feel certain the people of Pennsylvania will never be found wanting in progressiveness and patriotism."

Baron Lagercrantz, Minister from Sweden to the United States, was the next speaker.

ADDRESS OF HON. HERMAN DE LAGERCRANTZ

"Mr. Mayor, Excellencies, Ladies — and I do not know whether I dare say Gentlemen. They complain that we European gentlemen pay so much attention and so much admiration to the ladies in this country that there is nothing left for the gentlemen.

"I have the honor to represent on this occasion my devoted, gracious King, Gustavus V. He is the king of the nation that first of European nations landed in Pennsylvania. And among them I believe now the most distinguished was a certain Mr. Swanson. I am not going to speak on his behalf because one of his descendants, his excellency the Governor of Virginia, is present.

"I came here expecting to see, and did see a beehive where human toil conquered nature. I expected to see and I have seen how the iron which has rested, dignified and strong through thousands of years in the mountains, boasting of its muscles strong enough to challenge the world, I have seen this iron blush before a handful of men, having to bow to the human skill and will. I have seen how the black coal, still in deep mourning, the last weakness of a revolution where human toil had no part, I have seen this coal begin again to go into society where Mr. Furnace gives his long dinner. I have seen the black toiler, the in-

telligent player, who holds the law in the great match between human intelligence and the dignified conservative — Nature. In this match Pittsburgh has the world's record. I expected to see all these, but what I did not expect to see, or to find, was that this place which is known all over the world as 'Hell without a lid' has one hundred and fifty churches of all denominations. Surely it is the Hell's record. I did not expect to find through the smoke such palaces erected to the highest human culture. I had heard about Mr. Carnegie. Who does not know him? But I did not expect half of what I have seen, even in the magnificent Institute, the Technical School, the Girls' School, and all the other schools. You know better than I do the chances for the sons and daughters of this strong race whom I have known and loved from my childhood, down there in the mills, the chances to equip themselves to conquer still more, Nature.

"Now, all this I have seen and admired, and engraved in my mind. But being the only representative here to-day from abroad, I humbly take the opportunity to congratulate you on the event of the celebration to-day. Fort Duquesne was the stronghold of the northern region. It was one of the corner-stones of the Latin power in the new world. I congratulate you on your victory, the second event in the history of America. What our great king, Gustavus Adolphus, gave to the old world, at Lutzen, you gave to the new world at Fort Duquesne. You claimed what has been recognized as the highest right of the human race, the right to serve God as the heart dictates.

"Now, our little country in the far north has, in comparison with its size, done as much as any nation to reach the ideals of mankind. I want to remind you without false pride, of names such as Berzelius, Celsius, Swedenborg, Scheele, John Erickson, whom you all know, Berenson, who developed the Bessemer process, Arminius, whom I would almost call Mr. Carnegie's John the Baptist. I ought not to sit down without calling your attention to the fact which I have mentioned, that

we were the first to land in this part of America. And we are very proud to-day that there are several of the governors in the States of America who are of Swedish descent. Why, yesterday I passed through the Homestead works, and somebody told me that not a small part of these works were built under the supervision of the Swedes, and I was told that Mr. Thorsten Berg, a very modest man, had much to do with it.

"My name, translated into English, is 'The crown of laurel' and it is more than appropriate that the old world should send a living crown of laurel to the monument of the heroes at Fort Duquesne. This monument is Pittsburgh."

Mrs. Agnes Vogel Roberts then sang "I Love Thee," by Ad. M. Foerster, "Rosary," by Ethelbert Nevin, and "Old Folks at Home," by Stephen C. Foster.

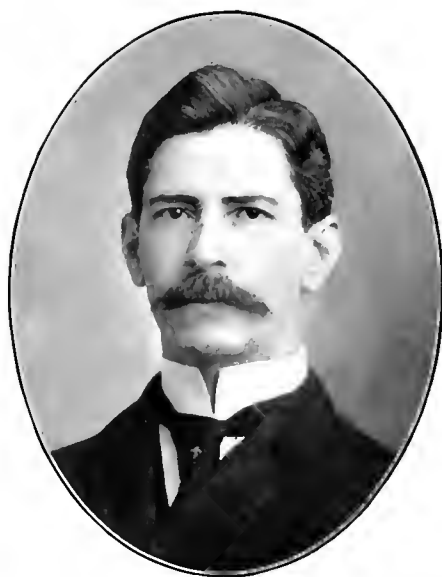
In introducing Governor Swanson of Virginia Mayor Guthrie said: "Ladies and Gentlemen: — Virginia has given to the nation names that we all honor, many that are not local to the nation. Her soil has been consecrated by the blood of heroes, and from every hamlet in this nation stretches from the heart of the people tender clinging memories of the heroes who rest there. The governor of that commonwealth is with us to-day, and it is with pleasure that I present to you his excellency the Governor of Virginia, Governor Swanson."

ADDRESS OF HON. CLAUDE A. SWANSON

"Mr. Mayor, Your Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania, His Excellency the Minister from Sweden, Ladies and Gentlemen: —

"I appreciate the compliment very much. I see that the Mayor is desirous of spurring my ambition and making progress in my direction like Pittsburgh has so splendidly displayed in all lines. Or possibly his mind is going back, and possibly he thought we were still really within the jurisdiction of Virginia.

"The Mayor in his introductory remarks, which have been very kind, I assure you, seems to have



HON. CLAUDE A. SWANSON
Governor of Virginia

in his mind, though he has not expressed it, what a good old German friend when I spoke in New York, had, when he introduced me there not so very long ago. He said, 'I will not bore you with a speech, we have invited some gentlemen here for that purpose, and I take pleasure in introducing to you,' etc. I am especially pleased with this splendid address of the Governor of Pennsylvania and his loving and beautiful tribute to Virginia, and George Washington, Virginia's favorite, and the foremost son of America, also. I was also especially pleased with the address of the distinguished Minister from Sweden. I wish to assure him that the old world has not sent to the new a laurel more charming, more delightful than the one that has decorated Pittsburgh to-day in his own person. I wish to assure him that his career as a minister will be great if he will show the same discernment in diplomatic matters that he has shown in his estimate of what is the most finished, the finest product of America, the American woman. And when I see this beautiful array of the fine town of Pittsburgh, I can understand why the American women are so charming, and I wish to give you here the secret this afternoon.

They never grow old, they are always young and charming. This was illustrated not long ago when a lady from Philadelphia was testifying in court and one of those impertinent lawyers asked her how old she was. She responded promptly 'I am thirty,' Said the lawyer, 'Didn't you testify in this court ten years ago that you were thirty years old?' 'Yes,' she said, 'And if your Honor pleases, you do not suppose that I am a woman who will tell one thing one day and another thing another day. I stick to what I say.'

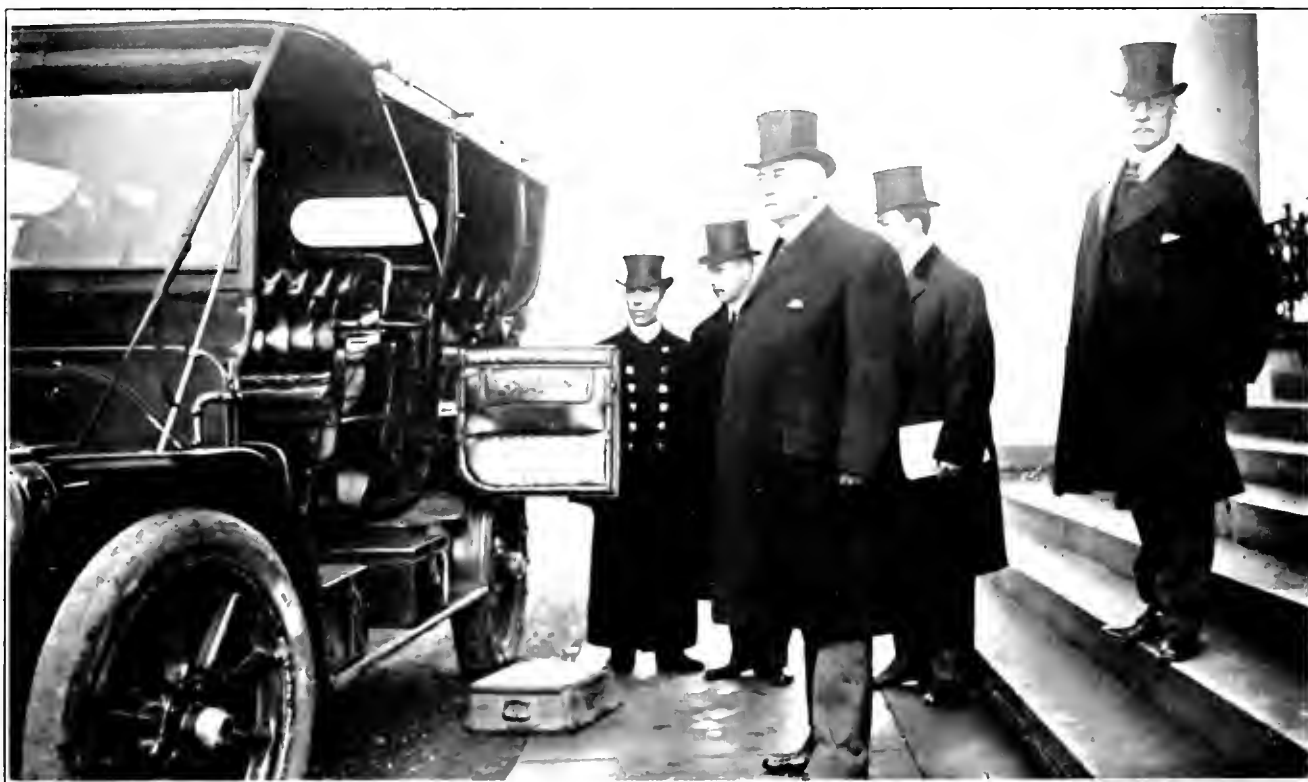
"Now I have no extended or elaborate speech this afternoon, but I feel highly complimented to be invited here and as a Virginian to participate in this birthday party. I feel to-day like that old darkey who was accosted on the street and asked to change a five dollar bill. He looked up in surprise and said, 'Boss, I got no five dollars. I got no change, but I thank you for the compliment, nevertheless.' And while I may have no extended or elaborate address, I thank you on behalf of Virginia for the compliment of being at this, your birthday party. It is fitting that Virginia should participate in these interesting and commemorative exercises. Virginia was the first to challenge France on the American continent, first to claim this vast spread in the great expanse of territory stretching to the mighty west, to be English and not French, when she sent George Washington with a brave message from the Governor of Virginia claiming this vast territory and informing the French authorities that we would assert our rights with all the vigor within our power.

"I wish to assure you that we rejoice in the great progress and prosperity which has come to you. When George Washington came to this place, I believe it was in 1753, it was a wilderness, the land of wild beasts, of savages, enveloped in the melancholy shades of the primeval forest. What a wonderful change in one hundred and fifty years. Now one of the most modern, progressive and richest cities of the world. And the story of Pittsburgh reads more like romance than



Courtesy of Gazette-Times

CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE W. H. STEVENSON AND GUESTS IN FRONT OF EXPOSITION HALL
 From left to right: A. B. Millar, Wm. H. Stevenson, E. H. Babcock, Governor Stuart, Hon. James Francis Burke, O. H. Allerton, and Dr. E. R. Walters.



Courtesy of Chronicle-Telegraph

GOVERNOR STUART AND O. H. ALLERTON, PRESIDENT PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE, ON THEIR WAY TO EXPOSITION HALL, ANNIVERSARY DAY, SESQUI CENTENNIAL

history. Were it properly told, praise would be the language of exaggeration. Aladdin's lamp has been dimmed and mighty miracles become commonplace through the tremendous achievements of Pittsburgh and her citizens. There was no state, no colony, which expended more treasure, which sacrificed more brave and heroic men to make Pittsburgh and the west English instead of French, than did the colony of Virginia. Sirs, around this very spot was waged the first contest for the supremacy of the west between the French and the English. In all of these fierce conflicts the Virginia troops, commanded by the immortal Washington, endured privation, made exhibitions of valor and courage, which surrounded them and their commander with deathless renown, with unfading luster. Virginia may be pardoned for desiring to have a part in the naming and claiming of that lovely and rich stretch of country surrounding this beautiful city. The vision of Virginia saw the vast development, the vast wealth, the vast power which must come from this great section. But, sirs, when the Revolutionary War came, and we saw that success was being endangered by disputes in connection with this territory, and possibly all would fail on account of this, the General Assembly of Virginia generously passed a resolution confirming to every colony in Virginia all they contended for in territory, and gave to this great nation the Northwest Territory, an empire in riches, hers by charter and hers by conquest, to cement the Union, and to make certain the success of the great Revolutionary War for this nation and for humanity. Virginia then, as ever afterwards, like the proud queen, preferred to give and thought there was more glory in giving than in receiving. By this generous gift of Virginia, Pittsburgh became the undisputed part of the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and ever since that time, like a gorgeous diadem of worth and brilliance, it has decorated the proud brow of Pennsylvania.

"What memories crowd around Pittsburgh, what glorious memories crowd our minds to-day,

as we stand here on this spot, the great gateway of the west? On account of its unsurpassed location it was for years the occasion of fierce Indian wars. For what man had ever seen and not coveted this rich place. For years, to obtain possession of this spot were directed all the ambitious schemes of the French and English cabinets. Through this gateway passed the great and bold pioneers of old who settled the west, and whose courage and manhood founded and built the commonwealth to-day which contributes so much to the national glory and the national greatness of our loved country. Here was a death grapple between France and England for the possession of the great valley of the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers.

"Sirs, this city stands on a high eminence. Clustering around it are the lives, the achievements and the fame of the two most illustrious men of the English-speaking race, William Pitt and George Washington. Nothing can surpass in adventure, nothing in privation and peril, nothing in danger and difficulties, that trip of George Washington, bearing a defiant message from the Governor of Virginia to the French officials so graphically described by your distinguished governor, when, accompanied by a sole companion, in the fearful open winter months, surrounded by warlike savages and dangerous French foes, he crossed this spot. He recognized this as a favorable site for a fort and city, and on his recommendations the British power determined to place here an outpost for the supremacy of the west. It was George Washington's prudence, courage, valor and military genius, displayed at Braddock's defeat and in the great and fearless fight for the possession of Pittsburgh which gave him his great reputation in the colonies as a soldier, and that fact called him to the command of the American colonies, and he was the commander of the forces of the American colonies which brought victory and success to the American cause. He was present here one hundred and fifty years ago, and aided in unfurling here the British flag which effected

the end of France's ambitious colonial empire in the west. Well might we think that the great spirit of Washington still hovers over Pittsburgh, conveying to it his blessings and his benedictions. And may this great city be worthy of the great Washington in patriotism and public service, who aided and was present at its christening.

"Sirs, this place is properly named after William Pitt, whose genius rescued it from the French, William Pitt, that masterful statesman was called to the command of the British Government at the darkest hour in British history, when defeat had come to the British arms in all parts of the world and it seemed to the despairing that the end of Britain's empire had come. But his genius, his courage, his brave heart wrought an immediate change, and everywhere success came to the British arms, every enemy of Britain was humbled. Even here in the far forests of America his strong arm and brave heart were felt when the British flag was unfurled here one hundred and fifty years ago, a tribute to his genius, his courage and his statesmanship. This will ever be the most fitting and the most everlasting monument to Pitt's power and to Pitt's genius. Monuments erected to him may crumble, loving memorials may be effaced by time, but each receding year, as Pittsburgh and the great west increase in power, adding luster to the genius and fame of Pitt, will show future generations how broadly and wisely he laid the foundations of British power, how glorious was the vision which the folly of other English statesmen subsequently destroyed. Hallowed in associations, I say glorious must be the heritage of that city around which cluster the lives of the two greatest men of the Anglo-Saxon race, Pitt and Washington.

"At Pittsburgh are joined the waters of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers forever, the union forming the Ohio, the Monongahela coming from the south and the Allegheny from the north, carrying the blessings and benedictions of a great stretch of country far beyond. So the ma-

jestic story of the lives of Washington and Pitt unite, forming an epoch in the history of the world, and giving an impulse to human affairs which will continue through countless centuries.

"Sirs, Virginia directs me to convey to you her rejoicing at the great progress and prosperity which have come to you, to express to you her delight at the great possibilities surrounding you, which bid and beckon you on to a higher destiny. Your achievements, your great contributions to national thrift and enterprise, amply repay her for any expenditures she may have incurred on your behalf. The appreciation of the past must and will ever give Virginia a profound interest in this city. She is proud of your vast manufacture and vast commerce. While your enterprise has extended into every continent and in every clime, she feels that you are still fresh with the dews of morning and that the glory of your noonday is yet to come. She is proud of the illustrious men that you have given to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, whose achievements have illumined not only the history of Pennsylvania, but have made resplendent the history of our common country the world over. She rejoices with you that on this, your birthday, it is also the birthday of an adopted son of yours, Andrew Carnegie, one of the noted philanthropists of the world, whose benefactions have blessed nearly every State in this union, and humanity the world over, and whose generous gifts illustrate those beautiful lines of Michael Angelo, the great Italian. 'The more the marble wastes, the more the statue grows.'

"Sirs, I wish to assure you that Virginia has accepted this invitation in no narrow and in no provincial and in no sectional spirit, but with a broad, generous feeling, glorying in this mighty republic and glorying in the progress of every section and state in this union. Sirs, if there is anything in which Virginia rejoices it is in your vast contributions to the national greatness and the national glory. At the first Continental Congress, when it seemed impossible to form a union, it was a Virginian who arose and in a great speech

stirred the hearts of the delegates and formed a union, Patrick Henry.

“Speaking for Virginia — and as the Mayor introduced me in his preliminary remarks, speaking for the entire South, though we cherish to a passion the Confederacy and its valiant defenders, yet I am here to tell you that none excel us in our devotion to this Union, and none would make greater sacrifices for its glory and its greatness than that country. I respond to that beautiful sentiment of your Mayor when he said that all the passions and prejudices engendered by the late Civil War have been dissipated and superseded. And I am here to-day to tell you that Virginia and my section rejoice that the dreadful nightmare of sectional hate has disappeared in the glorious dawn of a reunited country. There is now no North, no South, no East, no West, in terms of division, in terms of dissension. Each constitutes four great columns, differing in beauty, differing in stature, but united, sustaining the superstructure of the solid, vital Government, the most splendid government in the history of the world. Responding to you, Mr. Mayor, I wish to say, speaking for my State and my section, that when Grant stood up at Appomattox, and in kindness and in generosity extended his hand to Lee, and when Lee grasped that friendly hand, so generously extended, the chasm between the North and South was bridged. And when the sainted McKinley stood up at Atlanta and in a great speech advocated that the Federal government should take care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers and make their valor a common heritage of the nation, and when the Federal and Confederate soldiers served with the Stars and Stripes jointly from Santiago to the walls of Peking, in China, the partition wall between North and South was battered down, and we became one in love of flag and country. The flag once rent now floats without a seam. Virginia’s ambition in the future, as it has been in the past, shall be that she may be one of the brightest jewels in America’s great crown of glory.

“Sirs, the historical part of these commemorative exercises has been so splendidly portrayed in your hearing that I will not go through it, but it seems to me that these exercises would be poorly conducted and be poorly concluded if I failed on this occasion to recall and commemorate the glowing virtues of our fathers and the men who laid the foundations of this great city. One of the needs of this hour in this great Republic is a return to the homely, vigorous virtues of the old pioneers and forefathers. We need a great revival of Washington’s fervid patriotism. We need to feel as he and our fathers felt, that public honor is private honor, that public disgrace is private disgrace, that public failure is private failure, and that public success is private success. We need to feel again, as our forefathers felt, that a life like that of Thomas Jefferson, governed absolutely by service of country, though it may end in feeble bankruptcy and ruin, is far preferable to a life devoted to absorbing millions to be scattered in frivolous enjoyments and questionable dissipations. We must once again put intellectual wealth above material wealth, character above cash. We must feel once more that the hero of the college is not the captain of the ball team, but is the young man whose character and intellectual attainments point to a great life of usefulness to humanity. The time must come when motherhood will prefer marriage and companionship with noble souls, bent on lofty purposes, and high ambitions, rather than with those whose sole attraction consists in their ability to purchase the gaudy tinsels and decorations of wealth.

“Sirs, public sentiment needs awakening. When the newspapers of our country will give two pages to prize fights and scarcely half a column to the proceedings of Congress, in response to the tastes of their readers, in which are debates and public matters of far-reaching importance. As I stand here to-day, and think of the beauties and elegance of modern life, it seems to me that each year we are growing more exquisite flowers; but we seem

to lose those great, strong, rugged oaks of character which were our protection in hours of strife and hours of stress. Sirs, our society, like our furniture, has got too much veneer and too little solid substance. We must learn to judge again not by dazzling plumage but by solid worth. We must appreciate that the brightest jewel that can decorate the brow of woman, surpassing the brilliance of beauty or wit, is purity. We must feel again that thrill of personal integrity, that thrill of personal honor, and feel as the old pioneer felt, that the greatest crown that glorifies manhood is courage and character. This has been the great Anglo-Saxon stock.

"Sirs, no nation has ever built institutions that have lasted that has not been noted for some particular virtues. The Jews had virtues that made them potential for thousands of years. The Greeks and the Romans the same. What are the two great virtues of the Anglo-Saxon race? The old pioneers that founded Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and Virginia and the mighty West? The great Anglo-Saxon race had two great virtues first mentioned by Julius Cæsar in his commentaries on our ancestors from the wild woods of northern Europe, northern Germany. He said they had two great virtues, pure womanhood and brave manhood. The Anglo-Saxon greatness has been built on the purity of the woman and the courage of the men. It was found in the wild barbarians. But by clinging to pure womanhood and brave manhood we have the best in the civilizations of the world to-day through the inheritance from our great ancestors of these great primal virtues. Let us feel like the men felt who founded Pittsburgh and this great Commonwealth: that the bugle call to battle and duty is ever more pressing in their hearts than the dinner gong inviting to a feast and revelry. These are the virtues I would ask you to-day to perpetuate in commemorative and patriotic exercises like these.

"Sirs, I have already detained you longer than I had desired or expected to do. In conclusion, let each and every one of us, in whatever lines

our lives may lie, in whatever sections we may live, crown it with the memories of a glorious past, thrilled and stirred by the achievements of our great ancestors, stirred by the possibilities of a great future. Feeling our responsibility, let each and every one of us, with faces towards the future, determine to discharge the great responsibility placed on us by our common country, and let each one of us resolve to aid this mighty republic to advance along the pathway of justice, equality, progress, and Christianity."

Mr. A. J. Kelly, Jr.: "It is the regret of this committee that notable Pittsburghers and also those from abroad could not have been with us. We expected to have two especially notable persons, one from abroad, a representative of the Pitt family. And he has remembered us to-day, although matters over which he had no control prevented him from being here. His telegram addressed to his Honor Mayor Guthrie, and dated to-day says: 'I heartily wish Pittsburgh continued prosperity. Charles Pitt-Taylor.' We have one of our own adopted citizens, a man who has done much for the city, and who stands pre-eminently in every good thing which we enjoy. It is his birthday. We could not have him here to-day, but the committee could not do less than send him a telegram congratulating him on his birthday, being the birthday, also, of Pittsburgh, and we have a telegram from him as follows:

"Anniversary Committee, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Many thanks for your kind congratulations. I desire on Pittsburgh's natal day to express my warmest wish for her prosperity, for her progress and elevation. May she become a city to which the people of the world will turn and applaud as an example to her fellow man.' Signed Andrew Carnegie."

The Pittsburgh Orchestra then rendered the "Dedication March" by Ad. M. Foerster, after which Mrs. Amanda Vierheller sang "Home Sweet Home" by Benedict, and the "Star Spangled Banner" by Key.

EVENING SESSION

After the rendition by the Pittsburgh Orchestra of the overture "Dedication of the House" by Beethoven, the evening session, which was attended by about 3,000 persons, was called to order by Chairman A. J. Kelly, Jr., at 8:15 in the following words: "Ladies and Gentlemen: True to the tradition of all Anglo-Saxon races, after the taking of Fort Pitt by the English there were established here churches. Among these churches the first established was the Roman Catholic church and the Protestant church represented by the Presbyterians. The Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander of the First Presbyterian church, representing the Presbyterians, asked the invocation this afternoon; and following up that which was inaugurated from the first on the 27th of September last, the opening of the exercises of this kind by the invocation looking to the Almighty for His blessing, we have with us to-night the Rev. Father P. J. O'Connor of St. Mary of Mercy church, who will now ask the invocation."

PRAYER OF FATHER O'CONNOR

"Oh God, the Creator and Lord of all men, look down this day upon us who are gathered to celebrate in humble and grateful acknowledgment Thy bounty and goodness toward us. Thou has graciously prospered this portion of Thine inheritance, this city of Pittsburgh, and inspired and endowed the genius of its sons and daughters until it is called the workshop of the world. We offer and consecrate to Thee this day the services of its citizens. Accept, O Lord, the labors and the toils of its workmen and artisans and as Thou has blessed and prospered them in the past so we beseech Thee to bless and prosper them in the future."

MR. A. J. KELLY, JR.

"Ladies and Gentlemen: The exercises of this afternoon were intended to be and were given

over principally to music. But those who were here know that we had both music and oratory. The plan was that this evening should be given over principally to oratory as a fitting conclusion to these exercises which will carry us over until to-morrow. Thanksgiving day, according to tradition, was observed the next day after the taking of the fort, and it is a coincidence that I dare say few of us thought of that when this day was set aside to be observed as the anniversary day the following day would be Thanksgiving. This movement was started in Councils through the Mayor, and our honorable Mayor appointed a committee of seventy to map out a plan of work. How well it has been planned and how well it has been carried out the citizens must declare for themselves. To-day is the crown of the exercises, and we meet to-night to close the final exercises of the celebration, and the Mayor who appointed these committees and who started this undertaking and who stood nobly by the movement from the time it started and will stand by it until it ends, is with us to-night and will preside, and therefore I have the great privilege and honor of introducing our honored Mayor, George W. Guthrie."

ADDRESS OF MAYOR GUTHRIE

"Ladies and Gentlemen, Pittsburghers and Guests of Pittsburgh: It is proper that the crowning night of our Sesqui-Centennial celebration should be devoted to historical discourses. So that when we leave here we may leave with our minds refreshed with reflections of the deeds which have been done, the glories that have been achieved by our ancestors, and those who shared in the foundations of Pittsburgh and bringing it to the great state of prosperity which it now enjoys. It is fitting that we should be taught to remember the great men we have given to the nation and to the world, and to the service we have given in the uplift of humanity. But we should remember always that the past should

be but a lamp to light us to the future. Our faces should be turned not to the past but to the future. A people who have accepted a memory instead of a hope, however glorious the memory may be, a people who have accepted contentment instead of aspiration, have already become decadent. It is the history of the heathen races that they wrapped themselves in the memory of a glorious past and forgot the duty and the call to the future. The past is great as it furnishes to us a means to obtain still more noble greatness. Over the portal of the ducal palace of Venice is this inscription: "Strong and just, I have put the furies under my throne, and my foot upon the seat."

"Strong and just. That should be the motive of a great people. Strong to protect the weak, strong to control the wrongdoer, no matter how strongly and deeply entrenched in power, the strength which can hear the voice of the weakest and can face undisturbed the anger of the strongest. And over all, the banner of equal justice for all. Upon such a standard, upon such a principle, a great people can build a structure which will be greater, more glorious, than any nation or city of the past. And so, remembering the past, drawing from the inspiration of the great who have gone before us, let us face forward, and, undisturbed by difficulties, meet the responsibilities which rest upon us as leaders of a great republic with our hearts and consciences filled with a determination that in this great nation every child born shall have an equal right and equal opportunity, shall receive equal protection from law. And so moving forward irresistibly until we have lifted humanity to that great stature which God in his loving Providence intended for us all.

"I have the pleasure of introducing to you as the first speaker the Hon. Hampton L. Carson, ex-attorney general of the State of Pennsylvania."

ADDRESS OF HON. HAMPTON L. CARSON

"Mr. Mayor and Citizens of Pittsburgh: I bring with me, from the extreme eastern bound-



HON. HAMPTON L. CARSON
Guest of Pittsburgh during Sesqui-Centennial

ary of the Commonwealth, the felicitations of the City of Brotherly Love. To-night Philadelphia clasps hands with Pittsburgh, and offers her congratulations upon this auspicious celebration of one hundred and fifty years of marvelous life.

"No one of the original thirteen colonies can boast of a more dramatic history than Pennsylvania, and no city within the State can tell a more romantic story of her origin than Pittsburgh. It forms an important passage in a thrilling chapter, and makes a distinct achievement in the progress of liberty. American history is not a tale of accidental or fortuitous circumstances. No age, however productive of apparently strange and sudden results, stands unrelated to the ages that preceded or followed it, and whether the centuries be of silk or iron, of ease or sloth, of blood and violence, or of law and order, their characteristic phenomena can only be explained by a careful analysis of all that has gone before. The present is the child of the past; the future will be the offspring of the present. In this sense that great movement known in history as the American Revolution forms but a single chapter in the

volume of human fate, and your history as a city is bound up with the influences and the events which led to the American Revolution.

"The task of describing in detail the circumstances attending the birth of your city has been intrusted to the distinguished diplomat who will follow me — a man known and honored throughout the world. My duty is to sketch in general outlines the policies and issues which were involved in the great struggle between England and France for supremacy upon the continent of America.

"Let us glance first at the battlefield. Imagine a map of Pennsylvania hung upon the wall. There is the Delaware on the eastern side, terminating in a great bay below which gives it access to the ocean; it reaches on the northwestern corner to Lake Erie, and is provided with an outlet, so far as our western commerce is concerned, by the great rivers of the Allegheny and Monongahela, which, united, make the Ohio and give us communication with the valley of the Mississippi; it is bisected in the north and center by the branches of the Susquehanna and these, uniting, flow through the heart of the Commonwealth into the Chesapeake Bay. Nature provided waters which constituted for many years natural highways upon which military and commercial movements took place of the utmost significance to the State and to the nation, and this accounts for much in our history.

"A glance at the map will show you that the northern branch of the Susquehanna rises in the State of New York; that the Allegheny itself rises in the southwestern part of New York, and you see at once the natural highways which at that time were controlled by the French and the Indians who were under French dominion, and you have but little difficulty in perceiving why it was that the French and Indian wars were so largely fought upon Pennsylvania's soil.

"Superimpose upon the map of Pennsylvania a map of the United States. Observe that on the right hand upper corner appears the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the long stretch of the St. Lawrence River running in a northeasterly direc-

tion, connecting with the great chain of lakes beginning with Ontario and ending with Superior — Lake Erie located at the front of the territory on the northwest being one of the most important links. Following the lines of the St. Lawrence and the shores of the lakes, a magnificent body of water extending for more than twelve hundred miles, we find the whole in the possession of the French, with forts extending from Quebec to Montreal and from Montreal to Detroit. These forts were not along the northern shores of the great Lakes alone, but extended along the southern shores of Ontario and of Erie, and the Presque Isle, and in the immediate neighborhood of the present city of Erie there was a fort. The French, with a talent for engineering quite remarkable, extended their line of forts down the valley of the Allegheny River to the very spot where we stand to-night, the fort being known as Fort Duquesne. The French, with their allies, the Indians, were able to glide down the valley of the Allegheny and throw their forces through the mountain passes upon the peaceful settlements made in the southwestern corner of the State, and many were the outrages perpetrated by excited Indians under the leadership of the great Indian Chief Pontiac. The contests were frightful and sanguinary when viewed from the standpoint of that day.

"Observe now that you come to the consideration of a fact of supreme importance — the fact that two great nations, the English and the French, are facing each other on Pennsylvania's soil in the conquest for supremacy upon this continent, the left wing of the line of battle being on the western border, — a battle line a thousand miles long, extending through five degrees of latitude and twelve degrees of longitude.

"Turn now to the contestants. On the one side stood the sons of France, brave, chivalrous, soldierlike, and daring, claiming the vast territories thrown open to them by the discoveries of Cartier, Champlain, LaSalle, and D'Iberville, from the mouths of the St. Lawrence to the mouths

of the Mississippi, fired by the ambitious dreams of Louis XIV, and strengthened by alliances with the Indian tribes. On the other side stood the sons of England, men of Saxon blood, sustained by Celts, Dutch and Germans, — children of misfortune and persecution, seeking in the wilderness freedom of conscience, and carving out for themselves the first rude forms of popular government, wedded to the maxims of English law, trained in the lessons of self-reliance; the one valiant and devoted, but weakened by the vices, the follies and extravagances of the Pompadour and Versailles, the creatures of a centralized, hierarchical, and despotic administration; the other sturdy and stolid, but resting upon Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Habeas Corpus Act, and memories of Naseby and Marston Moor. Behold! the chivalry of France, and the yeomanry of America.

“Affairs in the Mother Country had sunk to the lowest ebb. France had combined with Austria and Russia against England and Prussia. The administration of Walpole had fallen into ruins. The Duke of Newcastle was in the chair of state, dull, incapable, slothful and rapacious only for official spoils. Never had England known deeper humiliation. Minorca was lost, and the English navy was in disgrace through the cowardice of Admiral Byng.

“Then, under the Providence of God, there stepped to the front a man known to history as the Great Commoner, — an orator of surpassing power, of withering invective, and destructive sarcasm, a man of immense and tireless energy, dauntless courage and of stainless purity, a man who fearlessly seized upon the reins of power and wielded the resources of England with vigor and success; he conquered India through Sir Robert Clive and Sir Eyre Coote; he swept the seas through the victories of Boscawen and Lord Hawke; he humiliated France upon the fields of Crevelt and Minden; he gave Forbes, Amherst, Wolfe and Howe to the service of this country. His fame will live as long as this city shall stand, for his name was William Pitt.

“There was another man who stood in close relationship to your local as well as national history. When the American Revolution came, as it did but sixteen years after the French and Indian Wars, the world had never witnessed such a scene. It had looked upon violence and disorder, bloodshed and anarchy, riot, arson, and murder; capitols had smoked and palaces had been burned, cathedrals had been sacked, images had been broken; kings had been brought to the block, nobles had been exiled in the mad uprising of an infuriated people against a hated tyranny; the fagot, the torch, the axe, and the scaffold had been the familiar weapons of the Revolution; the world, in less than thirty years, was to see the son of sixty kings led out in the finest public square of the fairest city of the earth, to die for the injustice which his race had done during eight centuries of misrule. But no Anarchists Clottz or Camille Desmoulins incited the American patriots to rebellion. The Congress of 1774 deserved the praise of the great English Earl of Chatham: ‘For myself I must declare and avow that in all my observation of men and reading of history — and it has been my favorite study — I have read Thucydides and studied and admired the master statesmen of the world — that for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity, and wisdom of conclusion, under such a combination of difficult circumstances no nation or body of men can stand in preference to the General Congress of Philadelphia.’

“Who was to be the leader at this awful hour? What man merely mortal could be found equal to all the requirements of this holy call to duty?

“A man was needed of experience and capacity in military matters, not merely with the courage to die at the head of his troops, or one familiar with the art of war, but one of sufficient ability to take the scattered, unarmed and undisciplined provincial bands, — the Minute men of Concord, the backwoodsmen of Virginia, the farmers of Pennsylvania, and mould them into an army fit to face the finest soldiery of Europe; a man whose reputation would override the rivalries of local

leaders, whom all would willingly hail as chief, whose character would command the respect and confidence not only of the army but of Congress and the people, a man of such moral completeness of character as to combine courage with caution, firmness with power to yield, patience with fortitude, with judgment to meet the arduous duties of battle, and skill to unravel the tangled questions of the Council: a man of well balanced mind rather than of dazzling qualities, one who could animate the faint-hearted, restrain the impetuous, rebuke the quarrelsome, repress the mutinous, reconcile the jealous, overawe the ambitious, punish the refractory, unmask the treacherous, and one of inexhaustible faith in the great cause. Such a man was found, his name is precious to you, and it is that of George Washington.

"The age in which he lived, like that of Magna Charta, the rise of the Dutch Republic, and the Revolution in England, marked a distinct epoch in the development of constitutional freedom. The task of forming a system of republican liberty out of thirteen distinct and sovereign communities, defining the powers of a national government in a written constitution for the accomplishment of the great objects of human society, and capable of indefinite expansion, had never been attempted. But the statesmen of our Revolution proved equal to the task, and their work, more than any other work of human hands, most closely resembles the architecture of the heavens. Each local jurisdiction moves in an orbit of its own, while all revolve about the Federal Constitution as a central sun.

"Under the benign influence of such a government law and order asserted their sway. Moral as well as legal obligations were recognized, debts were paid, and industry and economy were practiced by the people. Schools and colleges were established, religious and charitable institutions were founded, philanthropy went down into the bolted dungeons of crime, disease, death, and ignorance, and, with an angel's touch, unsealed the prison doors. Mighty blows were

dealt at the follies and abuses of the law, and a system of jurisprudence was built up, liberal, learned and profound. Then science arose like the morning star to usher in a glorious day; commerce spread her wings and flew from hemisphere to hemisphere; mechanics, arts and physics, sprung forth like giants fully armed, while human slavery was flung into the bottomless pit. The prophecy of Milton was realized: "Methinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man after a sleep, and shaking her invincible locks; methinks I see her as an eagle, mewing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full midday beam."

"As we gaze at this varied spectacle, this marvel of industry and enterprise, of moral elevation, of achievement, of unconquerable determination to win, as we look at the great cities which crowd our land,—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, San Francisco, Pittsburgh,—the Greater Pittsburgh,—an industrial queen, with their libraries, museums, colleges, halls, hospitals, markets, docks, shipyards, factories, railroads, mills, and myriad millions, embodying all that is old and all that is new, all that is dead and all that is alive, as we cast up the wealth of the nation, computing the experience, the thought, the blood, the toil, the anguish of two thousand years; when we recall all that our institutions have cost, all that they mean, all that they have been, all that they now are, all that they may become, does not the question leap to our lips, What is the secret of this marvelous success, what is the clue to this mystery, what is the answer to this modern Sphinx? And the answer must be, because America has never lost faith in the supreme idea that God has made man free, that no human power has authority to chain his body or his mind, because she has recognized that in the depths of the conscience of every citizen,—of the humblest as well as the highest,—there is a sentiment, sublime, sacred, indestructible, incorruptible, eternal,—the sentiment of right, a sentiment

which is the very element of reason within man, the granite of the human conscience, the rock upon which shall split and go to pieces all the iniquities, the hypocrisies, the bad laws and bad governments of the world; and so, with unfaltering trust in human progress, climbing nearer and still nearer to the source of all good, drawing without stint upon the ancient and modern world for material for thought, and assimilating these with the products of her own soil, she has grown in every direction, and to-day embodies in her science, her thought, discoveries, inventions, enterprises, finance, statesmanship, and the giant toil of her sons in every country of the earth, all the intellectual, moral and educational forces that propel mankind.

“Thy sun has risen and shall not set,
Upon thy day divine.
Ages of unborn ages yet,
America, are thine.”

Following the address of Mr. Carson the Pittsburgh Orchestra rendered “Capriccio Italien” by Tschaikowsky. At the conclusion of this number there was great applause and Governor Stuart congratulated Conductor Paur.

Mayor Guthrie: “Ladies and Gentlemen, the next speaker is one who had the honor to represent his country ably and honorably for twelve years, part of the time as Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, and part of the time as Ambassador to the Court of Berlin, the Hon. Charlemagne Tower.”

ADDRESS OF HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER

“Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is not only an act of patriotism on the part of the people of Pittsburgh to celebrate the occasion of which the one hundred fiftieth anniversary has assembled us here, but it is your unquestionable right to recall with national pride the incidents which took place at the middle of the eighteenth century around the waters of the Monongahela and the Ohio Rivers, the central and objective point of which was Fort Duquesne, and the im-



HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER
Guest of Pittsburgh during Sesqui-Centennial

mediate result of which was the foundation of the great city that occupies its site to-day. This is a sentiment that is shared by all Pennsylvanians; indeed, by all American citizens in every part of the Union.

“The capture of Fort Duquesne by General Forbes, one hundred fifty years ago to-day, was a deed of valor and a most remarkable incident of devotional self-sacrifice to the interests of the country,—it was far more also than that,—for, in its results it is to be classed amongst the achievements of very first importance in our colonial history, amidst the foundation stones of American civilization upon which are built up the traditions, the thought and the political development of the United States of to-day. The taking of Fort Duquesne broke through the barriers that had been erected against English colonization in this country; it opened the way beyond the Ohio and along the Mississippi to the further progress of our own people, and it was a critical point in those operations of self defense, which, culminating a few years later in the fall of Quebec, decided definitely that the civilization of this whole continent was to be Anglo-Saxon, that the English language should be established here, that Anglo-

Saxon ideas should lie at the basis of our growth, that English literature should disseminate English traditions, and the English common law in the administration of justice should extend the principles of liberty and independence to the Pacific Ocean. It was at the forks of the Ohio that the blow was struck which made a breach in French domination, and after that the tide of French supremacy continued to recede on this continent.

"Few people nowadays stop to reflect that the contests of that period which were fought out within our own borders and through the forests of Pennsylvania, which aroused violent and bitter hostility between the French in Canada and the inhabitants of our own colonies, leading to untold misery and death on either side, and reddening often with the blood of both the tomahawk of the Delawares, the Shawanese and the Senecas, was the outcome of an old-world quarrel that had its origin in Europe, and had been carried on for a century or more by the jealousy and rivalry between the government of Great Britain and the subjects and allies of the King of France.

"English and French rivalry had crossed the Atlantic and in the course of events had led to the incidents which attract our interest to-day in the contest for dominion on the continent of North America.

"Treaties of peace had lulled hostilities from time to time, but they were compacts that did not make for real and permanent peace, because neither the ambition nor the cupidity of the parties on either side was satisfied. So that, when the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, intended to allay the grievances of the time and fix the boundaries of English and French control in America, was signed in 1748, Englishmen were enraged at its terms, which made concessions to France through which they felt that they had suffered humiliation and disgrace as well as intolerable loss of territory on the American continent, and they awaited the day when they hoped that all their wrongs might be avenged.

On their side, the French were alert and watch-

ful for the new outbreak of war, which they knew to be, under the present condition of public feeling, only a question of time. Their object of chief importance in America was the strengthening of their lines of communication as well as the holding of actual possession of the territory, from Quebec, by a union of their posts, on the Mississippi, to their settlements in Louisiana. They had already erected a fortification on the Ohio at the mouth of the Wabash, and by the year 1753 a connected line of forts extended from Montreal to the mouth of French Creek, in Pennsylvania, where the town of Franklin now stands, which was called Venango, a name given to that stream by the Senecas; one of the most important of these being that at Presque Isle, upon the site of the present city of Erie.

"This was the situation when, in the summer of 1754, an expedition was sent out by the Governor of Virginia in order to oppose the encroachments of the French, to proceed with all haste to the confluence of the Allegheny and the Monongahela, where the Ohio company had begun to construct a fortified trading post, and to hold possession of that point against any advances made in that direction by the agents of France. This small expedition carried out by a force of from three hundred to four hundred men with ten cannons and eighty barrels of powder, has an especial interest for all Americans, because it was commanded by Major George Washington, who held his commission from Governor Dinwiddie, and whose instructions were, 'To capture, kill or destroy all persons who should attempt to impede his operations.'

"This was in the early part of the year 1754; but, in the meantime, the French at Presque Isle and French Creek were preparing also for the occupation of the head of the Ohio, by the equipment of a much superior force, which set out early in the spring with from six hundred to eight hundred men, well provided with the necessary implements and provisions for the campaign, and eighteen pieces of artillery.

"It was commanded by Monsieur de Contrecoeur, who appeared with his forces on the 17th of April, 1754, before the unfinished and totally undefended post of the Ohio Company. He occupied it without resistance and took possession of it in the name of the King of France. Contrecoeur set out immediately to strengthen his position in such a manner as to resist all attacks that might be made upon him, considering as he did that the important control of the Ohio River had now been permanently won for France, and that henceforth French domination of the Mississippi and the western country was assured. In order to fix a garrison, therefore, upon this commanding point at the frontier of that great territory, he employed the services of the Chevalier de Mercier, an officer of engineers who accompanied his expedition, under whose skillful direction the works were completed,—and in May, 1754, about a month after his arrival, Contrecoeur established himself securely within his fort, which he named Duquesne, in honor of the French Governor-General of Canada, the Marquis de Duquesne de Menneville, a Captain in the Royal Navy, descended from a family of sailors, amongst whom was Admiral Duquesne, a famous sea fighter under the reign of Louis XIV.

"Such was the origin of the military post destined to play so important a part during the next four years, and to occupy forever a central point of interest in American colonial history, the downfall of which, in 1758, was the cause of the events that we have come here to celebrate.

"The fort itself, weak and insignificant as it appears to us when compared with the great monuments of military architecture that have become famous in history, and contemptible as a bulwark against the artillery of modern times, was quite strong enough, nevertheless, if held by a suitable garrison, to withstand any attacks that were likely to be made upon it,—to resist the musket balls of the ancient flint-locks or the four pound shot of the few cannon that must be dragged with almost indescribable labor and patience through

hundreds of miles of untrodden forests to reach it. And yet, the men who attacked and defended this little block-house were engaged in very real war; they carried it on with a degree of manly self-sacrifice that is amazing to read of,—and the stake that they were contending for was the control of an empire.

"Fort Duquesne was situated on the east side of the Monongahela at the point formed by its junction with the Allegheny. The old drawings of it that we still possess in our historical archives show it to have been a parallelogram with its four sides facing nearly to the points of the compass: it was one hundred and fifty feet on its longest sides by one hundred and twenty on the shorter; built of squared logs, it was protected about its outer line by a strong stockade twelve feet high made of logs a foot in diameter and firmly driven into the ground. Outside of this stockade was a shallow ditch extending completely around it and beyond the ditch a second stockade, twenty feet high, built in the manner of the first and solidly embanked with earth. There were two gates strongly framed of squared logs, and its magazine, built likewise of squared timber, deeply sunk into the ground, was covered on top with a coating of potter's clay about four feet thick.

"Contrecoeur, with a few officers and some forty or fifty men, lived in the fort itself, whilst bark cabins were built around it on the outside for the rest of the garrison and extensive preparations were made for their support and comfort. Kitchen gardens were planted on the Allegheny, mills erected on the Monongahela and a large corn field was laid out for a quarter of a mile along each bank. In addition to this, the woods were all cut down about the place, so that there was not left even a clump of bushes to cover up a skulking Indian or conceal the approach of the enemy.

"When Contrecoeur occupied the post in April, 1754, he had under his command a force of nearly a thousand men, against which the little expedition that Washington was leading toward the same point could make no stand, even by way of defense.

to say nothing of undertaking to dislodge the French by force from the goal that they had already attained.

"Washington had arrived at Bedford when news reached him of Contrecoeur's success. Although his men were disheartened by the circumstances that had so suddenly shattered their trust he determined to hold his ground with the forlorn hope that reinforcements would still reach him from Virginia. Almost driven to desperation, he entrenched himself at a point on the great meadows, which, for lack of ammunition, provisions and the ordinary requirements of life, he called Fort Necessity, but where he was easily captured by a strong detachment sent by Contrecoeur from Fort Duquesne, and although the Frenchmen permitted him to march out with the honors of war, Washington was forced to see his expedition totally defeated, and on the fourth of July, 1754, the date which twenty-two years later was to open the way for him to fame and immortal achievement, to the first place in the hearts of his countrymen, he turned his face toward home, disappointed of his purpose, dejected and mortified at the consciousness of failure and defeat.

"Mr. Bancroft says, 'At that moment in the whole valley of the Mississippi to its head waters in the Alleghanies, no standard floated but that of France.'

"The news of this reverse was received in England with a feeling of consternation that soon led to a movement of deep resentment toward the French, who, whilst they made an ostentatious display of their good faith in keeping the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle into which they had entered with Great Britain, were secretly accumulating in Canada a force strong enough, when the day should come for reopening hostilities, to claim supremacy in the colonies.

"Public sentiment ran so high in London that, at the suggestion of the King, Parliament voted £4,000,000 for colonial purposes, and it was decided to send to America an expedition stronger and better equipped than any British force that

had ever been in the country before. Every effort was strained throughout the remainder of the year 1754 to prepare the equipment, secure arms, ammunition and supplies, and provide the transports for the body of soldiers who were ultimately sent off from England and landed in Virginia during the early part of 1755, under command of General Braddock, whose task assigned to him by the Home Government was to reconquer the whole continent and restore it to the domain of Great Britain.

"It is not my purpose to recall to you to-day the incidents so familiar to you all, as they are to every student of Pennsylvania history, of the expedition of General Braddock — how it cut its way from Alexandria by Cumberland and Winchester into the forests of Pennsylvania, in three divisions under Halket, Gage and Dunbar, on its way to the Ohio River — or how, after having advanced within ten or twelve miles of Fort Duquesne, it was surrounded and entrapped by the forces of Contrecoeur. General Braddock himself having been killed, and after a struggle of almost unexampled ferocity, more than half of his officers and men having been left either wounded or dying on the field, the expedition was completely defeated, only a small remnant having been able to find its way back to Philadelphia.

"These incidents, though very full of interest, must not detain us, because Braddock's campaign is a sufficiently large subject to be treated by itself, and our remaining time must be devoted to the consideration of the next succeeding campaign under General Forbes, which won the prize and finally occupied Fort Duquesne.

"General John Forbes was a Scotchman by birth, who, though having been educated for the medical profession, had entered the British army and become a lieutenant in the Scots Dragoons; having distinguished himself by his services and having advanced to the rank of Quartermaster-General under the Duke of Bedford, he was made a Brigadier-General and sent with the forces to America, in the year 1758, when he was forty-

eight years of age. It was determined, on account of his devotion to his profession as well as his known ability and resource in overcoming the obstacles of war, to entrust the new expedition to him. Every effort was made to supply him with the necessary force and equipment with which to snatch finally the much-coveted post on the Allegheny. His army was to consist of about 7,000 men. Sir John St. Clair was selected on account of his familiarity with the frontier to assist him—being promoted for that purpose to the rank of Colonel, by which arrangement, as Mr. Pitt wrote to Governor Denny, of Pennsylvania, the British Government had determined ‘to repair the losses and disappointments of the last inactive and unhappy campaign.’

“St. Clair joined General Forbes in New York, whence they proceeded together to Philadelphia to prepare a plan for the undertaking, with a force at their command nearly three times as large as that of Braddock had been—made up of 2,700 Pennsylvanians,—1,200 Royal Highlanders, who had come with Forbes from England, 350 regular British troops raised for colonial service called Royal Americans, 1,000 men from Delaware, Maryland and North Carolina, with 1,600 Virginians under command of Colonel Washington.

“In the course of the summer of 1758, the expedition began to concentrate. On the 3d of July Washington was at Fort Cumberland, about thirty miles south of Bedford, whilst Colonel Bouquet, who was second in command to General Forbes, reached Bedford, some 100 miles east of Fort Duquesne, in advance of the main body, about the same time. The first serious question to be decided at this point was as to the route that should be taken toward the West, in regard to which Washington wrote to Bouquet, strongly urging the adoption of the old road that had been followed by Braddock, because, for one reason at least, it would not be practical to build a new one that season. But Bouquet convinced General Forbes that his plan was best, and consequently with the General’s consent, he ordered

Colonel James Burd, of the Pennsylvania troops, to cut a way through the forests to Loyal Hanna and build a stockade there.

“It is not definitely known why it was that Forbes came to this decision about the road, though it has been suggested, and with some show of likelihood, that Bouquet wished to avoid the effect upon his men of being obliged to follow Braddock’s road to defeat, and it is probable also that he wished to keep open a direct line of communication with Philadelphia, his principal base of supplies, and not to take the Pennsylvania farmers out of their own province, as they would have to do if they followed the line of Braddock, who, it will be remembered, had entered from Virginia. The line adopted ran from Bedford to Westmoreland over the Laurel Mountain and across Laurel Run to Loyal Hanna, thence over the Chestnut ridge between the waters of the Sewickley and Turtle Creek to the Allegheny and Fort Duquesne.

“It was a long and weary march, and amid the difficulties of clearing the brush, cutting down heavy trees and bridging over the swamps, Forbes could move only at a snail’s pace, deeming himself fortunate if he could push forward with his soldiers, camp equipment and his thousand wagons even five or six miles a day. At Shippensburg, in August, he wrote to Mr. Peters: ‘I know that your coffeehouse people will make their remarks freely, why I don’t proceed;—but they must talk, although I must take my own way.’ He complained of the lack of interest taken by the inhabitants of the province themselves, which caused disappointment often and serious delay, saying: ‘The great reason is, the horrible roguery and rascality of the country people, who did not at all fulfill their contracts and agreements neither in carriages or horses. For in the place of carrying two thousand pounds weight they never had above fourteen or fifteen hundred, and in place of twelve days made twenty of their journeys, by which our magazines were disappointed at our daily consumption at Raystown must have fallen

upon them (the magazines) had I pushed forward the troops.' And a month later, in September, writing from Raystown in regard to the forwarding of some supplies for which he had arranged he said he hoped that 'this will give me time to look about for a day or two and draw breath, being at this present moment in bed, wearied like a dog.' And Sir John St. Clair sent back a requisition for 'pickaxes, crows and shovels, and likewise more whiskey.'

"But Forbes maintained a splendid courage in spite of his drawbacks, and he wrote: 'Everything that depended upon the troops has succeeded to admiration, and we have got entirely the better of that impassable road over the Alleghany Mountains and Laurel Ridge, so we are ready to take the very first favorable opportunity, if not with the whole, at least of visiting the enemy with pretty large detachments. So that now my advancing will again depend upon the honesty of the inhabitants by their furnishing proper wagons, as the troops are in great spirits, but I must not lead them to fall a sacrifice to want or famine.' It seems strange to-day to think of Scotch Highlanders in the midst of these Pennsylvania forests, fighting the Indians, who, being friendly to the French were sent out by them against the advancing British column, to watch its movements and harass it if possible; the Indians themselves did not quite know what to make of those brawny fellows with kilts whom they called 'petticoat soldiers,' but the Scotchmen did excellent service under Forbes.

"The General wrote: 'I hope we have chased off the enemy's Indians from this neighborhood, having had three hundred Highlanders with all the best woodsmen out these eight days, night and day.'

"The nearer the expedition approached its destination at Fort Duquesne, the more important became not only the question of the possible reinforcements that the French might have been able to obtain from Canada, but also how far they had succeeded in winning over the friendship of

the Indians who had proved in the preceding campaigns, especially in Braddock's defeat, a most formidable weapon in this forest warfare. We find Forbes writing as to this: 'But in spite of all the parties I have sent out, I can learn nothing that can be depended upon, I must therefore beg that Andrew Montour may be forthwith employed in getting me intelligence of the enemy's strength in those parts, by going himself, as likewise sending two or three trusty hands to pick up what they can learn as to the number of French, Canadians or Indians there at present or expected. Whether they have thrown up any entrenchments before the fort, between the Ohio and the Monongahela. What guns they mount in the fort, whether they send out parties from the fort during the day or night to reconnoitre the ground; how many men mount guard, and the disposition of the Indians. These spies may return to our advanced post nine miles forward from Loyal Hanna on the other side of the Chestnut ridge of mountains and about forty miles from Fort Duquesne.' And with an eye to availing himself of the advantage to his own force to have as many Indians as possible on his side, the General adds: 'Hambus and Teedy-uscung's son go down to Easttown to persuade their friends to come and join them, I wish they may be sincere, so pray let them be watched narrowly.'

"The fact was, however, that the garrison at the fort was not a strong one. Contrecoeur, who had held it so successfully, was withdrawn to Canada after Braddock's disaster, as had been also the greater part of the troops that he had had under him at that time.

"The Indians were largely dispersed, — the Ottawas, Ojibwas, Pottawottomis and Wyandottes, who had come from the Great Lakes, had gone back to their distant villages, and the Ohio tribes wanting peace could not be induced to come out again for the French. So that the new French commander, M. de Ligneris, had but a handful of men now to oppose to the attack of the advancing British.

"Forbes at Raystown had not only the severities of the campaign to contend with, but his own health, which had not been strong theretofore, gave way entirely. In his letter to Mr. Peters, he added with his own hand to the manuscript written by his secretary: 'I stand greatly in need of a few prunes by way of laxative; if any fresh are lately arrived a few pounds will be a great blessing, or a pound or two of such fine raisins as Mr. Allen's were, as I eat nothing.' Indeed, from this point forward, and during the last weeks of his successful campaign the General had to direct operations from a litter in which he was carried, slung between two horses.

"From Raystown he sent forward Colonel Bouquet with 2,000 men to Loyal Hanna, where the latter entrenched himself in a position which he named after his favorite commander in Europe, General Ligenier, to examine the ground, impress the enemy and prepare for the advance of the whole army. Henry Bouquet, who was destined to play a very important part not only with General Forbes, but later in an expedition which he led against the Western Indians in 1764, and put an end to the depredations that were laying waste the province of Pennsylvania, was a Swiss, having been born at a little town on Lake Geneva, called Rolle, which lies between Geneva and Lausanne. After a remarkable career in the military service of Holland, and having traveled extensively in France and Italy, in the company of Lord Middleton he entered the British army and was ordered in 1758, as we have already seen, to accompany General Forbes with the regiments of Royal Americans, of which he was lieutenant-colonel. He appears to have been the first British officer who closely observed the methods of warfare of the Indians, and to have drawn from their hidden and stealthy attacks the lessons which taught him to prepare his defense. Joseph Shippen wrote home from Bedford that Colonel Bouquet 'Exercises his men every afternoon in the woods and bushes in a particular manner of his own invention, which will be of great service in an engagement

with the Indians.' He cautioned his men not to light a fire in the woods, not to break a twig or make a sound, for the Indians were very quick to hear and had an exceedingly keen sight. In truth, Bouquet may be said to have been the greatest Indian fighter of his time.

"Bouquet sent out a small reconnoitering force under Major Grant, which came into contact with the enemy toward the middle of September, and his command had a second engagement with them under Colonel James Burd, who gave the account of it in a letter from Loyal Hanna on the 14th of October, to his wife, who was Sarah Shippen, of Philadelphia. 'I have just to acquaint you,' he wrote, 'that the French army, consisting of 1,200 French and 200 Indians, commanded by M. de Vitri, attacked me on Thursday, the 12th, at 11 A. M., with great fury until 3 P. M., at which time I had the pleasure to see victory to the British army I had the honor to command. The enemy attempted on the night of the 12th to attack me a second time, but in return for their most unmelodious Indian music, I gave them a number of shells from our mortars, which made them retreat soon.

" 'I received your last letter wherein you hoped I might obtain my wish to our taking Duquesne. We shall try it soon.

" 'I am hearty, and with regard, my dear Sall, your ever affectionate husband.'

"By the beginning of November the whole army, with General Forbes himself, was at Loyal Hanna, the main body having occupied fifty days in marching thither from Bedford, a distance of fifty miles. The General determined to move forward, in spite of the lateness of the season, with the hope that he might still complete his task before the winter set in, and encouraged, no doubt, by the fact that in the recent contact with the French the enemy had been impressed by his superiority, which de Ligneris was evidently convinced that he could not dare to face.

"On the 24th General Forbes had advanced to the Turtle Creek, close to Fort Duquesne, when

he saw smoke arising from the enclosure and was soon informed that the French commander had set fire to the buildings, had abandoned the post, and with the men of the garrison was making the best of his way down the Ohio River.

"And so Duquesne was won by the great soldier whose name it is an honor to mention in connection with the annals of our country, whose deeds add lustre to the highest achievements of his time. His devotion to duty was marvelous as well as admirable, and his patriotic self-sacrifice enabled him to forget the hardships that surrounded him, the weariness of the way, even the infirmity which while it overcame his body could not break his indomitable will.

"We are fortunate enough to possess a letter of Colonel Bouquet written at Fort Duquesne on the same day that Forbes occupied it, the 25th of November, 1758, in which he says to Chief Justice Allen, to whom it was written:

" 'I take with great pleasure this first opportunity of informing you of the reduction of this important place, persuaded that the success of his Majesty's arms on this side will give you great satisfaction, and reward you for all the pains you have taken for the difficult supply of this army.

" 'We marched from Loyal Hanna with 2,500 picked men, without tents or baggage, with a light train of artillery in expectation of meeting the enemy and determining by a battle who should possess this country.

" 'The distance is about fifty miles, which we marched in five days, a great diligence considering the season, the uncertainty of the roads, entirely unknown, and the difficulty of making them practicable for the artillery.

" 'The 23d we took post at twelve miles from hence, and halted the 24th for intelligence. In the evening our Indians reported that they had discovered a very thick smoke from the fort, extending in the bottom along the Ohio a few hours after they sent word that the enemies had abandoned their fort after having burnt everything. We marched this morning and found the reports

true. They had blown up and destroyed all their fortifications, houses, ovens and magazines.

" 'They seem to have been 400 men. Part is gone down the Ohio, 100 by land, supposed to Presque Isle, and 200 with the Governor, Mr. de Ligneris, to Venango.'

"Urging then the necessity of taking advantage of this success by providing necessities for the troops and assuring the complete mastery of the French, Bouquet said: 'We have done our part, let you do yours. It is now in your power to enjoy in peace and quietness your lands and possessions, if you will only lay out in time some money, which may save you ten times more and the lives of thousands of your poor inhabitants.'

"And he ended his letter with this: 'After God the success of this expedition is entirely due to the General, who by bringing about the treaty of Easton with the Indians, has struck the blow which has knocked the French on the head, in temporizing wisely to expect the effects of that treaty, in securing all his posts, and giving nothing to chance; and not yielding to the urgent instances for taking Braddock's road, which would have been our destruction.

" 'In all these measures I say that he has shown the greatest prudence, firmness and ability. Nobody is better informed of the numberless difficulties he had to surmount than I am, who had an opportunity to see every step that was taken from the beginning and every obstruction that was thrown in his way. I wish the nation may be as sensible of his service as he really deserves and give him the only reward that can flatter him — the pleasure of seeing them pleased and satisfied.'

"Bouquet's wish has been fulfilled: for, after a hundred and fifty years we have not forgotten him, we express our gratitude to him here in the heart of the great city that has grown up on the scene of his triumph — Fort Duquesne became Fort Pitt and Fort Pitt became Pittsburgh, the Gateway to the West, the powerful centre of modern industry and wealth, now in the prime of its vigor and with its brilliant future before it.

"General Forbes remained at the forks of the Monongahela during the winter, but returning to Philadelphia in the spring of 1759, he died there, and lies buried there in the chancel of Christ Church.

"It is a singular and interesting fact that General Forbes was born in Dunfermline, as was also Mr. Andrew Carnegie; and that his ancestral home, the house of his birth, is enclosed and still pointed out within the boundaries of the beautiful park which Mr. Carnegie has given as a public recreation ground to the city.

"Thus the name of Pittsburgh's great citizen and munificent benefactor is inseparably connected with that of the famous General who fought for it and gave it its name.

"There is still to be seen in the house where Forbes was born in Dunfermline a pane of glass upon which his father wrote with a diamond the date of his birth, adding underneath: 'A merry (or fine) young colt,' — which we have ample cause to know that he was."

Mr. A. J. Kelly, Jr.: "Ladies and Gentlemen, we had a telegram this afternoon from one of our distinguished citizens and now we have a letter dated of a late date to the Hon. George W. Guthrie, which it is my privilege to read.

LETTER OF ANDREW CARNEGIE

"I appreciate highly the pressing invitation to be present and celebrate with you Pittsburgh's birthday, but as it happens to be my own, previous engagements at home will prevent my presence with you. I count it one of the happiest incidents of my life that the creator of Pittsburgh, General Forbes, was, like myself, born in Dunfermline, and that I was able to purchase the romantic and historic estate Pittencrieff, of which he was Laird and of which I now hold the title as his successor. My connection with Dunfermline is strengthened by another incident. Its provost, General Halkett and his son both fell on Braddock's field, now occupied by the steel works. I like to dwell upon these coincidences which bring my native town and my adopted city so closely together.

"Great as Pittsburgh's progress has been in the past and as commanding as her position is, her future is to be still greater if she be true to herself. One feature pains me deeply — the passing away of her prominent citizens from time to time, without leaving behind them some evidence of love and gratitude for the city in which they made their fortunes. Surely this city in which they have prospered should not be forgotten.

"I congratulate the citizens of Pittsburgh upon the evidences of returning prosperity which everywhere abound, and in which Pittsburgh is so largely to share. My heart is with you to-night.

"ANDREW CARNEGIE."

Mr. A. J. Kelly, Jr.: "I also have a letter of regret from Lieutenant-General S. B. M. Young, whom you all perhaps well remember. It was his intention and plan to be with us, but he was not relieved from his post in the West in time to permit him to get here.

"Mr. Tower has well portrayed the life of one of our greatest generals, one of whom Mr. Carnegie speaks, General Forbes. In September we had the pleasure of having the representative of the Forbes family here, and I have in my hand a letter written November 13th to the Hon. George W. Guthrie by Mr. Forbes, which reads as follows:

LETTER OF ARTHUR FORBES

"I have great pleasure in wishing you and the citizens of Pittsburgh an enjoyable and successful meeting on November 25th, the 150th anniversary of the christening of the city of Pittsburgh. It gave me much satisfaction to hear during my recent visit of the city's wonderful progress in commerce and educational matters since its founding a century and a half ago, and I have every hope that it will continue to prosper in as great a degree in the future. I would also again thank you and the Sesqui-Centennial Committee for the kindness and hospitality accorded to my wife and myself during our stay in Pittsburgh.

"ARTHUR FORBES."

The concluding remarks of the evening were by Mayor Guthrie: "Ladies and Gentlemen, while the hour is late I think that you will pardon me if I will take a few moments of your time to say to our guests and friends what I know you all feel, and that is the pleasure and gratification that we have had in their attendance at our various celebrations. We are grateful to them that they have at such trouble come here to add grace and pleasure to our services, and I know you will join with me in extending to these gentlemen who have spoken to you to-night our thanks for the instructive and illuminative addresses which they have prepared and delivered so forcibly. And also you will join with me in extending to his excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, our thanks that he has on two occasions set aside other public duties and engagements to come here and show by his presence the sympathy of the whole State of Pennsylvania, in our anniver-

sary. And now, Pittsburghers, your 150th year is closing. The future stretches fair before you. The forces of right and justice and good government, of all that tends to the uplift and development of the people, will triumph and carry our city to greater glory than she has ever seen. But to-day her destinies rest in our hands. May the inspiration of the great deeds of the past, may the spirits of the heroes who have given of their services and of their blood, inspire us to greater deeds of loyalty and service than we ever yet have rendered. And may God be with us to the end.

"The services to-night will close with the Hallelujah Chorus after which we will all join in singing 'America.' "

The "Hallelujah Chorus," by Handel, was rendered by the Mozart Club, Prof. J. P. McCullom, leader, accompanied by the Pittsburgh Orchestra. The celebration closed with the singing of "America."

THANKSGIVING SERVICES

In recognition of the fact that a Thanksgiving service was held by one of the Chaplains of General Forbes' army, Rev. Charles Beatty, on the day after the taking of Fort Duquesne, being Sunday, special services were held in many churches in Pittsburgh on Thursday, November 26, 1908, being the National Thanksgiving Day. The most notable of these was a great union religious service held at 3:15 P. M. in the temple of Rodeph Shalom congregation, Rabbi J. Leonard Levy, pastor, who presided. The services were arranged and participated in by pastors of thirteen different congregations, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish.

At 2 P. M. there was a meeting of Swedish residents in the Carnegie Music Hall, which was addressed by Hon. Herman de Lagercrantz. Prof. Martin Hokanson of the Carnegie Technical Schools was chairman of the committee which arranged the meeting. In the morning, a banquet was given to M. de Lagercrantz at the Hotel Schenley by Swedish residents.

On Friday, November 27th, M. De Lagercrantz and Count Ugglas visited the Carnegie Art Galleries. At 1 P. M. they were given a farewell luncheon at the Duquesne Club by members of the Sesqui-Centennial Executive committee.

Many of the clubs and societies of the city held special Sesqui-Centennial exercises. One of the most notable of these was under the auspices of the New Era Club of Western Pennsylvania, at the Chamber of Commerce on the afternoon of Wednesday, October 14th.

On the morning of November 25th the Allegheny County Committee of Pennsylvania Society Colonial Dames of America unveiled a tablet placed by the organization in the Washington School in Fortieth Street near Butler Street. The tablet commemorates the crossing of the Allegheny River in the vicinity by George Washington and Christopher Gist on December 30, 1753.

The Pittsburgh Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution on December 4th had

an interesting meeting, at which papers were read describing the lives of officers who were at Fort Duquesne and Fort Pitt, these papers being written by descendants of the officers.

CENTENNIAL ODE

One hundred years ago to-day
 In martial state the heroes came,
 To plant within the wilderness
 Their grand old English name and fame.
 They saw the glory of the land,
 The realm of nations yet to be
 And wrested from the allied foe
 The Empire of the Free.
 United thus may Saxon Sires
 And Sons forever face the foe
 And strike for Freedom as they struck
 One hundred years ago.

One hundred years have passed — and Peace
 In golden fullness o'er us reigns,
 Full plenty smiles on all our hills
 And gladness sings in all our plains,
 The flag of freemen greets the air
 Where waved the standard of our Sires,
 And all their altars still are bright
 With Freedom's sacred fires.
 Here fame shall keep in holy trust
 The names of those who met the foe,
 And won for us this glorious land
 One hundred years ago.

So aid us, Heaven, to keep our trust,
 That in the coming centuries
 They'll say, where truth and valor live
 The light of Freedom never dies,
 God of our Fathers, keep us still
 The chosen people of thy hand,
 One, in our fealty to thee,
 One, to our native land.
 O guide us, while we watch and guard,
 From inward strife and outward foe,
 The heritage so nobly won
 One hundred years ago.

[Sung at the celebration in Pittsburgh, November 25, 1858. Words by F. B. Plimpton. Set to music by Henry Kleber.]

VISITORS TO EXPOSITION

A

Mrs. K. Asche, N. S.; Clara E. Asche, N. S.; A. C. Aylesworth, city; Earle Armstrong, Cleveland, O.; Harry Archey, N. S.; Mrs. Alma Aleshire, city; Mrs. M. Ashenfelder, Philadelphia; F. P. Altman, New York; Mrs. William Arbour, E. E.

B

Mrs. V. H. Beall, Crafton; H. L. Brum, Toledo, O.; Samuel Burns, N. S.; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Brown, city; Jennie Benamann, N. S.; Melissa Branders, city; Sadie Bauman, Baden; P. R. Boyd, Wilkinsburg; Mrs. Harry Beall, Crafton; Otto Bauer, Millvale; Mrs. William Bergman, N. S.; Flora Bergman, N. S.; Erv Barnett, Marietta, O.; Miss Marcia Borland, city; Winifred L. Browne, city; Mrs. M. Borland, city; M. F. Balzer, city; Allen R. Buckley, Mt. Washington; W. J. Buchanan, city; Mrs. E. Boyd, city; Mrs. F. C. Baird, Ben Avon; Mrs. G. W. Baird, Lundys Lane; G. W. Baird, Lundys Lane; Mrs. William Blackburn, E. E.; Mrs. A. Berlin, Greensburg; Mabel Blair, Valont; Mrs. George E. Buhan, city; Mrs. W. C. Burry, Mt. Pleasant; Miss L. A. Borner, S. S.

C

Etrulia Cook, N. S.; W. H. Crisswell, Monongahela; U. Christopher, Elrama; Arthur Carbaugh, N. S.; Mrs. Mary Cunningham, Huntington, W. Va.; Stephen Corfield, N. S.; Garnet Coates, Mt. Oliver; H. H. Conway, Elwood City; Colonel J. H. Corbett, Carnegie; J. O. Corbett, Carnegie; Miss Clark, Chicago; L. L. Cope, city; Robert N. Campbell, city; Mrs. Robert N. Campbell, city; Miss M. Isabel Cassidy, McKees Rocks; Mrs. R. Cassidy, McKees Rocks; Mrs. Elsie Constans, city; Mrs. H. Corrothers, Greensburg; Mary Cullison, city; Mrs. Mary Chroniger, East Liverpool, O.; Mrs. Ben Chroniger, Wellsville, O.; W. H. Craft, Lock No. 4; Mrs. W. H. Craft, North Charleroi; Rodger Craft, Lock No. 4; Mrs. E. Cross, Lewistown; Miss J. Cross, Miss A. Cross, Lewistown.

D

Lolla Duerr, Tarentum; Pearl Duerr, Tarentum; Mrs. G. H. Duerr, Tarentum; Miss Mary Dauenhauser, city; Carl C. Dittmar, city; W. G. Doench, city; Franck H. Davidson, city; Mr. MacDonald, city; Bede J. Devlin, city; Mrs. Mary Daly, city; Miss Bessie Dunseth, Duquesne; M. E. Davidson, Verona; C. F. Dary, Utica, N. Y.; Matilda D. Earley, Dublin, Ireland.

E

Robert P. Eiskine, Conneaut Lake; Natalia Ewald, Louisville, Ky.; E. E. Ebert, Allentown; C. H. Ebert, city; Eliza J. Eccles, city; James M. Eccles, city; Edna Erickson, Washington, Pa.; Mrs. E. M. Evans, city.

F

J. M. Finigan, city; Benard H. Feldstein, city; Miss Ross Feldstein, city; Harriet A. Foster, city; Miss Bessie Ford, city; Mrs. Emilie Fischer, McKeesport; Mrs. E. Finley, Homewood.

G

Miss Sue Gorman, E. E.; Miss Nellie Gray, Dayton, O.; Miss Nele Goldstein, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. A. Goldstein, Bellevue; W. E. Grau, N. S.; John Allen Garee, Rock Creek, O.; Miss Marie Geahry, Cambridge, O.; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Grimm, N. S.; Dorcas Gordon, Paris; Frederick Geis, Knoxville, Tenn.; Bellmont Gardner, N. S.

H

W. A. Hare, Toledo, O.; William A. Hare, N. S.; Sadie Hipple, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. H. P. Hubbard, Hamilton, Canada; Arthur Hoeckstetter, Hyde Park; Marcus L. Hutton, city; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hill, Knoxville; Harry Hoetzel, S. S., city; Frank E. Haas, S. S.; Mrs. Ola Herr, Wilkinsburg; Miss Sadie Holmes, Carnegie; F. A. Hadden, Oakdale; Wesley Holmes, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. R. E. Horton, Duquesne; Mrs. K. Horn, Erie; Clarence McShane Herbert, Newark, O.; Mrs. George D. Holmes, Aiken, S. C.; Miss Bessie Hughes, city; Jim Holland, city; E. Hughes, Greensburg; Mrs. N. Hartovick, Dawson; M. Hausman, Erie; J. B. Husband, Greensburg.

I

Mrs. M. K. Irwin, N. S.

J

Goff C. Jenkins, Sheridanville; D. W. James, Port Severn, Ontario, Can.; Alice Johnson, city; W. Q. Jehn, Hoboken, N. J.; J. McC. Johnston, Bellevue.

K

Miss Anna Kraussbach, Carnegie; Mrs. D. N. Kennedy, city; Lulu B. Kuhns, Wilkinsburg; Miss Mary Keebler, Brushton; Miss Anna Kraussbach, Carnegie; John Kingan, East Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Knott, N. S.; Jack Kearney, city; William King, city; Agnes Korp, Port Vue;

PITTSBURGH'S SESQUICENTENIAL

Anna B. Klein, N. S.; Arthur W. Dickson Kirk, Hoboken; J. H. Kurtz, N. S.; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Kremser, Duquesne; Mrs. Mayme Kerr, Toyla, Texas; Dudley Keenan, Chicago; Mrs. Maud Kinslowe, Burnham.

L

James Logue and family, city; W. H. Lappe, Mars; Walter G. Little, N. S.; E. Lang, N. S.; James H. Layton, E. E.; Miss Pearl Link, city; R. F. Lackner, Aspinwall; James Little, Wilmerding; H. W. Love, Orillia, Ontario, Can.; George H. Lammert, New York; Charles R. Lauderbaugh, city; William S. V. Lovett, Glenover; Mr. and Mrs. Alvin E. Loeffle, Knoxville; A. C. Llewellyn, Wheeling, W. Va.; J. B. Lash, city; Margaret Linhart, Greensburg; Mrs. P. B. Linhart, Greensburg; Maude J. S. Lauffer, Manor; W. D. Little, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.; Mrs. Mary Little, city; Mrs. G. F. Leonard, Knoxville; Mrs. J. B. Levelle, Fairmont, W. Va.

M

J. McDonald, city; J. Miller, city; Miss Naoma Muhaney, Carrick; Miss Florence Morgan, Detroit; Miss Alice Morgan, New York; C. R. McConnell, Sheridanville; Olive Mantz, Millvale; Margaret J. E. McFarland, Wildwood; Mrs. C. W. Mitchell, Butler; C. S. Miller, Independence, Kan.; Mrs. James Murphy, Kittanning; J. F. Mangan, Butler; J. L. Meadow, Oakdale; John Morrison, city; Maggie Mooney, city; Mrs. H. L. McGaw, Jr., city; Miss Anna Mithshelen, city; N. S. Markley, city; J. J. Morrow, New York; Mrs. Charles Melhorn, city; Anna M. Miller, city; Leda McMunn, city; Mrs. A. G. Mason, city; Miss N. Mulson, city; Mrs. Marion Miller, Duquesne; Mrs. S. Morgan city; Dan Miller, city.

N

Margaret J. Neely, city; William B. Nordher, Chicago; Mrs. M. J. Neely, city.

O

Dr. Peter O'Neil, city; Mrs. J. O'Connor, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. W. V. Otto, Avalon.

P

Miss Ethel S. Price, city; Frank M. Palmer, N. S.; Eliza Pritchard, Knoxville; Miss Margaret Pritchard, city; Mrs. Peter Proskin, city; August J. Poerschke, N. S.; Miss Irene Prosser, Boston, Mass.; F. C. Perret, city; Mrs. F. C. Perret, city; Mrs. C. Perret, city; W. E. Pattison, city; Nan Patterson, McKeesport; Walter Probst, Cincinnati, O.; C. E. Pool, Greensburg.

Q

Margaret Quirk, Monroeville.

R

Miss Sarah J. Renkin, Avalon; Mrs. W. W. Renkin' Avalon; Mercedes Roeser, Craften; Wilbur Roberts, Wheeling; A. LaFayette Randolph, Aspinwall; Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Renon, Tarentum; Mrs. Charles Reichenbach, city; C. H. Rese, Bellevue; C. H. Rese, Washington, D. C.; Fred Reynolds, Homestead; Mrs. Edwin W. Raus-thorne, city; J. R. Reinhart, Mrs. J. A. Reinhard, city, Neil Rainsberg, city; Albert C. Righter, Avalon; Mrs. F. B. Ranger, city; Endell Reed, Butler; Clark Roll, city; Charley Reel, Detroit; Alma Rueckert, city; Harriet Rueckert, city.

S

H. F. Segalhorst, city; Miss S. E. Simpson, city; Miss Katherine Schubert, Millvale; C. G. Schramm, Aspinwall; J. S. Shinn, Monongahela; Miss Anna Simpson, city; Mrs. Belle Simpson, city; May Smith, Wheeling; Elsie Shepard, city; Arthur E. Sixsmith, Dixmont; S. R. Swiss, Aspinwall; Conrad Swartling, Wheeling; T. E. Sullivan, Dunkhard; John Scott, McKeesport; S. R. Swiss, Aspinwall; Mrs. J. J. Schrall, Crafton; Mr. J. L. Schrall, Crafton; H. A. Seifert, city; Elvira Schwartz, Tarentum; Mrs. Charles Seelemeyer, McKeesport; Henry A. Seifert, city; Mrs. W. C. Smitten, city; Mrs. P. T. Smith, city; Miss V. Shipley, city.

T

O. C. Taylor, Toledo; Florence Thomas, city; J. Harry Thoerner, city; Alfred Travis, Larimer; Miss Carrie Thompson, Harmony; Miss Helene Taubert, Wellsville, O.; Joe Trenga, city; Esther Taylor, city.

V

Richard Varndell, Hopwood; Mrs. Louis Vollbrecht, Erie; Mrs. Albert Vandergrift, city; Miss Evelyn Vandergrift, city.

W

Albert E. Williams, Toledo; Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Wickline, Crafton; William Workmaster, city; J. Homer Wallace, city; Miss Mary Ellen Watt, city; Miss Margareta Watt, city; Homer H. Wain, city; J. G. White, Newell; Dawson Weller, city; E. W. White, city; George A. Wilson, Santa Monica, Cal.; W. B. White, city; G. H. Wood, Philadelphia; Miss L. Wilson, Edgewood; George S. Welsh, city; Frank Wells, city; Mrs. Frank Wimersberger, Lundays Lane; Mrs. J. M. Williams, Duquesne; Lyde Watson, Tarentum; Miss L. E. Wire, Littlestown; Mrs. M. J. Wire, Littlestown; Mrs. George Williamson, city; W. O. Wright, city.

Z

D. A. Zinn, Cleveland; S. Zimmerman, Monaca.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION TO WOMEN GUESTS

All of feminine Pittsburgh, seemingly, turned out yesterday afternoon to do honor to the four women representing three of the city's most beloved heroes, and to meet the wife of the Vice-President of the United States, thus taking advantage of the opportunity afforded them by the reception in honor of the women visitors given by the Women's Sesqui-Centennial Committee. Long before four o'clock, the hour announced for the beginning of the reception, the guests began to arrive and by the time the doors to the great foyer to Carnegie Music Hall, where it was held, were opened, fully one thousand handsomely gowned women were waiting to be admitted. Forbes Street and the streets adjoining were lined with carriages and automobiles which had brought the guests to the reception.

From four o'clock until six there was a constant stream of women entering through the lobby, passing along the receiving line and out into other parts of the building. They covered the floor of the foyer, forming first a solid L as they entered and turned to greet those in the receiving line, then formed into groups of three and four and a dozen and crowded the galleries, which were turned into a sea of women's faces.

The scene presented was like pictures of the Louis period in France. The magnificence of the room itself and the rich and beautifully costumed women formed a combination probably not excelled even in those picturesque days. The foyer needed no adornment and had none. Great palms in tubs set before the pillars at the western end formed a background for the receiving line. In the middle of the balcony above was the Pittsburgh coat of arms done in red and white flowers and above that two crossed flags.

The guests were received first by Mrs. George W. Guthrie, wife of Pittsburgh's chief executive officer, and by her presented to Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, wife of the Vice-President of the United States. Next to her stood Mrs. William H.

Stevenson and then came Miss Hester Louise Pitt-Taylor. After her came in the following order, Mrs. John Dalzell, Mrs. H. D. W. English, Mrs. Arthur Forbes, Mrs. James W. Brown, Miss Madeline Hester Pitt-Taylor, Miss Mary Louise Jackson, Miss Martha Washington, Miss William J. Holland, Mrs. James I. Kay, Mrs. John Grier Holmes, Mrs. Albert H. Childs, Mrs. Herbert Dupuy, Mrs. Alexander Laughlin, Jr., Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., Mrs. William Metcalf, Jr., and Mrs. Dexter Jerauld Thayer. Scattered above the foyer were other women aids, whose sole duty it was to attend to the pleasure and comfort of the guests. An orchestra furnished music and lemonade punch was served.

Mrs. Guthrie was handsomely gowned in gray chiffon trimmed with white chiffon hand-painted with pink roses, and about her neck was a dog-collar of opals and Roman gold. She wore a small French toque and orchids. Mrs. Fairbanks wore a gown of wine colored silk voile filled at the neck with white lace, and a handsome diamond pendant. Her costume was finished with a large white leghorn hat trimmed with long white ostrich plumes, and an aigrette.

Fine black lace over white satin was worn by Miss Pitt-Taylor. The front of the bodice was of white lace from which sparkled a necklace and pendant of diamonds and pearls. Her hat was a small black one trimmed with green plumes; over her face she wore a black veil of dotted net. Her niece, Miss Madeline Pitt-Taylor, was in white. The skirt of her costume was of cream white broadcloth and the blouse of embroidered net. Her hat was a broad brimmed black straw trimmed with white hyacinths.

A dainty pink and white silk with fine black stripes trimmed with duchesse lace was worn by Miss Washington. Her hat was of ecru gauze trimmed with violet velvet and green foliage. Mrs. Forbes wore black silk with jet spangles and white lace and a small black hat.

Following the exercises attendant upon the laying of the two corner-stones Mayor Guthrie gave a luncheon in his own home, "Overbridge" in Woodland Road, to the special men guests of the city still in town. It was an informal luncheon and was given quite apart from the official functions of the week. The eighteen guests were seated at one table, which was ornamented with a centerpiece of yellow dahlias. They included Vice-President Fairbanks, Governor Stuart, General S. B. M. Young, General Horace Porter, the Hon. Eric C. F. Collier, Arthur Forbes, Chancellor Samuel B. McCormick, Judge John M. Kennedy, Judge W. G. Hawkins, H. D. W. English, C. B. Price, James W. Brown, W. H. Stevenson, Herbert DuPuy, Dr. John A. Brashear and R. Walker Guthrie.

Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks were guests of honor at a handsome dinner given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. William Metcalf, Jr., in the University Club. It was served in the lounging room on the second floor of the club house. The room is ceiled in oak and was banked in the recesses with palms and potted plants. The thirty-six guests were seated at one long, broad table down the center of which ran a bed of American Beauty roses. Over the cloth were scattered loose clusters of the same kind of flowers tied with ribbons which were afterward presented to the women guests and intermingled with which were fern leaves. Ten large cut-glass candelabra furnished the only light.

In addition to the host and hostess and honor guests covers were laid for Miss Pitt-Taylor, Miss Madeline Pitt-Taylor, the Hon. Eric Collier, Mr. and Mrs. John Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. James Francis Burke, Dr. John A. Brashear, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Hamerschlag, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carson, Jr., Colonel and Mrs. Samuel Harden Church, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Warren C. Fairbanks, Mrs. Edward T. Cassidy, C. E. E. Childers, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Mc-

Cargo, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Jenkinson, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Mellon and F. F. Tumbridge.

Beginning with Mrs. George W. Guthrie's luncheon at the Pittsburgh Golf Club this afternoon the Sesqui-Centennial visitors in the city started another day filled with social events. Following the luncheon Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Miss Pitt-Taylor and Miss Madeline Louise Pitt-Taylor were driven to the Schenley, where they attended Mrs. Edward T. Cassidy's reception given in honor of Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks. Mrs. Cassidy was assisted at her tea by Mrs. Henry W. Oliver, Mrs. Henry R. Rea, Mrs. Warren C. Fairbanks, Mrs. William Metcalf, Jr., Mrs. S. N. Benham, Mrs. Henry R. Hilliard, Mrs. James R. Mellon, Mrs. W. L. Mellon, Mrs. George W. Nicola, Mrs. Carroll Davis, Miss Clara Hussey and her visiting friend, Miss Sterling; Mrs. Charles B. McLean, Mrs. John Dalzell, Mrs. John F. Steele, Mrs. John B. Heron, Mrs. Alexander King, Mrs. Robert T. Reineman, Mrs. William H. Stevenson, Mrs. Ralph Baggaley, Mrs. A. M. Jenkinson, Mrs. Robert Hanson, Mrs. W. S. Dalzell and Mrs. J. B. Finley. Miss Pitt-Taylor gave a dinner this evening at the Schenley in honor of those who have entertained her during her visit in the city. Among her guests were Mayor and Mrs. George W. Guthrie, Mrs. Fairbanks, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Brown, Chancellor and Mrs. S. B. McCormick, Miss Mary Louise Jackson, John B. Jackson, Bishop and Mrs. Cortlandt Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. William Metcalf, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. John A. Brashear, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. W. English, Dr. and Mrs. William J. Holland, Miss Ellen Sellers, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Church, Captain and Mrs. James Henderson, Colonel and Mrs. James M. Schoonmaker, Burd S. Patterson, Mrs. Edward T. Cassidy, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert DuPuy, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Fairbanks, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James I. Kay, C. E. E. Childers, Arthur M. Scully, General Horace Porter, Mrs. John G. Holmes, Mr. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Scaife, Miss Madeline Pitt-Taylor and the Hon. Eric Collier

CLOSING DAY OF CELEBRATION

On Saturday afternoon, October 3d, there were horse races at Schenley Park Oval under the auspices of a subcommittee of the Sesqui-Centennial Committee, of which George W. Baum was chairman. The committee was composed of members of the Schenley Matinée Club and the Brunot's Island and Crafton Clubs. There were eight racing events, for each of which the Sesqui-centennial Committee offered a cup for the winner, and a Pittsburgh flag for the second horse. Several thousand persons witnessed the races. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Forbes, Miss Martha Washington, Miss Madeline Hester Pitt-Taylor and Hon. Eric Collier were also present for a portion of the time. During the afternoon Roy Knabenshue made two flights with his dirigible balloon over and around the race course, his services having been employed by the Sesqui-Centennial Committee. On the following Tuesday he sailed his dirigible balloon from Schenley Park over the down-town business district and back again.

During the afternoon of Saturday there was a great parade on the South Side. The Sesqui-Centennial Committee permitted the use of its historic floats in this parade. There were many other attractive floats and wagons prepared expressly for the occasion.

The week's functions ended with two banquets given at the Schenley Hotel Saturday evening. The first of these was at 6:30 and was given by the Scotch residents of Pittsburgh in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Forbes and Miss Martha Washington. At 8 o'clock, Miss Hester Louise Pitt-Taylor gave a dinner to those who had shown her special courtesies during her stay in the city. Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks and General Horace Porter were among the guests. Speeches were made by Mayor Guthrie and others. Miss Pitt-Taylor, during the evening, presented to Mayor Guthrie, for the city, a large plate of Frustenburg china bearing the arms of the Pitt family and which belonged to the first Earl of Chatham. It

was inclosed in a fine glass case and appropriately inscribed.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE EXHIBITS

September 27th to November 26th there was an exhibition in the Carnegie Art Gallery of portraits of persons prominently connected with the early history of Pittsburgh. These portraits were loaned by their various owners, all residents of Pittsburgh or its vicinity. The collection was secured through the efforts of the Art Exhibit Committee of the Sesqui-Centennial Committee, of which John W. Beatty, Director of the Carnegie Art Gallery was chairman, and Miss C. S. Lapsley, Secretary. An interesting collection of colonial and Revolutionary relics connected with the history of Pittsburgh was on exhibition in the Carnegie Museum from September 27th to November 26th. The collection was gathered and arranged by Dr. William J. Holland, Director of the Carnegie Museum, and his assistant, Douglas Stewart. This and the Library exhibit noted elsewhere, were arranged under the auspices of the Carnegie Institute Committee of the Sesqui-Centennial Committee, of which William N. Frew, chairman of the Board of Trustees and Carnegie Institute, was chairman.

A fine collection of books, documents and engravings relating to or made in Pittsburgh was on exhibition at the Carnegie Library from September 27th to November 26th. It was arranged by Harrison W. Craver, Librarian of the Carnegie Library, and Miss Elisa M. Williard, head of the reference department, and her assistants, Misses Irene Stewart and Joanna Strange. In the children's department of the library, of which Miss Frances J. Olcott is head, a special effort was made to interest the little ones in the history commemorated by the Sesqui-Centennial celebration.

As has been noted, Miss Hester Louise Pitt-Taylor presented to the city of Pittsburgh a plate which belonged to the first William Pitt. Mayor

Guthrie directed the same to be deposited in the Carnegie Museum. Mr. Charles Pitt-Taylor also presented to the city a fine engraving of the Earl of Chatham. During the two weeks' stay of the Misses Taylor in Pittsburgh some fine silver and china plates and other articles which belonged to the first William Pitt were exhibited at the Carnegie Museum.

Mr. Arthur Forbes brought with him and exhibited at the Carnegie Museum some relics of General Forbes. These were his uniform in the Dutch service, his certificate of Burgesship at Dunfermline, a wallet and a combined snuff mull and whistle — the latter used to call dogs.

The Carnegie Technical Schools, of which Dr. A. A. Hamerschlag is the head, were at various times visited by the guests of the city, who were accorded every courtesy by the director and his assistants.

NOTES

The Hotel Committee, E. E. Bonneville, Chairman, established a bureau of information for visitors seeking accommodations and performed its various duties satisfactorily.

The Reception Committee, of which Dr. John A. Brashear was the able and indefatigable chairman, performed all its functions in a most acceptable manner.

The Railroad and Transportation Committee, S. C. Long, chairman, did all in its power to secure favorable rates for visitors during the celebration and to facilitate travel at that time.

The badges worn by the members of the committees and guests were designed by W. Lucien

Scaife, assisted by A. Zeller, and were generally admired. They contained the head of Washington and a view of the city at the Point, engraved on a metal plate to which were attached ribbons of black and yellow, which latter were suitably lettered.

The members of the Women's Auxiliary Committee, of which Miss Julia Morgan Harding was chairman, and Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon vice-chairman, efficiently performed all the duties assigned. Mrs. Ammon did specially valuable work as chairman of the Subcommittee on Historic Floats of the Greater Pittsburgh Day Committee.

The Women's Reception Committee under the leadership of Mrs. George W. Guthrie, acted as ideal hosts to the women guests of the city; as also Mrs. James A. Henderson, chairman, and the Ladies' Marine Committee, who made it exceedingly pleasant for their guests during the great Marine display.

The celebration was most effectively advertised in advance in the news columns of the Pittsburgh papers, as well as in about 150 papers of the Pittsburgh district. Walter H. Gaither, the Publicity Secretary of the Committee, proved himself most competent in this capacity. The celebration was also advertised by striking posters in Pittsburgh and many other cities and towns.

John B. Jackson, the efficient Treasurer of the committee, was killed by a fall from his horse, October 31st. His death was a great loss to the whole community and was deeply regretted by his associates on the Sesqui-Centennial Committee. He had taken a great interest in the celebration and actively participated in the ceremonies and functions of the Sesqui-Centennial Week.

GOOD EFFECTS OF CELEBRATION

The good effects of the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration were many and of an important and varied character. When the General Committee was appointed the people of Pittsburgh were feeling most keenly the evil effects of a severe business depression and consequently there were many who deemed it unwise and even impossible to arrange for a proper celebration of the city's 150th birthday anniversary. Some contended that it would be impossible to raise the money required, while others averred that instead of having a celebration, funds should be used for the needy poor. To these the reply was made that when the citizens of Pittsburgh fully understood the character of the celebration they would provide the necessary funds, that the money dispensed for the affair would give employment and trade to many Pittsburghers, and the celebration would attract many outside people to the city whose expenditures here would put money in circulation in the community which would otherwise be spent elsewhere or hoarded. It was also contended that while more than \$50,000 would be raised for the celebration and be expended among the city's own people, that an appeal for funds to be distributed as charity would certainly net only a fraction of this amount while it would bring nothing into the city from outside. The result amply justified the contentions of the friends of the celebration. The people of the city, when they understood the character and importance of the celebration, subscribed the funds asked for by the committee. Further than that they expended many thousands of dollars in decorating their properties and in entertaining visitors. Many thousands of people were attracted to the city from outside by the celebration, among them a large number of former Pittsburghers. Their expenditures for railroad fares, hotel and restaurant bills and for goods purchased in the city aggregated a great sum. It is a conservative estimate to say that solely because of the celebration a half million dollars was put in

circulation in this community and its immediately adjoining territory, which otherwise would have remained hoarded in banks or homes. It was well said that the revival of business in the community began with the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration of September 27th to October 3d.

This was due, not alone to the expenditure of the money above mentioned but to the spirit engendered by the great land and marine pageants of that week which brought the vast multitudes of of nonresident spectators here.

In this connection also should be mentioned the fact that there were between 500 and 600 members of the various Sesqui-Centennial committees, most of whom took an active interest in the work of preparing for the celebration. These committees embraced men of all trades, businesses and professions, many of whom met for the first time. They all worked together harmoniously for a patriotic purpose. They were engaged in making a celebration worthy of the city.

While in the beginning it was difficult to get many committeemen together, yet in the last month of preparation the meetings were large and enthusiastic. Hundreds of committeemen were highly interested in the celebration and when it proved a great success they rejoiced. Their work for it brought them into contact with many of their fellows and occupied them at a time when business was none too plentiful. The success of the work for the celebration gave them new heart for their own affairs and assured them of the fact that the resources of the city and the character of its men were such as to insure its prosperity.

It may be remarked that the direct gifts to charitable and philanthropic purposes were helped rather than hindered by the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration.

One of the effects of the celebration was the great stimulation of interest in the history of the city and region in the minds of the young and old residents of Pittsburgh and vicinity. The officials at the Carnegie Library reported many persons as seeking information as to the early days of the

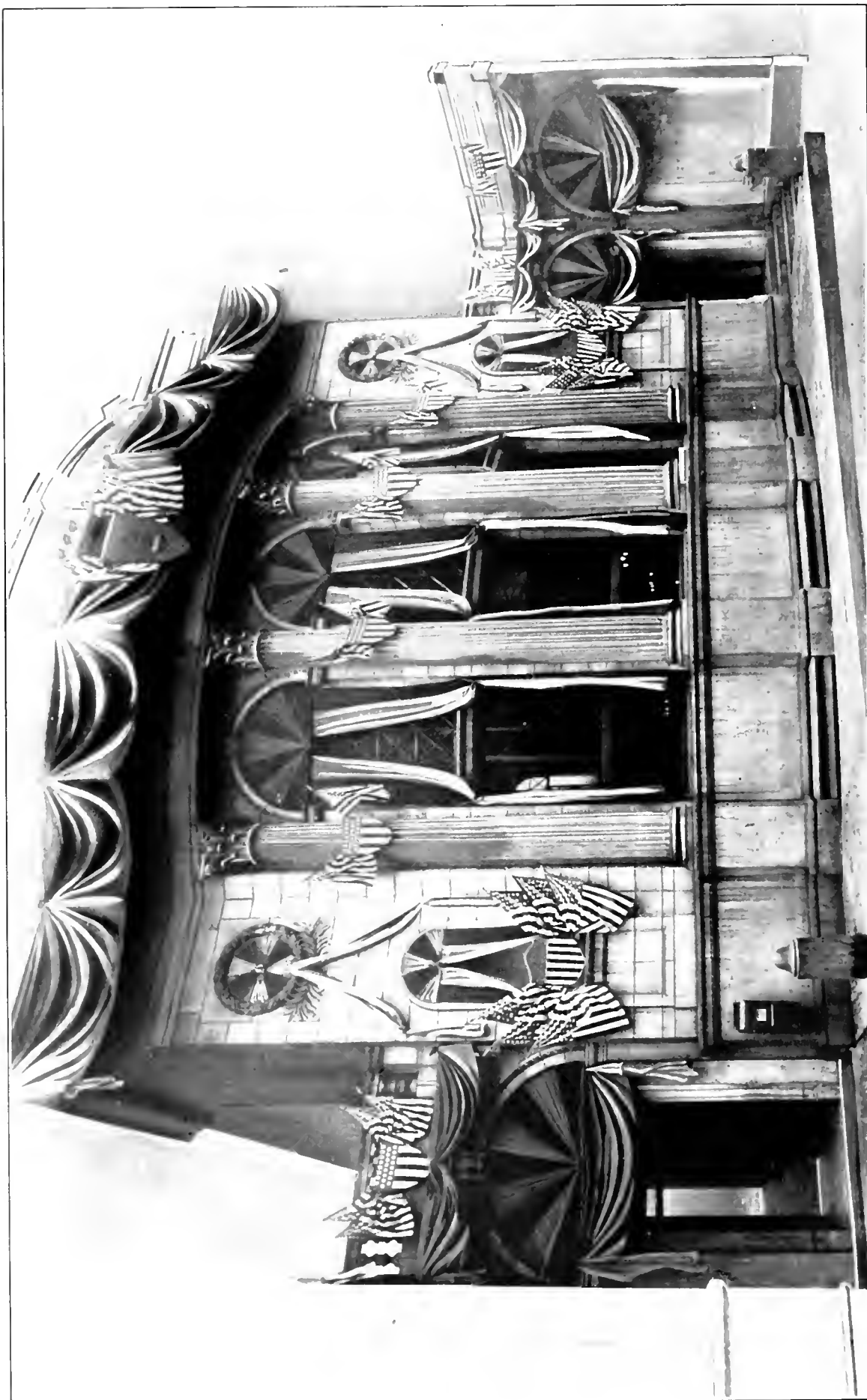
city. In all the schools the pupils were aroused to study the local history by the special Sesqui-Centennial Exercises held in them as well as by the great historical land and river pageants. When a people learn to appreciate properly the deeds of the founders of a community as well as its present greatness and resources, the standard of citizenship must inevitably be raised. Both these results were accomplished in a marked degree by the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration.

Another important result was the advertising of the city all over the world. The news of the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration was sent to the ends of the earth. The English papers had considerable notices of it. The high and varied character of the celebration presented Pittsburgh in a new light. Our distinguished visitors from different parts of the United States and from England, Scotland and Sweden were surprised to discover that Pittsburgh was a great center of art, music, literature, and general and technical education as well as of industry, and they went home to spread new views of the city in many influential quarters. Thousands of newspapers in this and other countries described the celebration with the result that their readers gained new and better ideas of this city. The great and beautiful land and river pageants also educated our own people so that they will no longer be content with the old style parades given up to mere advertising and devoid of interest, beauty and educational and historic significance. The collections of portraits of former Pittsburghers and colonial and revolutionary relics and books exhibited in the Carnegie Art Gallery, Museum and Library have led many to appreciate the value of preserving such interesting mementos of the past. One effect of the celebration was to induce the publication of books and pamphlets dealing with the history of the city. Among these were Samuel Harden Church's "A Short History of Pittsburgh"; Burd S. Patterson's historical romance "The Head of Iron," a Sesqui-Centennial

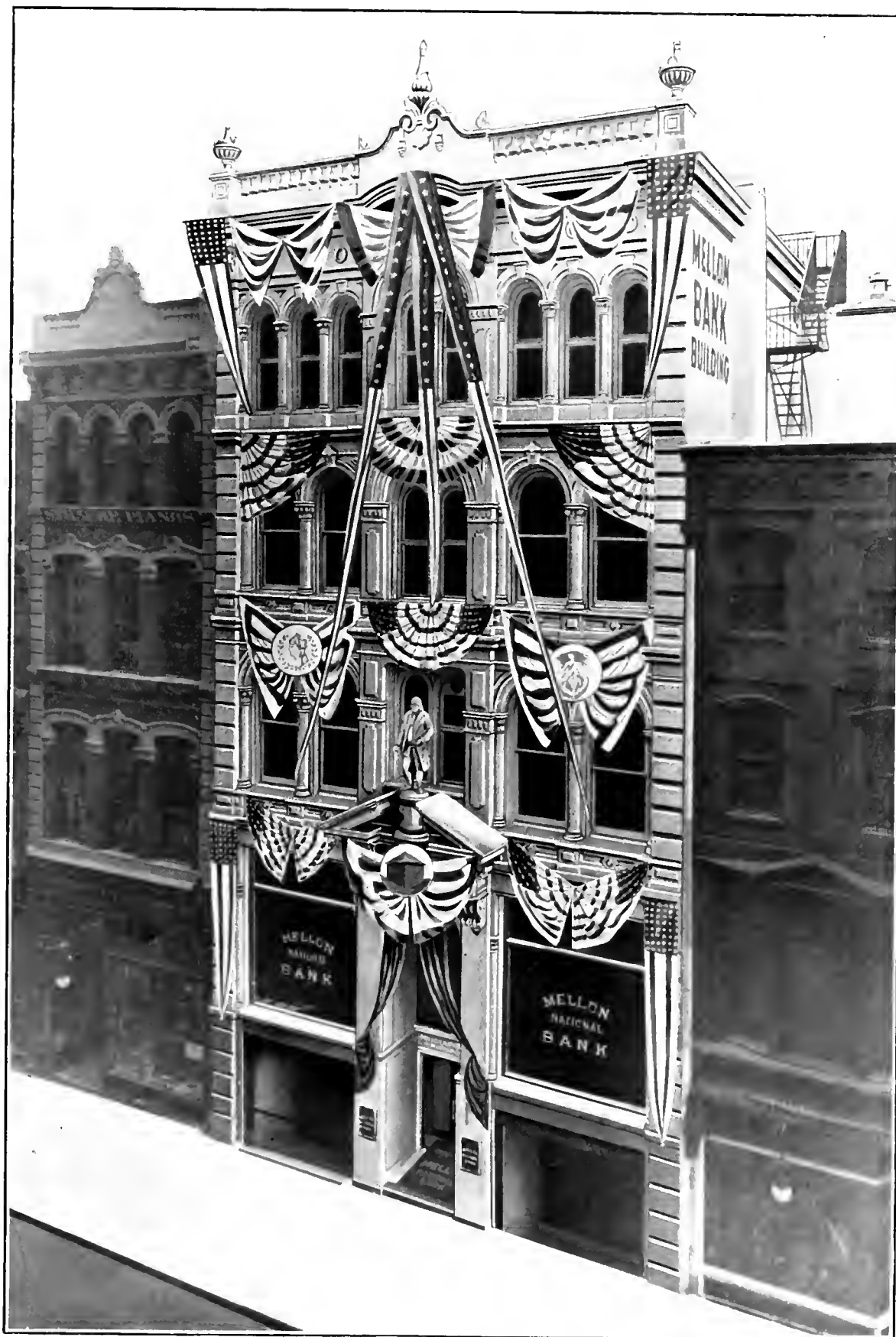
history published by subscription, and a new edition of Miss Sarah Killikelly's "History of Pittsburgh."

It was certainly a great inspiration to historical students and many others who attended the meetings in the exposition on November 25th to see there representatives of the Washington, Pitt and Forbes families, whose great relatives just 150 years before had been united in the work which culminated in the notable historic event which was at the moment being celebrated, and to know that there were in the audience descendants — among them Count Ugglas — of soldiers who had served in the army of General Forbes.

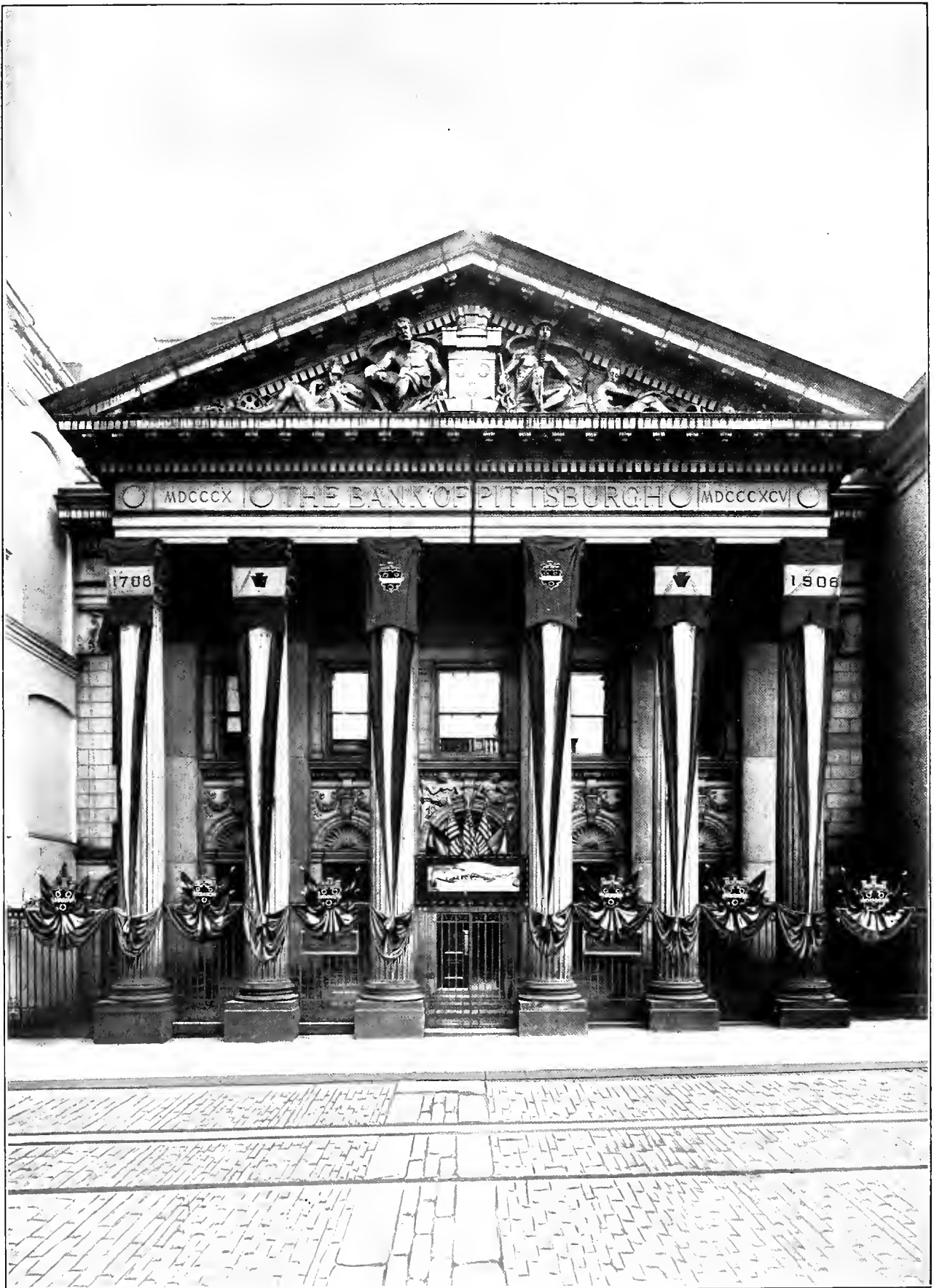
A gratifying feature of the celebration was the fact that large numbers of people assisted in the work of the committee, participated in the various public indoor functions and viewed the outdoor pageants and ceremonies. As has been stated there were between 500 and 600 citizens on the various committees. Each of the many sub-committees was allowed to do its work unhampered, subject to the approval of the General Executive Committee. All citizens who cared to do so attended the great union religious meeting at the Nixon Theatre on Sunday, September 27th, 10,000 persons were present at the official reception at the Duquesne Garden, Monday evening, September 28th, and 3,000 women attended the women's reception on Friday afternoon, October 2d. Several thousand persons witnessed the matinee races at Schenley Oval on Saturday afternoon, October 3d, while large audiences were present at the two Anniversary Day meetings on November 25th. Hundreds of thousands of spectators viewed the marine and land parades, the routes chosen being selected with a view to make this possible. Never before in the history of the city were such multitudes assembled in it as on September 30th and October 1st. The good order and good humor of these great multitudes was most remarkable and elicited the wondering and favorable comment of the foreign guests of the city.



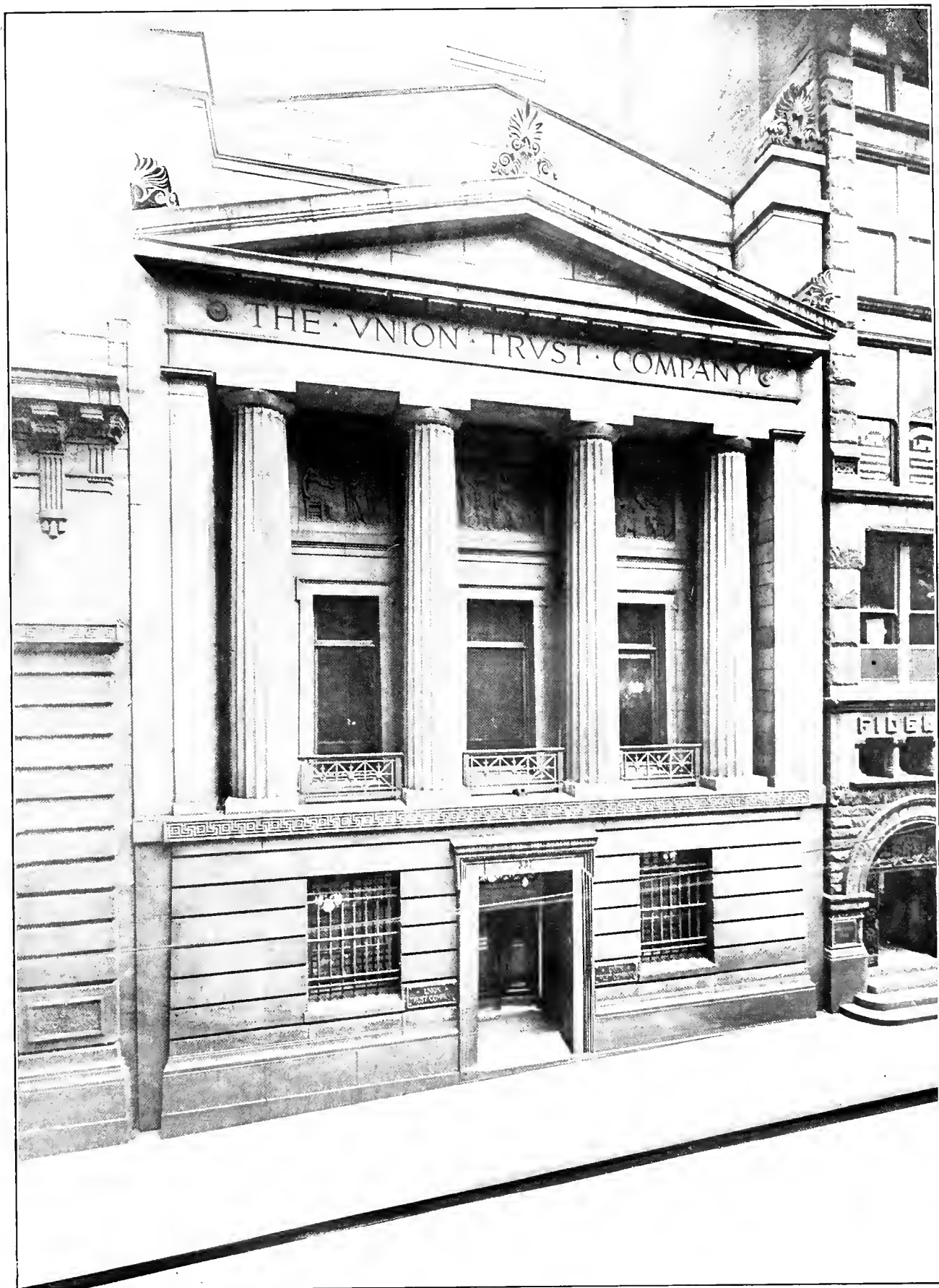
PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE, DECORATED DURING THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL.



MELLON NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, DECORATED DURING SESQUICENTENNIAL



BANK OF PITTSBURGH N. A., PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
Oldest Bank in the United States west of the Alleghany mountains. Founded 1810



UNION TRUST COMPANY BUILDING

(353)



FIDELITY TITLE AND TRUST BUILDING



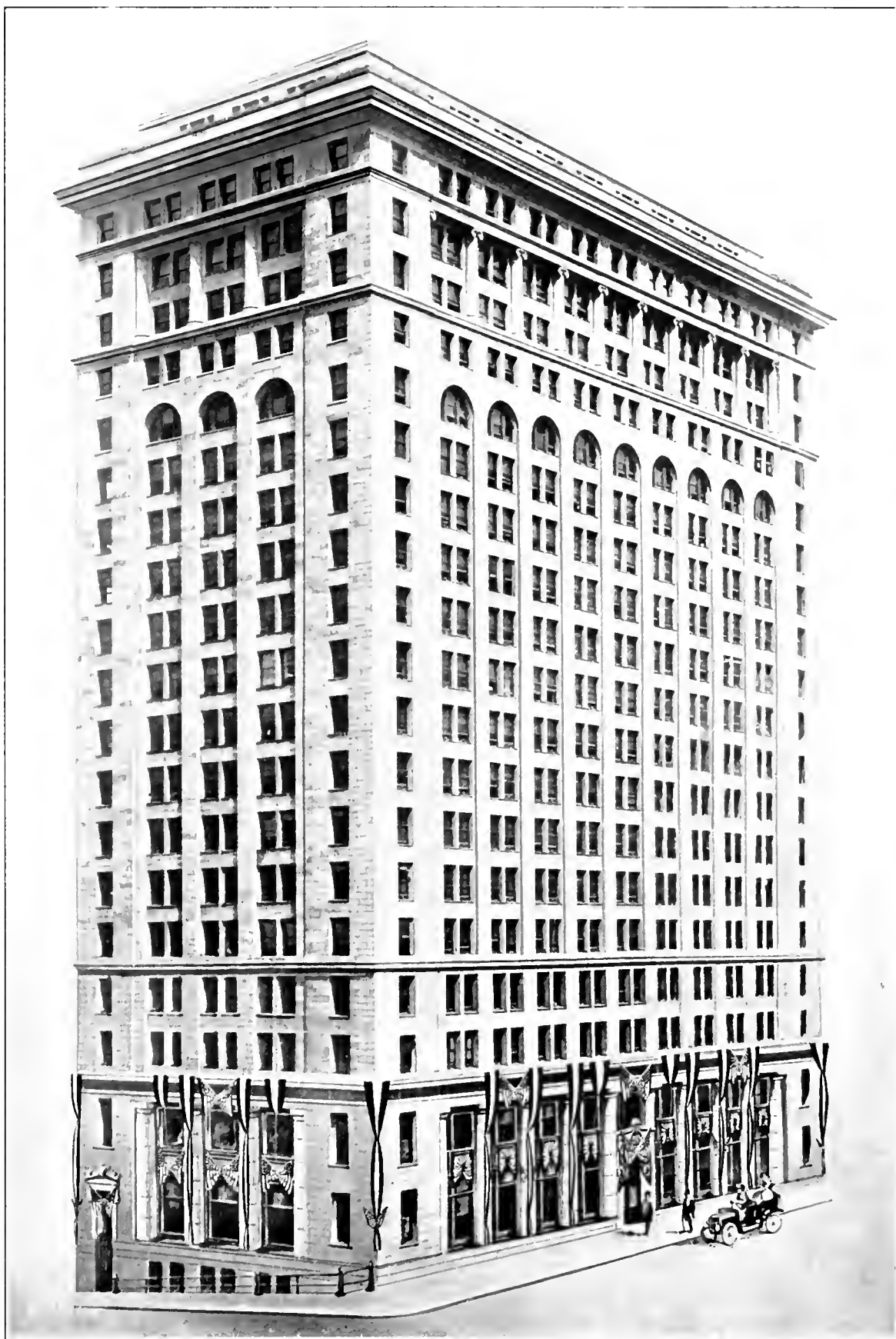
UNION NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

(355)



COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

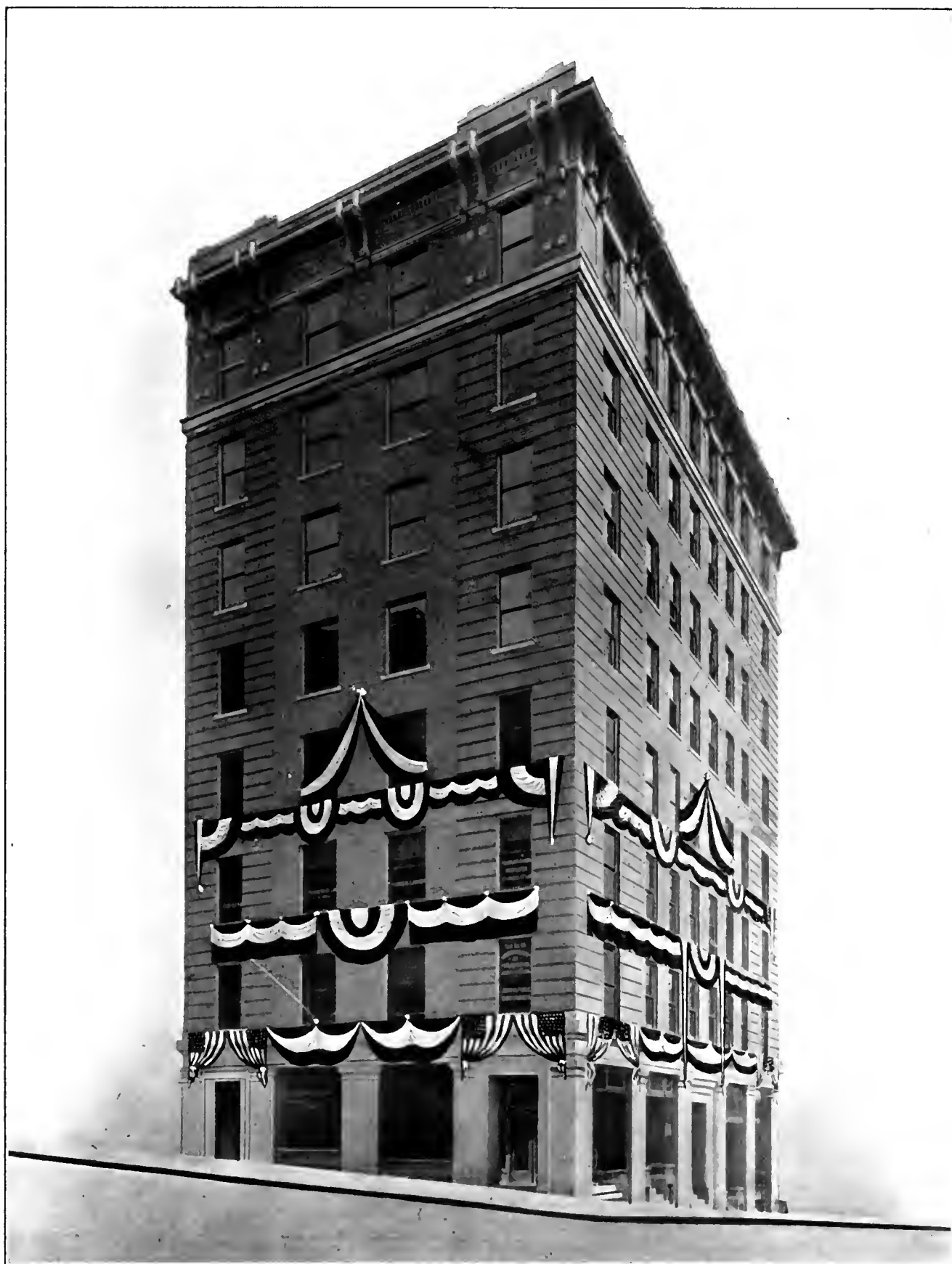
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FRICK BUILDING
The finest office building in the world



PARK BUILDING
Showing the fine decoration during the Sesqui-Centennial



CURRY BUILDING

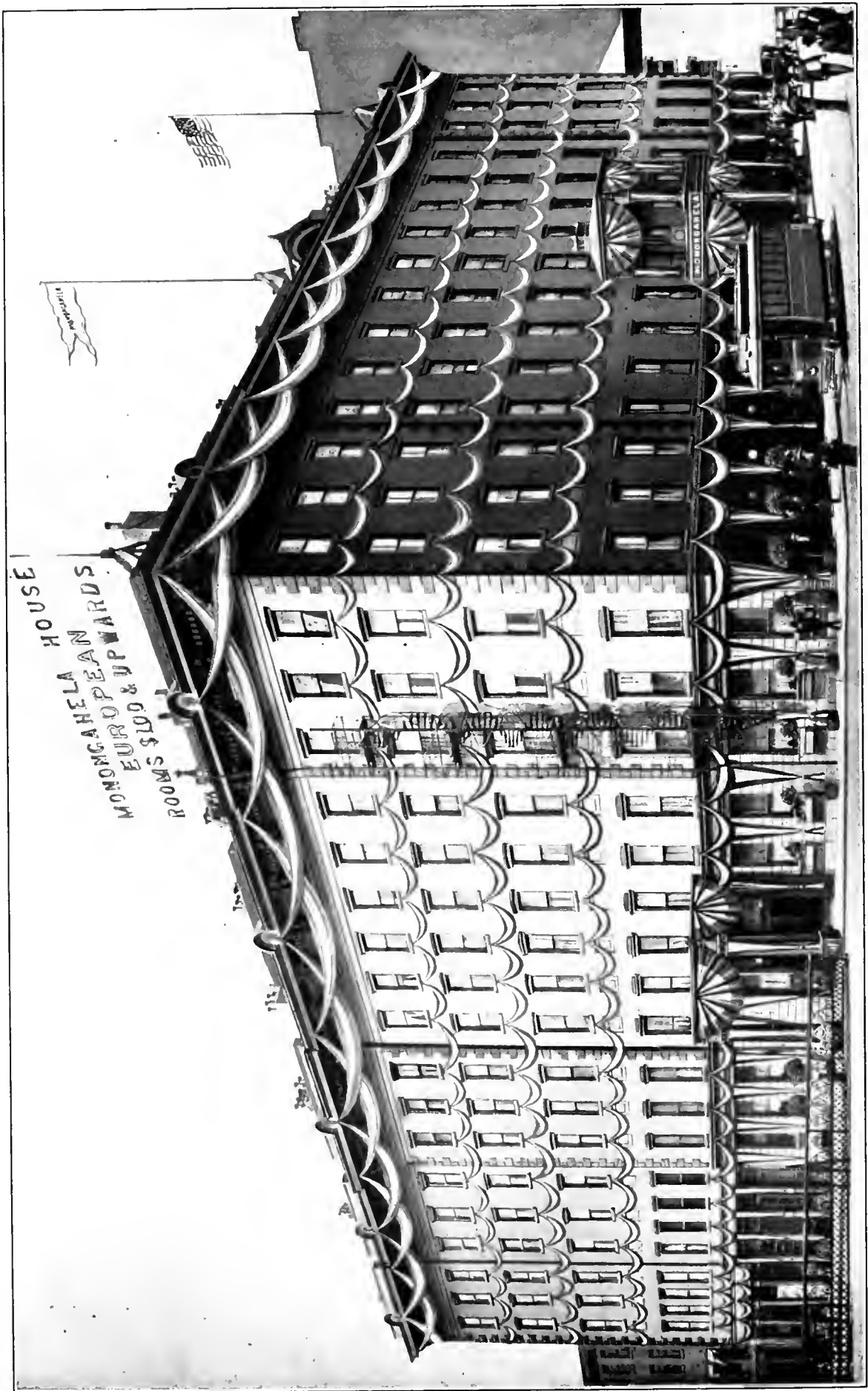
Finely decorated during the Sesqui-Centennial
(359)



MC CREERY BUILDING
Finest decorated building in the city during the Sesqui-Centennial



HOTEL HENRY
Showing the splendid decoration of the Hotel Henry



MONONGAHELA HOUSE
Showing the decorations during the Sesqui-Centennial



PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY TELEPHONE COMPANY'S BUILDING
Showing the decorations during Pittsburgh's Sesqui-Centennial, 1908



THE THURSTON AND GLEIM SCHOOLS

Top building, Student's Home, Thurston-Gleim School; Building at left, Thurston Gleim Preparatory School for Girls; Building at right, George H. Thurston School for Boys



THE LAST DINNER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

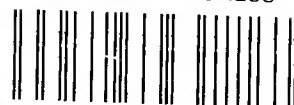
Standing left to right, Col. John P. Penney, Dr. S. B. McCormick, E. M. Bigelow, S. C. Long; at table left to right, T. J. Fitzpatrick, Burd S. Patterson, J. P. McCollum, C. B. Price, W. K. Shiras, T. J. Hawkins, Major W. H. Davis, A. F. Kelly, Jr., Hon. George W. Guthrie, William H. Stevenson and Mrs. S. A. Annon

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